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May 20, 1957

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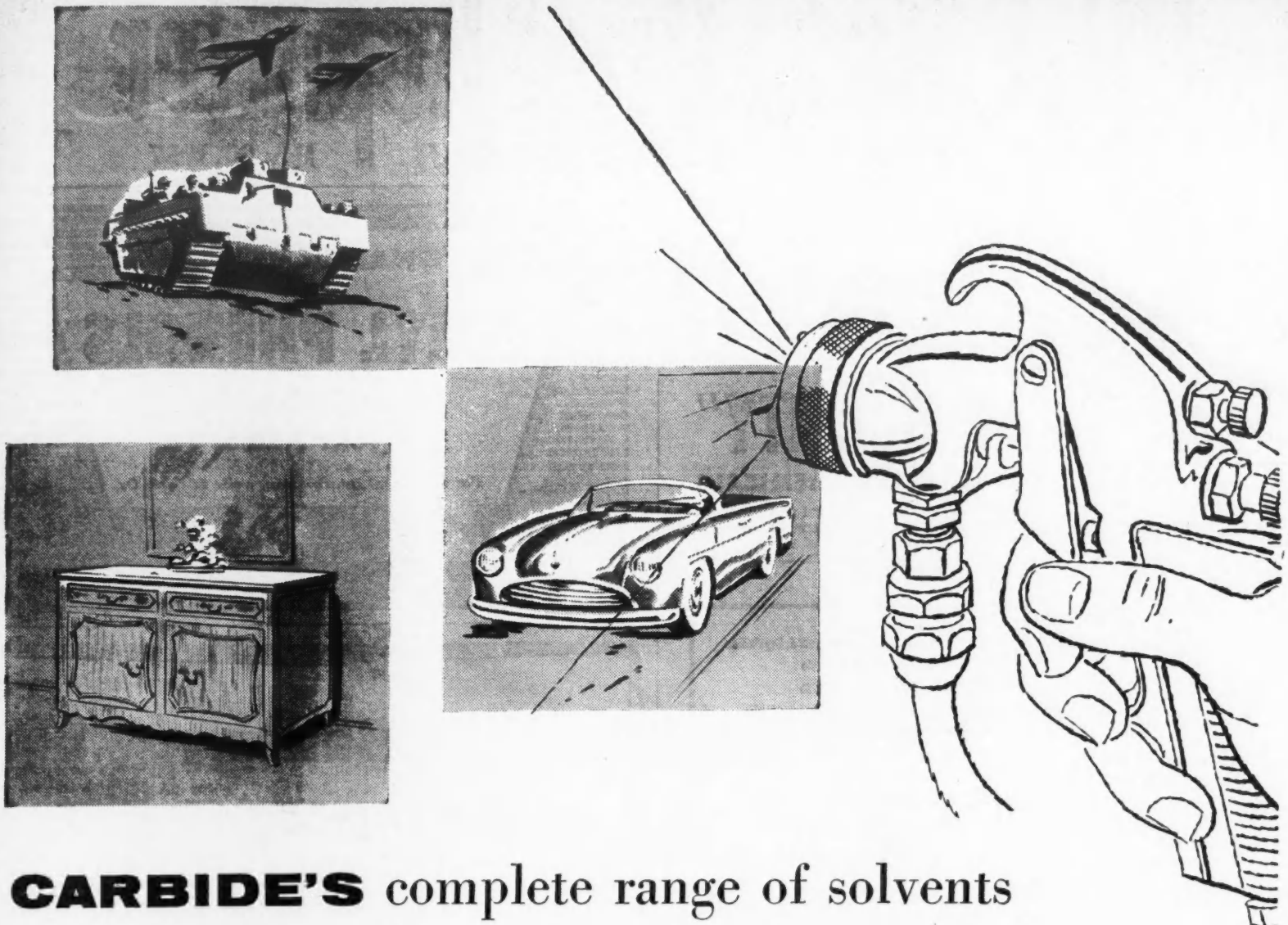

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LINDE PRESIDENT: William M. Haile, named president of Linde Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide Corporation.

Chemical Industry Has Big Role to Play in Rocket Plans Of Country, CCDA Is Told

The chemical industry has a big role to play in the country's rocket and missle program. Such important fields as propellant chemistry, metallurgy and cryogenic technics await the help of chemical producers. That is what members of the Commercial Chemical Development Association heard last week at a seminar in French Lick, Ind., from Stewart A. Johnston, chairman of the division of natural sciences at Los Angeles State College, and consultant to Ramo-Wooldridge Corporation.

As one of the principal speakers on what the rocket program and the chemical industry can expect from each other, Mr. Johnston pointed out that in the field of propellant chemistry the chief problems are the heat and shock sensitivity, corrosivity and toxicity of the high energy propellants presently under consideration.

Great Energy Needed

"It is an axiom that all high performance propellant systems must have great available energy," Mr. Johnston explained. "In the mono-propellant field this would involve using liquids such as nitromethane which are unfortunately good explosives. If a propellant combination involves a fuel and an oxidizer, we still have problems. The ideal fuel will be a good reducing agent such as hydrogen or hydrazine—preferably non-carbonaceous in order to reduce the average molecular weight of the exhaust products, thus increasing the specific impulse."

"As every chemist knows, the ideal oxidizer would of course be fluorine. Such good oxidizers and good reducing agents are unfortunately very reactive and hence are extremely toxic, corrosive and frequently explosive—all of which makes the operation of rocket motors an interesting pastime.

"Here again is the basis for valuable coordination between the chemical industry and system planners. Missle systems designers require extensive information concerning the physical and chemical properties of propellants and indeed of all the materials involved in the construction of a missle.

"An engineer might for example require exact knowledge of the properties of

—Continued on page 71

DEVELOPMENT DIRECTOR: Dr. Marion B. Geiger, general manager of its Oldbury products, who has been appointed director of general development by Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Casein Duty Bill Has Good Chance Of Being Enacted

Legislation to suspend the import duty on casein for three years stands a good chance of being enacted into law this session by congress. Each of the government departments having an interest in the legislation has advised the house ways and mean committee that it has no objections to a lifting of the duty, thus removing a major obstacle to passage of a bill.

Rep. John W. Byrnes of Wisconsin, sponsor of one of three bills dealing with casein tariffs (HR 38), is optimistic over chances of his bill being favorably acted upon. He said "it looks fairly good for action in the house this session."

Mr. Byrnes is a member of the ways and means committee which has charge of the legislation and plans to call up his bill for consideration by the committee at the first opportunity.

House, Senate Seen Favorable

If approved by the committee, the bill is conceded a good chance of being passed by the house. And unless unexpected opposition should suddenly develop in the senate, the bill should have no trouble getting through the upper house. In view of the favorable reports of the departments and the liberal trade policies of the White House, the President would be expected to sign it into law.

The other two bills pending before the ways and means committee are HR 537 by Rep. F. Baldwin, jr., of California, calling for outright repeal of the tariff, and HR 2577 by Rep. George A. Shuford of North Carolina, to suspend temporarily the casein tariff. Because of his membership on the committee and the fact that his bill was introduced first and commented on favorably by the departments, Mr. Byrnes' bill, HR 38, is expected to get the "nod" over the other measures.

The unanimous favorable response from the departments to suspension of the import duty, which amounts to 2¾ cents per pound, contrasts with the situation last year when the Department of Agriculture entered strong objections to repeal of the tariff while other departments supported the legislation then pending—a bill by Rep. Baldwin known as HR 7417.

In a letter to the ways and means committee commenting on HR 38 earlier this month, the department explained its change of view as follows:

"The department in the past has opposed eliminating the duty on casein be-

—Continued on page 71

BDSA Units Voted Funds to Keep Going

The industry divisions of Business and Defense Services Administration, including the chemical and rubber division, have been given a new lease on life by the senate appropriations committee. Refusing to follow the footsteps of the house, the senate group has voted to give the agency an additional $2,167,000 to keep the divisions going for another year beginning July 1.

The action came in reporting the annual appropriation bill of the Department of Commerce to the senate for passage in which some of the other cuts made earlier by the house were restored.

At the same time, however, the senate committee cut deeply in other directions to make the total of the bill even less than when it passed the house—which of itself is a sharp departure from the usual trend in the senate on the money bills.

As reported by the committee, the bill carries total appropriations for the department for fiscal year 1958 of $613,584,290, or $40,100,770 less than voted by the house which already had cut the department's funds by 25 percent under the recommendations of President Eisenhower.

The agency that received the brunt of the economy axe in the senate was the Maritime Administration, which will be required to meet most of its ship subsidy charges from funds obtained from the liquidation of the old War Shipping Administration.

The fund of $2,167,000, earmarked for the industry division, raised the total ap-

—Continued on page 54

Mica Will Be Bought Under Long-Term Pacts

General Services Administration last week announced that it will enter the market for the purchase of mica from foreign sources for delivery to the stockpile under long term incentive type-contracts.

GSA will enter into five-year pacts as against the present practice of buying overseas mica, chiefly from Brazil and India, under two and three-year contracts.

Importers will be given the privilege of delivering up to a pound of "non-strategic" quality (ruby block, heavy stained mica) for every pound of ruby mica.

GSA will also accept non-ruby muscovite blocks and film mica, good stained and better qualities, conforming to stockpile specifications.

The agency will hold the mica of non-strategic quality in its inventory reserve under the defense production act. Purchases meeting specifications will enter the national stockpile.

Butadiene Plan Is Hit As Being Too Expensive

The Douglas-Curtis bill (S 1741), for an experimental program of producing butadiene from alcohol in competition with petroleum-based butadiene, has run into opposition from Comptroller General Joseph Campbell.

In a letter to the senate banking committee, Mr. Campbell strongly questions the need for such a program in the light of the data gathered during the war in producing synthetic rubber.

The Douglas-Curtis bill is designed to implement suggestions contained in the report of the President's Commission on Increased Industrial Uses of Agricultural Products (OPD, 4/22/57).

The commission proposed, but did not

—Continued on page 67

Nickel Supply Drop Scrutinized in Senate

Another serious shortage in nickel supplies is developing out of rising defense and civilian needs, despite a tremendous increase in total supplies, according to the senate preparedness subcommittee last week. In a report to the senate, the committee, headed by majority leader Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, called on the government to devote more attention to the problem.

The committee reported that "black" and "gray" markets already have begun to develop in nickel because of an unanticipated rise in the defense requirements and an expansion in the civilian economy.

The committee said that the only "basic

—Continued on page 65

Hugo Stinnes Corp. Stock Is Offered by Government

Attorney General Herbert Brownell, jr., has invited bids for the purchase of approximately 53 percent of the outstanding capital stock of Hugo Stinnes Corporation. The stock was vested during World War II pursuant to the trading with the enemy act.

The corporation, which has its principal offices in New York, is a holding company controlling wide interests in a large number of European subsidiaries.

Paint Making by Navy Finally Being Given Up

The navy finally is getting out of the paint production business.

The long-pending order to close down paint manufacturing operations at the Mare Island, Calif., and Norfolk, Va., plants was signed last week by assistant Secretary of Defense Perkins McGuire.

The "phasing-out" operations are to begin immediately, but may take several months to complete. The department's main problem will be in getting organized with industry to fulfill its requirements for shipbottom paint. Not all of the commercial producers are equipped to produce the type of paint needed.

Signing of the order by Mr. McGuire brings to an end a fight that has extended for years between the navy and the paint industry over the question of the paint needs of the department.

The industry has long complained that there was no justification for the department to engage in these manufacturing

—Continued on page 65

Salt Water Conversion Held to Be Long Way Off

Optimistic statements made by the Department of the Interior on developing a feasible means of converting saline water to fresh water are regarded as without foundations of fact.

In a report to the house on an investigation of progress thus far made in the saline water research program being conducted by the department, the interior and insular affairs committee took officials of the department to task for hinting that a solution may be only five to ten years away, and also criticized the department for not giving the research program the degree of urgency that congress desires.

"The first specific purpose which the committee hoped to accomplish by its hearings on the program last March," the report said, "was to determine just where we stand in this research program to find economic means for converting saline or salt water to fresh water.

"Unfortunately, we are not as far along as the committee had hoped. The committee feels that it is unfortunate also that conversion cost trends have been upward and in the direction away from the objective of finding economic conversion processes.

"The committee did not receive any information to support recent optimistic statements to the committee of Secretary Seaton or even to support statements to the committee by assistant Secretary Aandahl and David S. Jenkins, director, Office of Saline Water.

"For instance, the committee finds no support, in the information present to it, for Secretary Aandahl's statement that he visualized that within five to ten years, conversion costs will be reduced to the point where fresh water by conversion processes will be immediately in demand for industrial and municipal uses and perhaps some agricultural use near the ocean.

"An examination, for example, of the schedule for further research work on the

—Continued on page 67

Dow Is Starting Work On Petrochemicals Unit

Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., has broken ground for its new petrochemicals plant at Bay City, Mich.

The plant, expected to go into production in about a year, will be composed of three operating units grouped around a central control house. These are a cracking unit, an ethylene unit and a butadiene unit.

Drug Price Control Agreement Reached by UK Gov't, Industry

The British government and the British proprietary drug industry has reached an agreement on plans for government control of the prices of drugs, according to information published in British official reports received in this country. On April 8, the Minister of Health, Dennis Vosper, made the following written answer in *Hansard*, Britain's counterpart of the *Congressional Daily*, regarding negotiations on prices of proprietary drugs:

"The government has now accepted in principle a scheme proposed by the Association of British Pharmaceutical Industry and modified in the course of discussions with the health ministers, for regulating the prices of certain proprietary pharmaceutical products.

Reasonable Pricing Method

"The scheme provides a method of establishing reasonable maximum prices for most of these products: by reference to export prices, where the products have established themselves in world markets; by reference to the prices of equivalent standard drugs, where the products are available in standard as well as proprietary form; and, in other cases, by using a special formula constructed for the purpose. There will also be cases where firms negotiate prices directly with the departments.

"The government's acceptance of the scheme is subject to the completion of some points of detail and to the working out of suitable administrative machinery, but I hope it can be brought into operation within the next two months. The scheme will be on trial, and subject to review. I am most grateful to the industry for the cooperation it has shown throughout these negotiations.

Department of Commerce said that "according to the Association of British Pharmaceutical Industry, the scheme will affect drugs accounting for 90 percent of the cost of all proprietaries prescribed under the National Health Service (approximately £23.5 million in a total of £25.5 million).

In order to provide for the financing of research, no product will come under the

—*Continued on page* 44

VITRO LABS PRESIDENT: Dr. G. Russell Tatum, elevated from general manager to president of Vitro Laboratories, a division of Vitro Corporation of America, New York.

Ozalid Unit Will Get New West Coast Plant

General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York, has announced plans for a million dollar plant on the west coast to manufacture sensitized materials for the Ozalid Division, according to John Hilldring, president.

The plant, which will also provide warehousing and distribution facilities, will be erected on an eleven-acre site at La Habra on the Imperial highway in Orange County on the outskirts of Los Angeles.

According to Walter A. Hensel, vice-president of the corporation and general manager of the Ozalid Division, construction will start immediately. The new plant, he said, will serve eleven western states and part of Texas; Alaska, Western Canada and Hawaii.

Mr. Hensel said that the schedule calls for completion of the plant in about a year. The contract for its construction has been awarded to Austin Company, New York.

Announcement of plans for the west coast installation follows closely upon the start of construction for a new plant at Vestal, N. Y., where Ozalid white print machines and other equipment will be manufactured.

J. T. Baker Facility Hit By Strike at Phillipsburg

J. T. Baker Chemical Company's production facilities at Phillipsburg, N. J., are closed down by a work stoppage. The concern said last week that it has no idea how long the walkout will last.

Baker's sales office at Phillipsburg and its branch offices are remaining open. Pointing out that it is making prompt shipments of most standard bulk chemicals and reagent acids from its branch warehouses, the company says it can assure an uninterrupted supply of these items.

The firm's carbon disulfide installation at Penn Yan, N. Y., is operating and will continue to ship tankcar quantities and fifty-five-gallon drums on schedule. Baker laboratory chemicals are available from eighty-five distributors, with complete stocks in each area.

The Week's Price Changes

Imported Argentine Casein, Celery Oil and Vanilla Beans Rise. Lead, Zinc, Zinc Dust, Egg Albumin, Elaine Oleic Acid Lower.

Prices Advanced

Casein, imp., Argentina, ¼c. per lb. (p. 60).
Castor oil, No. 1, Brazilian, ¼c. per lb. (p. 63).
Celery oil, 25c. per lb. (p. 58).
Cocoa butter, 1c. per lb. (p. 63).
Grease, yellow, ¼c. per lb. (p. 63).
Oleo stearine, 1c. per lb. (p. 63).
Peanut oil, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 63).
Refd., ½c. per lb.
Tallow, inedible, No. 1, ¼c. per lb. (p. 63).
Vanilla beans, 10c. per lb. (p. 58).

Prices Reduced

Albumin, egg, flake, 12c. per lb. (p. 49).
powd., 12c. per lb.
Bois de rose oil, 5c. per lb. (p. 58).
Coconut oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 63).
Copra, $2 per ton (p. 63).
Corn oil, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 63).
Refd., ½c. per lb.
Cottonseed meal, $1.50 per ton (p. 63).
Cottonseed oil, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 63).
Refd., ½c. per lb.
Egg yolk, 2c. per lb. (p. 49).
Lard, cash, 7/10c. per lb. (p. 63).
Lead, ½c. per lb. (p. 36).
Linseed meal, $1 per ton (p. 63).
Litharge, ½c. per lb. (p. 60).
Molasses, New Orleans, ½c. per gal. (p. 42).
Oleic acid, elaine, ¾c per lb. (p. 63).
Orange mineral, ½c. per lb. (p. 60).
Red lead, ½c. per lb. (p. 60).
Sandalwood oil, 75c. per lb. (p. 58).
Soybean oil, crude, ⅝c. per lb. (p. 63).
Refd., ⅝c. per lb.
Tallow, inedible, fancy, bleachable, ⅛c. per lb. (p. 63).
Inedible, prime, ¾c. per lb.
Tin, ½c. per lb. (p. 36).
Zinc, ½c. per lb. (p. 36).
Zinc dust, ½c. per lb. (p. 60).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100—1949 average)

May 17, 1957	May 10, 1957	May 18, 1956
110.44	110.44	109.08

DCAT Reports on Vacations

Two out of three firms have one overall vacation policy for all employees cal and Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade. The returns repsalaried employees and hourly workers, according to a survey by the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section of the New York Board of Trade. The returns represent replies from 308 member firms with 408,800 employees. According to F. M. Schwemmer, chairman of the survey committee, "This same trend of two out of three having an overall policy is also reflected in the statistics regarding vacation periods.

"Of the one-third which report differing policies, 95 percent permit executives and key personnel to take their vacations at any time; but this percentage is reduced to 36 percent for other salaried personnel and to zero for hourly employees.

"Sixty-three percent of the firms reporting allow extra vacation time without pay, and 30 percent will grant pay in lieu of a vacation, but only 19 percent will permit time to accumulate from one year to the next," continued Mr. Schwemmer.

"Relatively few companies (11 percent) have both a winter and a summer vacation plan. However, the majority (75 percent) report that they do not limit to two weeks the maximum vacation period.

SKF to List Its Stock Before the End of '57

Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, Philadelphia, plans to seek listing of its stock on the New York and Philadelphia exchanges before the end of the year.

Explaining the move last week, SKF president Francis Boyer reported that the company now has over 6,000 stockholders and over-the-counter trading in its stock is moving up steadily. "For this reason," he told the firm's stockholders, "your board believes that the listing of SKF stock will give your company the stature it deserves with the investing public."

DCAT June 18 Luncheon To Discuss the Year Ahead

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade will hold a luncheon meeting June 18 at the Biltmore hotel, New York. Feature of the meeting will be a panel discussion on "The Year Ahead."

Moderator will be Charles P. Walker, jr., president of van Ameringen-Haebler, Inc. Speaking on business in general will be Dr. Ralph Robey, economic adviser to the National Association of Manufacturers.

Dr. J. Mark Hiebert, president of Sterling Drug, Inc., will discuss the outlook for the pharmaceutical and proprietary drug industries. Glen B. Miller, president of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, will cover the chemical industry.

Bakelite Co. Reduces Its Price on Polymers

Bakelite Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide Corporation, has announced a reduction of about 30 percent in the quantity selling price of low-molecular weight type vinyl ethyl ether polymers.

The minimum selling price for truckload quantities and larger of the low-molecular weight polymer EDBC has been reduced to 40 cents per pound and its heptane solution EHBC has been reduced to 33.75 cents per pound. The previous selling price of EDBC was 58 cents per pound, while EHBC was 48 cents per pound.

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Nitric to Etch New Mark

United States capacity to produce nitric acid by oxidation will reach 6.04 million short tons in commercial and government plants by January 1, 1958.

That figure, arrived at by the chemical and rubber division of Business and Defense Services Administration, is based on expansion completed in 1956, plus facilities currently under construction.

In its monthly industry report, which includes a special nitric acid survey, the agency said that annual capacity in commercial facilities on January 1, 1956, stood at 3.02 million tons, an advance of 77 percent over the commercial capacity in existence on January 1, 1951.

With 1956 additions, and 1957 expected completions, annual commercial capacity alone should reach 3.77 million tons by January 1, 1958, or an increase of 120 percent over the January 1, 1951, level.

Commercial production of nitric acid since 1950 has increased at almost the same rate as the increase in capacity, the report said. In 1951, output of 1.51 million tons by commercial producers represented 88 percent of capacity; by 1956, production had increased 2.53 million tons, or 84 percent of capacity.

The division said that there were thirty-eight commercial plants producing nitric acid in 1955, and eleven others are scheduled for operation by the end of 1957.

These forty-nine plants will be operated by twenty-nine companies. Of the forty-nine plants, twenty-nine, which account for 88 percent of the total private nitric acid capacity, have adjacent anhydrous ammonia facilities.

Sixteen of the commercial nitric plants, which belong to seven companies, have or will have facilities for concentrating acid to strength above 67 percent, including red or white fuming acids.

Nitric acid is used primarily in the production of fertilizers, which takes approximately 75 percent of the output, the report noted. The remainder goes into industrial explosives and miscellaneous uses.

Hercules PE Unit On Stream; Goal Is 50 Million Pounds/Year

Pentaerythritol is now being produced at Hercules Powder Company's new multi-million dollar plant at Louisiana, Mo. The Wilmington, Del., company claims that its PE plant is the first integrated operation in the country. The new facilities are designed to produce 24 million pounds annually of PE, and 100 million pounds of formaldehyde, basic raw material for PE. Hercules total pentaerythritol output will be boosted to 50 million pounds per year with the added capacity.

A unit designed to produce methanol at the rate of seventy tons daily is scheduled for subsequent completion.

Integration of Plant

The completeness of the integration of the plant will allow Hercules to begin with natural gas and steam, which are the basic ingredients for the production of methanol.

The methanol is then used to make formaldehyde, which in turn is converted to PE. Acetaldehyde, the other major raw material, is also made by Hercules.

The new methanol operation, to be completed and in full-scale production by September, will use for the first time in the United States the Swiss Inventa process.

One of the most important uses for pentaerythritol is in the manufacture of synthetic resins for the billion-dollar paint, varnish and lacquer industry. Substantial quantities of PE are also being used in a variey of other applications including the manufacture of plasticizers; lubricants, and resins for adhesives, floor coverings, printing inks and chewing gum.

The new facilities incorporate developments in process and equipment, most of which were said to have been pioneered

—*Continued on page 55*

Archer-Daniels-Midland Eyes Federal Foundry

Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Minneapolis, Minn., is negotiating for acquisition of Federal Foundry Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

Federal Foundry produces bentonite, vermiculite and other items for the foundry industry. Archer-Daniels now produces foundry core oils. The acquisition, it was said, would further diversify ADM's operations in the foundry industry.

Grace's Chemicals 36 Percent of Gross

In the chemical business less than ten years, W. R. Grace & Co., New York, reports that as of last year chemical income amounted to 36 percent of the total sales of the company.

Around a nucleus provided by Grace Chemical Company and the Davison Chemical Company and the Dewey & Almy divisions, W. R. Grace has "built in these few years a business of which we are, frankly, quite proud," President J. Peter Grace told the annual meeting of stockholders last fortnight. Chemical sales last year amounted to $156 million, Mr. Grace said.

He pointed out that less than ten years ago the biggest part of the company's assets was in Latin America and in ocean transportation.

"Within our chemical business, we are fortunate in being in several different

—*Continued on page 66*

Creosote Sales Potential Seen Large in Two Markets— The Farm and Highway

The farm and highway markets present choice new targets for sales penetration by the creosote industry. That's the opinion of Dr. James N. Roche of Koppers Company's tar products division, Pittsburgh, Pa. Describing these two outlets as "largely untouched," Dr. Roche told the American Coke and Coal Chemicals Institute in Rye, N. Y., last week that they "could absorb tremendous quantities of creosote in the form of pressure creosoted wood" provided a goodly portion of wood preservers could be persuaded to go after this business.

The wood preserving industry, he contends, has gotten into trouble because it has concentrated on certain traditional markets—railroad crossties and utility poles—and sales to these outlets have leveled off while production of creosote has increased.

Railroad Crosstie Business Shrinks

"The railroads, which have been called the backbone of the treating industry, have almost a billion ties in track," Dr. Roche points out. "The replacement figures for crossties is 3 percent or around 30 million ties a year.

"What with cutbacks in budgets, tearing up of double trackage to save taxes, and the use of Centralized Traffic Control which requires less trackage, this figure of 30 million has a tendency to shrink each year.

"There are some 80 million telephone and utilities poles in this country," he continues, "and their replacement figure is also around 3-4 percent. The Rural Electrification Administration has done a magnificent job of getting farms electrified and this job is now nearly completed.

"New poles are approaching the stage of one new pole for every two and a half homes to be built. New technics such as plowing-in cables to avoid sleet storm damage to pole lines and the use of microwave, also known as jump-jump, do not help our creosote market situation."

Faced wtih non-expanding markets and increasing production, creosote producers, Dr. Roche contends, must make a determined bid for farm and highway business.

Noting that "a quiet sort of revolution has been going on in farm operations" during the past decade, he cites, for instance, the new pole-type barns that have been going up. Pressure creosoted poles,

—*Continued on page 48*

HEADS NEW OLIN UNIT: Henry A. Arnold, appointed president of Olin Mathieson International Corporation, New York, a newly-formed wholly-owned subsidiary of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation.

Carbide Chemicals Building New Technical Service Lab

Union Carbide Chemicals Company, division of Union Carbide Corporation, New York, has approved plans to build a technical service laboratory on its Westchester County property near Tarrytown, N. Y. It is expected that the laboratory will be completed early in 1959.

The technical service laboratory will include facilities and personnel to serve a total of twenty-four major industries. Among these are the paper, plastics, petroleum, rubber, agricultural chemicals, refrigerant, aerosol, surface coatings, automotive, and household specialties industries.

The laboratory, to be situated on a 280 acre campus-like site, will have sixty-three individual laboratory units. Complete analytical facilities, with provisions for tracer chemistry, will be included. All of this will be housed in a three story structure, 360 by 60 feet.

3M Elects Directors

Joseph C. Duke and Bert S. Cross, vice-presidents of Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company, St. Paul, Minn., have been elected to the firm's board of directors.

McKesson Antitrust Suit Terminated by Government

A consent judgment terminating a civil antitrust suit filed in 1952 against McKesson & Robbins, Inc., New York, has been filed in the Federal District Court in New York.

The announcement was made by Attorney General Herbert Brownell, jr., who said that the government's suit dealt with "fair trade" agreements between McKesson and independent wholesalers of its brand products fixing resale prices.

CSC Methanol Ship To Stock West Coast

Commercial Solvents Corporation has inaugurated west coast tanker movements and the opening of bulk methanol terminals in four western industrial areas. Selected as locations for major distribution points are Portland, Ore., Tacoma, Wash., Los Angeles, and San Francisco.

Announcement was made last week that the terminal price at all four locations will be 31 cents per gallon, f.o.b. terminal. The west coast tankcar delivered price remains unchanged at 35.5 cents per gallon.

Delivery of the CSC methanol will be made in the "Texan," a converted C-4 cargo ship, owned and operated by the Joshua Hendy Corporation.

Commercial Solvents, a pioneer in the regularly scheduled delivery of methanol to the West Coast by the water route, claims to be the first company to market synthetic methanol, having originally produced it at its Peoria, Ill., plant in 1927.

Int'l Minerals Plans Shaft For Canada Potash Mine

International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, Chicago, plans to start sinking a shaft for a new potash mine near Esterhazy, about 150 miles east of Regina, Saskatchewan.

Louis Ware, president, said the company's mine at Carlsbad, N. M., has been running at capacity in recent years and that the new mine will accommodate the company's expanding business.

Merck Completes 'Push-Button' Unit

A modern plant which virtually produces the B vitamin niacinamide on a push-button basis has been erected in Danville, Pa., by Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J.

The processing units are almost entirely operated mechanically. The new plant in producing high purity niacinamide which is whiter in appearance and without the odor often considered characteristic. A new free-flowing form of niacinamide is also being offered, at no premium in price.

US Gets $50 Million a Year in Chemical Royalties

The foreign licensing of chemical processes contributes $50 million a year to the American chemical industry in the form of royalties for patents and "know-how," according to Dr. Robert S. Aries, New York consultant who recently returned from a study trip abroad.

The growth of the chemical industries in Western Europe and in Japan during the last four years has outstripped the proportional growth of their counterparts in the United States and has been aided as never before by private US industry.

These facts were pointed out last week at a luncheon meeting of the New York Society of Security Analysts by the head of the New York consulting firm of R. S. Aries & Associates, which specializes in the chemical industry.

The average European and Japanese chemical growth from 1953 until the Middle East crisis was 12 percent per year, compared to somewhat less than 10 percent for the United States. This includes the tremendous growth here in 1955 which compensated for the rather poor US showing in 1953 and 1954.

The average net profits after taxes of the publicly-owned chemical process European and Japanese companies is about 6 percent of their sales, compared to about 9 percent for US counterparts, according to Dr. Aries.

Talking on the subject of foreign chemical developments, licensing and royalties and their effect on earnings of US corporations, Dr. Aries stressed that petrochemical growth is the most impressive and that American processes have been very prominent in the postwar industry development. Hundreds of agreements are in existence involving joint ventures, engineering and licensing with US firms.

Western Europe manufactured products

—*Continued on page 64*

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PENETRANTS Solutions of the salts of ALKATERGES are useful as penetrants in textile and paper manufacturing. Reported to reduce resin consumption in waterproofing paper.

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ANTI-FOAMING AGENTS Used alone or in carriers, ALKATERGES control certain foams encountered in processing organic materials such as manufacturing antibiotics. They do not turn rancid and, in the concentration normally used, they are nontoxic to most antibiotic microorganisms. Tests indicate that Alkaterge-A is useful as an anti-foam agent in non-aqueous systems.

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Association Meetings

American Institute of Chemists, annual meeting, Sheraton-Mayflower hotel, Akron, Ohio, May 23-24.
Chemical Industry Association, annual resort meeting, Split Rock Lodge, White Haven, Pa., May 24-26.
Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, mid-year meeting, Drake hotel, Chicago, May 20-22.
Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association, annual convention, Roosevelt hotel, New York, May 19-22.
National Cottonseed Products Association, annual convention, Shoreham hotel,, Washington, D. C., May 20-21.
Society of Flavor Chemists, luncheon and flavor symposium, Roosevelt hotel, New York, May 22.

Air Pollution Control Association, annual meeting, St. Louis, Mo., June 2-6.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 27-29.

American Society for Testing Materials, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., June 16-21.

American Soybean Association, combined annual meeting with National Soybean Processors Association, Leamington hotel, Minneapolis, Minn., August 26-28.

Antibiotics Annual Symposium, sponsored by antibiotics division of Food and Drug Administration, Willard hotel, Washington, D. C., October 2-4.

Association of Consulting Chemists & Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Belmont-Plaza hotel, New York, October 22.

Chemical Additives Conference, sponsored jointly by Food Law Institute, Food Group of Society of Chemical Industry, Society of Analytical Chemistry and Association of Public Analysts, Royal Institution of Great Britain, London, July 26.

Chemical Buyers' Group of National Association of Purchasing Agents, Marlborough-Blenheim hotel and Convention Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., May 28.

Chemical Market Research Association, annual meeting, Plaza hotel, New York, May 27-28; Lake Placid, N. Y., September 16-17.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of New York Board of Trade, annual meeting, Galen Hall, Wernersville, Pa., September 19-21.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual convention, Bellevue-Stratford hotel, Philadelphia, October 30-November 2.

Food, Drug and Cosmetic Law Division of American Bar Association, annual meeting, New York University School of Law, New York, July 12.

Manufacturing Chemists Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 6-8.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual convention, Sheraton-Park and Shoreham hotels, Washington, D. C., November 4-6

National Plant Food Institute, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 9-12.

Paint Industries Show, sponsored by Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, Bellevue-Stratford hotel, Philadelphia, October 30-November 2.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, annual sales clinic, Roosevelt hotel, New York, October 14.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, annual outing Skytop Lodge, Skytop, Pa., May 27-29.

Proprietary Trade Revolution Seen Caused by New Patterns For Handling Drug Products

Changing patterns in the distributing and marketing of over-the-counter packaged medicines have placed the proprietary industry in the midst of a "marketing revolution." That is the opinion of Dr. Herman C. Nolen, president of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., New York. As one of the speakers at the seventy-sixth annual meeting of the Proprietary Association in White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., last week, Dr. Nolen said, "distribution is suddenly awakening. Perhaps someone in our drug industry has discovered a marketing hormone and injected it into our economy."

"Vast changes are taking place and the success of producers of proprietaries will be contingent on their ability to recognize these patterns and create new distribution plans."

Dr. Nolen said he could see great opportunity for the development of "robot selling" through the wider use of vending machines.

Factors Influencing Drug Distribution

"Mounting consumer income, broader consumer education, more extensive use of health and welfare plans"—these are factors that are exercising a significant influence on drug product distribution. The growing importance of advertising, he emphasized, is directly related to distribution and marketing which, in this revolutionary period, must be revised to accommodate greater consumer demands.

Viewing the position of the small and medium-sized proprietary manufacturer as "more precarious than ever" with today's growing trend toward bigness and complete mergers, O. G. Kennedy, general sales manager of Lehn & Fink Products Corporation, Bloomfield, N. J., declared that "one of the ways out without dying out" is with inter-company sales and distribution pools.

Such arrangements, Mr. Kennedy explained, could increase the profit margin of the typical small or medium proprietary company as much as five times.

"Besides permitting the manufacturer to continue to exist as an independent corporation," Mr. Kennedy said, "this increase in profits could enable these companies to invest in research and product development, which most of them are unable to do in the present situation."

Mr. Kennedy estimated that average sales expenses could be cut as much as 50 percent under a "no-merger merger" pooling system, and shipping expenses reduced by as much as a third.

Dr. Howard A. Prentice, executive vice-president of the association, stressed the

—Continued on page 55

Air Pollution Group Is Set Up By PHS

A National Advisory Committee on Community Air Pollution has been established by the Public Health Service.

The committee's first meeting will be held June 3 in Washington, D. C. It will review the objectives, policies, and accomplishments of the program established by the service under a 1955 act of congress and will make recommendations to the Surgeon General.

'Hazardous Substances' Is Topic Of Rep. Curtis at CSMA Conclave

Hazardous substances legislation now pending before the House of Representatives will be the topic of an address to be given before the Chemical Specialties Manufacturers' Association at its forty-third mid-year meeting, being held in Chicago this week. The speaker will be Rep. Thomas B. Curtis of Missouri, who will speak on the recently-introduced federal hazardous substances bill. His address will be given at the luncheon session tomorrow.

Today's sessions are being given over to meetings of the board of governors and various committees.

Meeting of Aerosol Division

Tomorrow the morning session will start with the reading of papers before the aerosol division on "Hydrocarbon Propellants," "The Manufacture and Use of Aluminum Aerosol Cans in Europe," and "Problems in Producing Non-Aerated Aerosols."

The disinfectant and sanitizers division will hear papers on: "Use of Anti-Microbals on Fruits and Vegetables," and "Use of Bactericidal Substances in Paper Mills."

The soap, detergent and sanitary chemical products division will hear these papers: "Ethylene Oxide Based Surface Active Agents," "Alcohol-Ethylene Oxide and Related Non-Ionics," "Amine-Ethylene Oxide Non-Ionics," and "Polymeric Ethylene Oxide Non-Ionics."

The following papers are scheduled for presentation before the waxes and floor finishes division: "Construction and Operation of Floor Wax Test Floor," "Performance of Morpholine in Floor Polish-

—Continued on page 63

Jap Rayon Concerns Are Licensed by ICI

Two leading Japanese rayon manufacturers—Toyo Rayon and Teikoku Rayon—have signed "Terylene" licensing pacts with Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, according to the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce.

Under the contracts, reportedly valid for eleven years, the Japanese firms will begin production of the polyester fiber in 1958. The necessary raw materials will be supplied by the Mitsui Petro-Chemical Company.

Drug Law Meeting Is Slated for July 12

Federal Trade Commission control of false advertising of foods, drugs and cosmetics will be one of several topics discussed before the annual meeting of the American Bar Association's Division of Food, Drug and Cosmetic Law, to be held at the New York University School of Law, in New York, July 12.

Introductory statements for the morning session, which begins at 9:30 a.m., will be given by Charles Wesley Dunn, chairman, and Edwin L. Harding, secretary.

The federal food, drug and cosmetic act will be officially discussed by John L. Harvey, deputy Commissioner of Food and Drugs of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and William W. Goodrich, assistant general counsel of HEW.

Official discussion of the federal meat inspection act will be given by A. R. Miller, chief of the meat inspection branch of the Agricultural Research Service.

Official discussion of the federal narcotics law will be given by H. J. Anslinger, Commissioner of Narcotics.

The Canadian food and drugs act will

—Continued on page 62

ADMA Picks Ass't Secretary

Allan H. Wagner was elected assistant secretary of the American Drug Manufacturers Association at the executive committee meeting at Palm Springs, Calif., last month. Mr. Wagner has been serving as administrative assistant in the ADMA Washington office since February, 1953.

Fats, Oils Ass'n Formed; Perbix of P&G President

A new trade organization—the Eastern Fats and Oils Association—has been formed in New York and George H. Perbix of Procter & Gamble Manufacturing Company has been elected its first president. At present, the group has 156 members.

Henning N. Jensen of Louis Dreyfus Corporation and Martin J. Rubin of H. M. Rubin Company are board members and vice-presidents of the new association. Frederick Baum of L. Pasternak Company, secretary of the group, and Richard D. Forti of Bunge Corporation, treasurer, are also board members. Other directors of the association are:

Nicholas Biddle of Lever Brothers Company, C. R. Berg of the New York Produce Exchange, William L. Floyd of Zimmerman Alderson Carr Company, Donald V. MacDonald of Francis I. duPont & Co., Karl Reimold of Woburn Chemical Corporation and David E. Rothschild of Lincoln Farm Products Corporation.

Food Law Officials Will Meet in England

Food law officials and scientists from the United States, as well as a number of attorneys who are interested in food laws, will attend an international conference on control of chemical additives in London, England, July 26.

The meeting will be a joint conference of the Food Law Institute of the United States and such British units as the Food Group of Society of Chemical Industry, the Society for Analytical Chemistry and the Association of Public Analysts.

The morning and afternoon sessions will be held at The Royal Institution and a dinner program in the evening will be held at The Apothecaries' Hall.

The morning program will be presided over by Charles Wesley Dunn, president of the Food Law Institute of the United States. The subject will be "Control of Chemical Additives in Food, Other Than Antibiotics."

Papers will be presented by George P. Larrick, commissioner, and Dr. A. J. Lehman, director of the division of pharmacology, in the Food and Drug Administration of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare; Dr. C. A. Morrell, director of the Food and Drug Directorate in the Canadian Department of National Health and Welfare; Dr. Norman C.

—Continued on page 62

APMA Slates McGuinness, Larrick for Meeting Talks

Talks by two key government officials—Dr. Aims Chamberlain McGuinness and George P. Larrick—will highlight the annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association, to be held May 27 to 29 at the Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

Dr. McGuinness, who is special assistant for medical and health affairs to the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, will address the meeting the morning of the twenty-seventh. Mr. Larrick, commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration, will talk on May 29.

Dr. Sidney Farber, chairman of the Cancer Chemotherapy National committee and a member of the national advisory cancer council of the National Institute of Health, will also talk on the first day.

Pharmacy Law Interest, Participation Urged at Rutgers

Alert individual participation in legislative matters affecting pharmacy was urged at the sixth annual Rutgers Pharmaceutical Conference at the New Jersey State University, New Brunswick, N. J., last fortnight.

Detailing "New State Legislation of Pharmaceutical Interest" at the morning session of the all-day meeting, Frank T. Dierson, associate counsel of American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association, declared:

"The pharmaceutical economy must resist any piecemeal impairment of its institutional integrity, and failure to do so will stultify its tremendous potentiality for even greater contributions to the public welfare.

"Preservation of that potentiality," Mr. Dierson continued, "demands an alert and individual participation in legislative matters affecting its interests."

Robert B. Fiske, vice-president in charge of public relations of American Cyanamid Company, New York, morning session chairman, also spoke of the dangers to pharmacy.

He said that there are those who, oblivious of the dedication of the people serving the country's health and "cynical of the justifiable profit motive which provides the means to fuel the system," are "prepared by demagoguery and innuendo to slow—if not to stop—the momentum which is even now attacking the great unsolved areas of human misery."

"It is important," Mr. Fiske added, "that each member of this team be alert to this threat—which, threatening one, threatens all, and most pathetically those who continue to suffer from unsolved human ills."

Other morning speakers dealt with the

—Continued on page 40

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, May 17 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Abies siberica oil, cns. ..... lb. 4.25 - 5.00
Abietic acid, coml., dms., c.l., works .. lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse ..... lb. .1490 -
Cryst., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .06½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .07 - .07½
Acacia (see Arabic gum).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C. m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Above 92.5 C. m.p., bbls., dms., lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. .. lb. .30½ - —
bbls., bgs., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .31½ - —
bbls., bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .34½ - —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .79 - —
bbls., smaller lots ..... lb. .80 - .81
Acetic acid, coml. or redist. 28%, bbls. 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
70%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 10.45 - —
Acetic acid, glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd. 100 lbs. 22.00 -23.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 13.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
USP, cbys., incl., dlvd. 100 lbs. 31.00 -32.00
Acetic anhydride, aluminum ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15½ - —
aluminum ret. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .80 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l. dlvd. ..... lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.35 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .82 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd. .... lb. .10½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .11½ - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .08 - —
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .47 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.22 - 1.24
Acetophenone, cns., dms. ..... lb. 1.21 - 1.85
Tech., dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .75 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Acetylene black, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .19 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse ..... lb. .24½ - .30
Acetylsalicylic acid, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, point of shipt. lb. .63 - —
USP, standard, fine, cryst. gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (60 mesh), bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .58 - —
Freight equald, shipt identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .36 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .37 - —
Acetyltri-2-ethylhexyl citrate, non-ret. dms., frt. alld lb. .60 - —

Acids

Acid quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Acid, cresylic, may be found in the C's under Cresylic acid.

Aconite root, bls ..... lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .47½ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .46 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., frt. equald ... lb. .31 - —
tanks, frt. equald ..... lb. .27 - —
ACTH, cryst., bulk, 1,000 units gram. bots. gram. 15.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).

Abies Siberica Oil—Ammonium Benzoate

Adipic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .32 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .34¾ - —
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 2.00 - —
powd., 30 mesh., fib., dms. lb. 2.50 - —
dl-Alanine, dms., works ..... lb. 8.50 -11.00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms. ..... lb. .65 - .85
Egg, edible, cryst., powd., bbls. lb. 1.24 - 1.28
Flake ..... lb. 1.20 - 1.24
tech., cryst., bbls. ..... lb. 1.08 - 1.10

Alcohols

Alcohol quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Alcohol, furfuryl, may be found in the F's under Furfuryl alcohol.

Aldol, 95%, dms., works ..... lb. .23 - —
Denaturing grade, dms. ..... gal. 2.15 - —
Aldrin, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .90 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .95 - 1.05
Aletris root, bgs. ..... lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Alizarine (see 1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Alkali blue dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis, lb. 2.25 - —
Alkali blue toner, litho flushed, 125-lb. bbls., same basis. lb. 1.28 - —
Alkali blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N.C., S.C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.
Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld. lb. 28.80 -28.90
Soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 6.50 - 6.55
2½%, dms., frt. alld. ..... lb. .95 - 1.10

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	dms.	drums	No.	number
amorph.	amorphous	dom.	domestic	nom.	nominal
AMP	American melting point	E.	east	o-	ortho
anhyd.	anhydrous	e.p.	end point	ord.	ordinary
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	equald.	equalized	oz.	ounce
approx.	approximately	exp.	expressed	p-	para
artif.	artificial	Ext.	external	Pac.	Pacific
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	F.	fahrenheit	pf.	proof
Atl.	Atlantic	ferment.	fermentation	phos.	phosphate
Be.	Baume	f.f.a.	free fatty acid	photo.	photographic
bbls.	barrels	f.f.c.	free from chlorine	pkgs.	packages
bgs.	bags	fib.	fiber	powd.	powdered
bls.	bales	f.o.b.	free on board	precip.	precipitated
bots.	bottles	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	prod.	producer
b.p.	boiling point	frt.	freight	pt.	point
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	gal.	gallon	pulv.	pulverized
b.r.	boiling range	gran.	granular	purif.	purified
bxs.	boxes	grd.	ground	redist.	redistilled
C.	centigrade	I.&a.	iron and aluminum	refd.	refined
cbys.	carboys	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	refy.	refinery
CD	completely denatured	imp.	imported	reg.	regular
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	incl.	included	resub.	resublimed
cks.	casks	indust.	industrial	ret.	returnable
c.l.	carlots	kgs.	kegs	SD	specially denatured
cns.	cans	l-	laevo	s.d.	single distilled
coml.	commercial	lacq.	lacquer	S. E.	southeast
conc.	concentrated	lb.	pound	sec.	secondary
CP	chemically pure	l.c.l.	less than carlots	secs.	seconds
cps.	centipoises	l.t.l.	less truckload	s.g.	specific gravity
cryst.	crystalline	liq.	liquid	shipt.	shipment
cs.	cases	mfrs.	manufacturers	soln.	solution
ctns.	cartons	m-	meta	s.u.	standard unit
cyls.	cylinders	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	syn.	synthetic
d-	dextro	min.	minimum	tanks.	railroad tankcars
dbl.	double	m.p.	melting point	tech.	technical
denat.	denatured	N-	nitrogen	tert-	tertiary
dest-dist.	destructively—distilled	n-	normal	t.l.	truck loads
dl-	dextrolaevo	nat.	natural	t.w.	tank wagons
dist.	distilled	neut.	neutral	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
distr.	distributor	NF	National Formulary	vis.	viscosity
djns.	demijohns	NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
dlvd.	delivered			W.	west
				whse.	warehouse
				w. w.	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Allspice oil (see Pimento oil).
Allyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .32½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .33½ - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .30 - —
Allyl bromide, 55-lb. cbys., 5,005 lbs. or more, works lb. 1.47 - —
55-lb. cbys., 1,045 to 4,950 lbs., works lb. 1.52 - —
55-lb. cbys., 55 to 990 lbs., works, lb. 1.57 - —
Allyl chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. .. lb. .17½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .18½ - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .15 - —
Almond oil, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
Almond oil, nat., bitter, f.p.a., bots. lb. 3.00 - 3.75
NF, bots. ..... lb. 3.25 - 3.75
USP, sweet, cns., dms. ..... lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Aloe, Cape, cs. ..... lb. .50 - —
powd., cs. ..... lb. .65 - —
Curacao, kgs. ..... lb. .60 - —
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs. ... lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphaapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms. ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. ..... lb. .07¾ - .08
Alum, potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt, dms ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms ..... lb. .07¾ - .08
Alum, potash-chrome, dms ..... lb. .17 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0455 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .048 - .075
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Aluminum chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .16½ - —
cryst., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 16.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 16.50 - —
soln. 32°, cbys., c.l., works.. lb. .0445 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0520 - .1290
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
NF, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .29 - .30
Aluminum fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .16¾ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .17¾ - .19¾
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher.
Aluminum formate, basic soln., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .12½ - —
Aluminum hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .032 - —
bgs., 20,000-40,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .0345 - —
bgs., 2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .0445 - —
bulk, same basis ..... lb. .0295 - —
Aluminum hydroxide, dried, USP XV, fib. dms. works lb. .82½ - —
fib. dms., contract, works lb. .79½ - —
Gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
fib. dms., contract works. lb. .21 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works. lb. .19 - —
fib. dms., contract, works. lb. .18 - —
Aluminum hydroxide, tech., powd. (See Aluminum hydrate).
Aluminum metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld .. lb. .2710 - —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld.. lb. .2500 - —
Aluminum oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Aluminum paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .68 - —
Standard grade, dms ..... lb. .48 - —
Aluminum powder, lining, extra-fine, dms. lb. 1.00 - —
Standard grade, dms ..... lb. .78½ - —

Aluminum paste and powder prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10 lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S. a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Aluminum resinate, precip., 2.1% Al, dms lb. .33 - —
Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Monobasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Tribasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Aluminum sulfate, coml., bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.83 - —
grd., bgs., c.l., works ..... ton. 37.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., works ..... ton. 40.00 - —
Iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.58 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.95 - 4.55
USP, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .29 - .30
powd., dms., works ..... lb. .36 - .37
Aluminum sulfate prices $1 per ton higher in the South.
Aluminum trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots. ..... oz. 8.00 -10.00
p-Aminoacetanilide, frt. alld. .... lb. 1.57 - —
Aminoacetic acid, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.13
p-Aminobenzoic acid, tech., dry, dms., works lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. 2.60 - —
dms., smaller lots, works. lb. 2.65 - 2.75
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .475 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .485 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots, lb. 2.05 - —
dms., smaller lots. ..... lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld. ... lb. 1.15 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.55 - —
p-Aminosalicylic acid, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald. ton. 80.00 - —
refrigeration tanks works, frt. equald ton. 82.50 - —
Aqueous, tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton. 83.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
Ammoniac, sal., white (see Ammonium chloride, tech.).
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .41 - —
Ammonium benzoate, USP, fib. dms., ton lots, f.o.b., works lb. 1.00 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, f.o.b. works lb. 1.03 - —

Ammonium Biborate—Avacado Oil

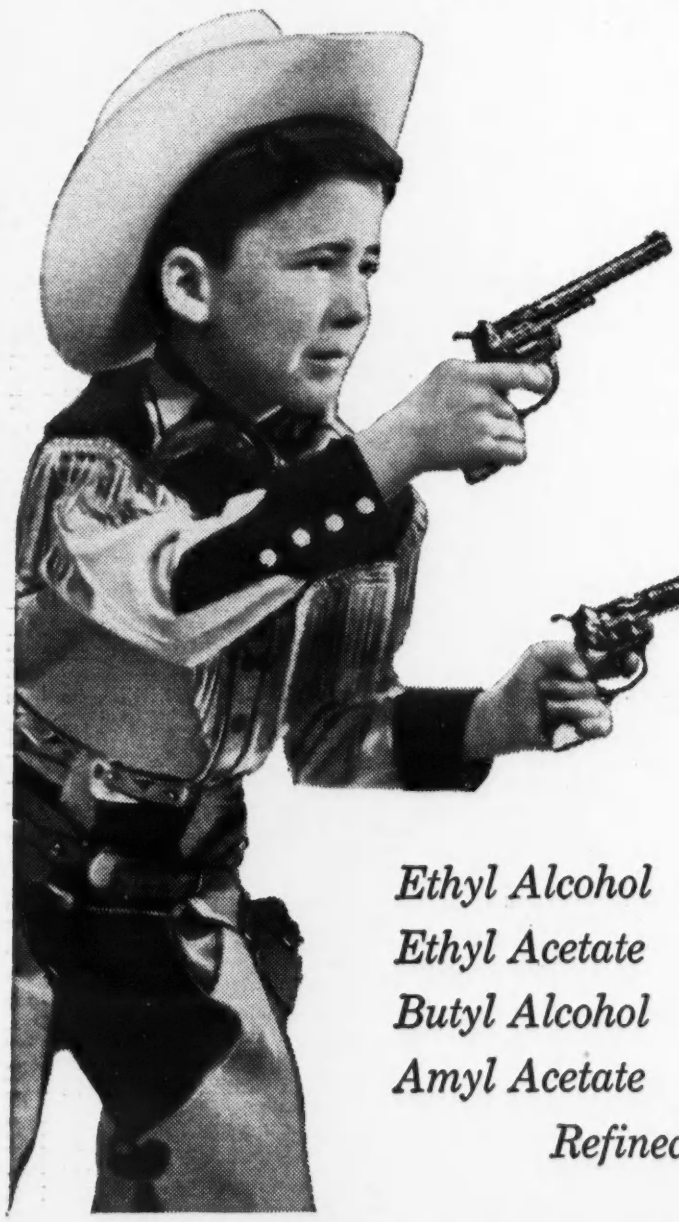
Ammonium biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ....ton.319.50 • —
dms., ton lots, ex whse ..ton.397.00 • —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse ..ton.402.00 • —
Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.00 • —
dms., l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 9.00 • —
Ammonium bichromate, dms., works, lb. .42 • .43
Ammonium bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .2145- .2245
Ammonium bromide, NF, gran., bbls, lb. .45 • —
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Ammonium carbonate, USP, lump, dms. lb. .15½- —
Ammonium chloride, tech., fine gran., bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 5.75 • —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 7.75 • 8.20
USP, gran., fib. dms .....lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium citrate, dibasic, bbls..lb. .77 • —
Ammonium dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Ammonium fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Ammonium hydroxide (see Ammonia acqueous).
Ammonium hypophosphate NF, dms, lb. 3.07 • —
Ammonium iodide, NF, dms., bots, lb. 4.26 • 4.38
Ammonium linoleate, 80%, dms., works. lb. .50 • .55
Ammonium molybdate, CP, cryst., bbls., 15,000 lbs., works..lb. 1.22 • —
bbls., 2,000-lb. contracts, works, lb. 1.23 • —
ringle bbls., works.....lb. 1.24 • —

Ammonium nitrate, dom., fertilizer grade, 33.5% N, bgs., western works, frt. equald, base price..ton.64.00 • —
USP, gran., bbls., dms. .....lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium nitrate, imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $8 ton base price..ton.64.00 • —
August discount.....ton. 5.00 • —
western, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ..ton.79.69 • —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va..ton.51.00 • —
Ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms. lb. .26¼- .31
Ammonium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.187.50 • —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse.....ton.273.50 • —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse..ton.278.50 • —
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher.
Ammonium Persulfate, tech., dms., 10-ton lots or more, works. lb. .18 • —
dms., smaller lots, works....lb. .20 • .23
Ammonium phosphate, coml., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 • —
Ammonium phosphate, dibasic, NF, V bbls., dms.....lb. .46 • —
Tech, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 • —
Ammonium silicofluoride, dms., works..lb. .11¼- .13¼

Ammonium sulfamate, bgs., c.l., f.l., works..lb. .19 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....lb. .20½- —
Ammonium sulfate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens, base price..ton.32.00 • —
purif., dms., works.....lb. .10 • .10¼
syn., bulk, c.l., works.....ton.32.00 -42.00
Ammonium sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis..ton.160.00 • —
Ammonium sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Ammonium thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .20 • —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .22 • .26
Ammonium thioglycollate, coml., cbys., 100% basis.....lb. 1.35 • 1.65
Highly purif., cbys., 100% basis. lb. 1.70 • 1.96
Ammonium thiosulfate, CP, cryst., 100-lb. fib. dms., f.o.b. plant..lb. 1.40 • —
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, di-basic bots..lb.18.00 -28.00
dl-Amphetamine hydrochloride, di-basic, bots..lb. 4.50 • 6.00
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, mono-basic., bots..lb.18.00 -28.00
dl-Amphetamine phosphate, bots..lb. 4.50 • 6.00
d-Amphetamine phosphate, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots..lb.14.50 • —
d-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., 100-lbs. lots..lb.16.50 • —
dl-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., lb. 4.50 • 6.00
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dist. from 125° to 150°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis....lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .16 • —
Ex pentane, reg. dms., c.l., dlvd, lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .19½- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .16 • —

Amyl acetate, syn., oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .20¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .21¼- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .17¾- —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .14 • —
Amyl alcohol, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, refd.).
Amyl alcohol, ferment., refd., 128°-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .43 • —
refd., ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45 • —
Ex-pentane, mixed amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .16 • —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld, lb. .19¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .20¾- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .17¾- —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .19 • —
dms., l.c.l., works .....lb. .20 • —
tanks, works .....lb. .17 • —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld E .....lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E .....lb. .16 • —
Amyl alcohol, 1-pentanol (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works..lb. .41½- —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .42½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .39½- —
2-Pentanol, dms., c.l., works....lb. .65 • —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .70 • —
tanks, works .....lb. .60 • —
Amyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms..lb. 1.70 • 2.20
Amyl salicylate, cns., dms.....lb. .52 • 1.10
o-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .49½- —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .50½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .47 • —
p-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l. works, lb. .26¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .27¾- —
tanks, works .....lb. .25¾- —
Amyl n-butyrate, dms.....lb. 1.00 • 1.25
Amyris oil, dms.....lb. 1.25 • —
Anethole, cns., dms.....lb. 1.60 • 1.80
Tech., dms.....lb. 1.10 • 1.15
Angelica root, dom., bls.....lb. .80 • .90
Angelica root oil, bots.....lb.85.00 -100.00
Angelica seed oil, bots.....lb.80.00 -95.00
Aniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .22 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld .....lb. .23 • —
tanks, frt. alld .....lb. .20 • —
tankwagons, min. 2,000 gals....lb. .20½- —
Aniline oil (see Aniline).
Aniline salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs. min., frt. alld. lb. .33 • —
dms., l.c.l, same basis.....lb. .35 • —
Anise oil, USP, dms.....lb. 2.75 • 3.50
Anise seeds, Mexican, bgs.....lb. .25 • —
Spanish, bgs .....lb. .25 • —
Syrian, bgs .....lb. .25 • —
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms.....lb. 1.95 • 2.70
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .80 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .82 • —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .78 • —
p-Anisidine, dms., works.....lb. .97 • —
Annatto seed, whole, bgs. ....lb. .15 • .17
Anthracene, 90-95%, bbls., ton-lots, works. lb. .83 • —
bbls., smaller lots, works ....lb. .95 • —
Anthranilic acid, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd. lb. 1.15 • —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .83 • —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .86 • —
Electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .91 • —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Antimony metal, bulk, c.l., mines . lb. .33 • —
cs., c.l., mines .....lb. .33½- —
Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .27 • —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld. .....lb. .28½- —
Antimony sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., dlvd. lb. .23 • .26
Antimony trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works..lb. .41 • —
pails, l.c.l., works .....lb. .43 • —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., dms..lb. .69½- .74½
USP, powd., dms. .....lb. .74½- .75½
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb. bbls. ....lb. 3.50 • —
Apomorphine hydrochloride USP 25-oz. lots..oz.35.60 • —
Apricot kernel oil USP, dms ....lb. .75 • .90
Arabic gum, amber, sorts, bgs. ..lb. .21 • .23
USP, powd., bbls. .....lb. .27 • .29
Areca nuts, powd., bbls. .....lb. .13 • —
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins..oz. 4.50 • 6.00
1-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms., 1 kilo lots..kilo.74.80 • —
Arnica flowers (true Montana), bls. lb. 2.25 • —
Arsenic, crude (95%), bulk, c.l., works..lb. .016 • —
bbls., c.l., works .....lb. .031 • —
Arsenic trioxide, USP, dms. ....lb. .48 • —
Arsenic, white, powd., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .04½- —
bbls., l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- .07¼
Arsenous acid, tech (see Arsenic, white).
Arsenous acid, USP (see Aresnic trioxide).
Arylid maroons, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.70 • —
Light shades, bbls.....lb. 2.85 • —
Maroon shade, bbls.....lb. 3.70 • —
Asafetida, cn .....lb. .40 • —
Powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .85 • —
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, New York).
Asbestos, Canadian crude,
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.82.00 • —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.72.00 • —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.68.25 • —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.58.00 • —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.48.30 • —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.42.00 • —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.41.00 • —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines.ton.42.00 • —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.39.00 • —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines.ton.42.00 • —
Asbestos prices are in US funds; l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.
Ascorbic acid, USP, dms., 25-100 kilo lots..kilo.12.00 • —
dms., 10-kilo lots.....kilo.12.35 • —
dms., 5-kilo lots.....kilo.12.75 • —
bots., 1-kilo lots.....kilo.13.00 • —
bots, 500-gram lots.....kilo.13.50 • —
Ash black (see Barium sulfide).
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines..ton.40.00 • —
seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines..ton.35.00 • —
select, 350° F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines..ton.41.00 • —
270°-295° F. fusing pt., bgs. c.l., mines..ton.40.00 • —
Asphalt, manjac, No. 10, crude, dms., works..lb. .06¼- —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tank-wagon, refy..gal. .09 • —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refy, gal. .09½- —
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy..ton.21.00 • —
85-300 penetration, tanks, tank-wagon, refy..ton.20.00 • —
Aspirin (see Acetylsalicylic Acid).
Atropine, USP, bots .....oz. 3.90 • 4.50
Atropine sulfate, USP, bots.....lb 2.10 • 2.55
Avocado oil, cns.....lb. 3.25 • —

sure as sh◎tin'



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Butyl Alcohol *Acetic Acid*
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B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units	50,000 units.	.65	—
less than 1,000,000,000 units.	50,000 units.	.70	—
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs.	lb.	1.35	1.45
Barberry root bark, bgs.	lb.	.28	.30
Barbital, NF, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	4.50	—
Barbital sodium, NF, dms.	lb.	4.75	—
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	106.50	—
bgs., smaller lots, works.	ton.	121.50	—
Barium chlorate, dms., works.	lb.	.32	.41
Barium chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	176.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works.	ton.	191.00	—
NF, cryst, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	.22	—
Tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	7.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	7.75	—
Barium chromate, bgs., frt. equald.	lb.	.35	—
Barium dioxide (see Barium peroxide).			
Barium hydrate, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt equald.	ton.	208.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald.	ton.	218.00	—
Barium monoxide (see Barium oxide).			
Barium nitrate, bbls., c.l., t.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16	—
bbls., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17	—
Barium oxide, grd., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald.	ton.	275.00	—
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald.	ton.	285.00	—
Barium peroxide, dms., frt. equald.	lb.	.20	—
Barium stearate, ctns., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.41	—
ctns., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.42	.46
Barium sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).			
Barium sulfate, X-ray, dms.	lb.	.15	.15½
Barium sulfide, dms., c.l., works.	ton.	95.00	—
dms., l.c.l., works	ton.	105.00	—
Barytes, southern, off-color, bgs., mines.	ton.	25.00	—
95-75%, bgs., mines.	ton.	25.00	—
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis.	ton.	49.00	—
paper bgs., c.l., ex whse. New York.	ton.	70.85	—
Battery acid, cbys., c.l., works, E.	100 lbs.	2.35	—
cbys., l.c.l., works, E.	100 lbs.	2.65	3.45
Bauxite, bulk, mines.	ton.	6.75	-10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).			
Bay oil, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns.	lb.	2.15	3.00
Puerto Rican, 55-60%, cns.	lb.	2.50	3.00
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms.,	lb.	1.85	2.40
Bayberry wax, bgs.	lb.	.45	.47
Beeswax, crude, African, bgs.	lb.	.64	.66
Brazilian, bgs.	lb.	.69	.70
Central American bgs.	lb.	.68	.69
Chilean, bgs.	lb.	.69	.70
Refd., USP, bleached, white bricks, 100-lb. ctns.	lb.	.79	.82
white slabs, 100-lb. ctns.	lb.	.78	.81
yellow bricks, 100-lb. ctns.	lb.	.73	.76
yellow slabs, 100-lb. ctns.	lb.	.72	.77
Belladonna leaf, bls.	lb.	.35	.37
Belladonna root, bls.	lb.	.45	.50
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines.	ton.	14.00	—
Imp., Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	84.00	—
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	87.00	—
low gel., bgs. 5-ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	82.35	—
bgs., 1-ton lots ex whse.	ton.	85.35	—
Benzal chloride, cbys., works.	lb.	.44	—
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms.	lb.	.74	1.05
Tech., cbys., dms., t.l.	lb.	.43	—
cbys., smaller lots.	lb.	.44	—
Benzene, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:—			
Bethlehem, Pa.	gal.	.36	—
Birmingham district.	gal.	.36	—
Chicago district.	gal.	.36	—
Cleveland district.	gal.	.36	—
Geneva, Utah.	gal.	.36	—
Johnstown, Pa.	gal.	.36	—
Lackawanna, N. Y.	gal.	.36	—
Lone Star, Tex.	gal.	.36	—
Lorain, Ohio.	gal.	.36	—
Middletown, Ohio.	gal.	.36	—
Minnequa, Colo.	gal.	.36	—
Philadelphia district.	gal.	.36	—
Pittsburgh district.	gal.	.36	—
Sparrows Point, Md.	gal.	.36	—
Syracuse, N. Y.	gal.	.36	—
Terre Haute, Ind.	gal.	.36	—
Youngstown, Ohio.	gal.	.36	—
Benzene, petroleum, Houston, Tex., tanks.	gal.	.36	.38
Benzene hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).			
Benzene hexachloride, tech., high gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd.	gamma unit-lb.	.0075-	.008
dms., l.c.l., works.	gamma unit-lb.	.009	.0095
low gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd.	gamma unit-lb.	.0075-	—
dms., l.c.l., works.	gamma unit-lb.	.009	—
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis.	lb.	1.19	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	1.21	—
Benzidine sulfate, tech., frt. alld., 100% basis.	lb.	1.21	—
Benzidine yellow, AAA, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	2.20	—
AAOT, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	2.45	—
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	3.25	—
Benzocaine, dms.	lb.	3.48	3.50
Benzoic acid, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more.	lb.	.44	—
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more.	lb.	.54	—
Benzoin gum, Sumatra, cs.	lb.	.33	—

Benzol

Benzol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Benzene.

Benzophenone, dms.	lb.	1.40	1.70
Benzotriazole, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works.	lb.	2.25	—
Benzotrichloride, cbys., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. equald.	lb.	.18	—
cbys., smaller lots, frt. equald.	lb.	.20	—
area.	lb.	.21	—
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.22	—
cbys., l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.23	—
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan			
Benzoyl peroxide, purif., fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.98	1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms.	lb.	.60	1.00
Benzyl alcohol, NF, dms.	lb.	.64	.79
Tech., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.47½	.49
Benzyl benzoate, NF, f.f.c., 500-lb. dms.	lb.	.62	—
Benzyl chloride, tech., 13-gal cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.23	—
13-gal cbys., dms., l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.24	—
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area.	lb.	.21	—

A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal. cbys. In steel dms. prices are ½c. lower.

Benzyl cinnamate, cns.	lb.	3.00	3.90
Benzyl dimethylamine, dms., works.	lb.	2.25	—
Benzyl formate, cns.	lb.	1.80	2.10
Benzyl isoeugenol, cns.	lb.	9.85	—
Benzyl propionate, bots.	lb.	1.35	1.65
Benzyl salicylate, bots.	lb.	1.60	1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots.	lb.	1.75	1.80
Benzylidine chloride, (see Benzal chloride).			
Berberine bisulfate, cns.	lb.	35.00	-36.25
Berberine hydrochloride, bots.	lb.	35.00	-36.25
Bergamot oil, nat., NF, Italian, cns.	lb.	10.25	-10.50
Betahydroxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).			
Betaoxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).			
Betaine, anhyd., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld.	lb.	3.00	—
Betaine hydrochloride, 5,000-lb. lots, frt. alld.	lb.	1.60	—
Betaine monohydrate, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld.	lb.	2.60	—
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).			
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene).			
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).			
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine).			
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).			
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, tech.).			
Biotin, cryst., bots.	gram.	10.00	—
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).			
Birchtar oil, crude, cns.	lb.	1.50	1.90
Rectified, cns.	lb.	1.75	—
Bismuth chloride, jars.	lb.	5.11	—
Bismuth hydroxide dms.	lb.	4.65	—
Bismuth metal, bxs., ton lots.	lb.	2.25	—
Bismuth nitrate, cryst., dms.	lb.	2.10	2.17
Bismuth oxide, anhyd., dms.	lb.	4.47	5.05
Bismuth oxychloride, dms.	lb.	4.37	4.42
Bismuth subcarbonate, USP, dms.	lb.	3.20	—
Bismuth subgallate, NF, fib. dms.	lb.	3.15	—
Bismuth subiodide, fib. dms.	lb.	5.37	—
Bismuth subnitrate, NF, dms.	lb.	2.65	—
Bismuth subsalicylate, USP, dms.	lb.	3.50	—
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars.	lb.	4.22	—
Bisphenol-A, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.29¾	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.30¾	—
Blackberry root bark, bls.	lb.	.45	—
Black haw root bark, bls.	lb.	.63	.65
Black haw tree bark, bls.	lb.	.45	.50

Black Pigments

Black pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Black, acetylene, may be found in the A's under Acetylene black.

Blanc fixe, direct process, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	110.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works.	ton.	120.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., New York whse.	ton.	155.00	—
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, unit-ton.		5.25	—
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago, unit-ton.		6.00	—
Blood, dried, soluble, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.13	.14
Soluble, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.13	.14
bgs., t.l.	lb.	.15	.17
bgs., l.t.l.	lb.	.15½	.35¼
Bloodroot, bls.	lb.	.48	.50

Blue Pigments

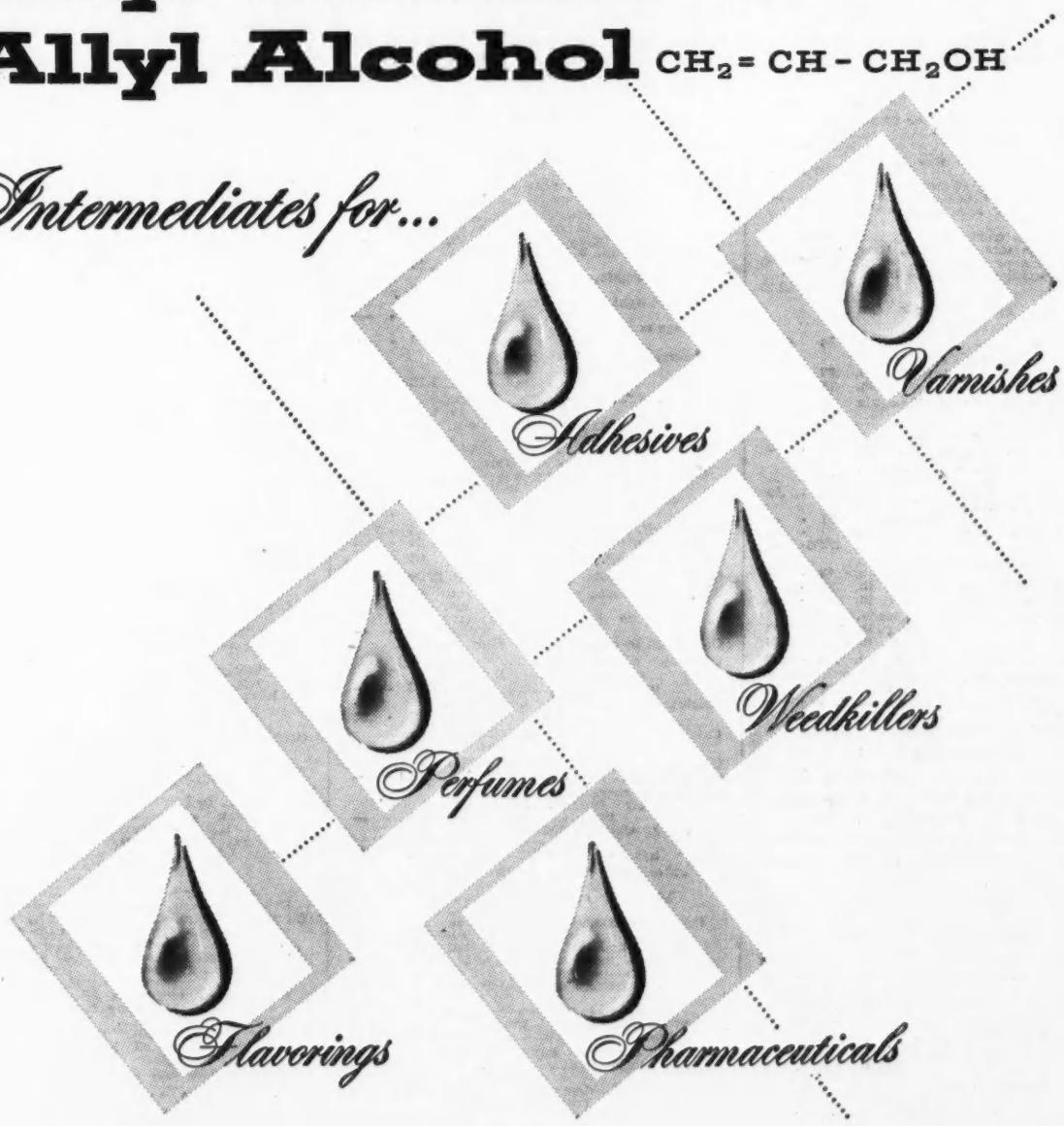
Blue pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Blue, ultramarine, may be found in the U's under Ultramarine blue.

Blue dyes (see Dyes)			
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulfate).			
Bois de rose oil, dms.	lb.	3.30	3.80
Mexican (see Lignaloe wood oil).			
BON acid maroons, pure, bbls.	lb.	1.75	—
Resinated, bbls.	lb.	1.50	—
Bone black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.17	.23¼
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c. per lb. higher.			
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E.	ton.	60.00	—
Bone oil, dms., works.	lb.	.65	.70
Bone phosphate, defluorinated of lime (see Defluorinated phosphate).			
Bone phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).			

Allyl Chloride $CH_2=CH-CH_2Cl$

Allyl Alcohol $CH_2=CH-CH_2OH$

Intermediates for...



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SHELL

Borax, tech., anhyd., 99%, bgs., c.l., works ton.83.00 • —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.137.25 • —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis ton.142.25 • —
bulk, c.l., works ton.74.00 • —
Tech., cryst., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.71.00 • —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.125.25 • —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis ton.130.25 • —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.45.00 • —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.99.25 • —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis ton.104.25 • —
bulk, c.l., works ton.38.50 • —
pentahydrate, 99%, bgs., c.l. works ton.60.00 • —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.114.25 • —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis ton.119.25 • —
bulk, c.l., works ton.53.50 • —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.50.00 • —
bgs., ton lots ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.104.25 • —
smaller lots, same basis ton.109.25 • —
USP borax $15 per ton higher.

Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. pt lb. .18 • .24
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 • .26

Boric acid, tech., 99.9% cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton.129.00 • —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.184.25 • —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.189.25 • —
dms., c.l., works ton.153.50 -173.50
dms., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.208.75 -228.75
dms., smaller lots, same basis. ton.213.75 -233.75
99.9% gran., bgs., c.l., works. ton.104.00 • —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.159.25 • —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.164.25 • —
dms., c.l., works ton.128.50 -148.50
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.183.75 -203.75
dms., smaller lots, same basis. ton.188.75 -208.75
bulk, c.l., works ton.98.00 • —
99.9% powd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.109.00 • —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.159.25 • —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.164.25 • —
dms., c.l., works ton.133.50 -153.50
bgs., ton lots, ex whse., New York or Chicago ton.188.75 -208.75
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.193.75 -213.75
USP boric acid $25 per ton higher.

Borneol, cns lb. 2.50 • 4.50
Boron trifluoride gas, cyls, truckload, works lb. .62 • —
cyls., l.t.l., works lb. .70 • —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Broenner's acid, bbls lb. 1.76 • —
Bromine, purif., cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .32 • —
cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 • .39
ret. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31 • —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 • .34
tanks, same basis lb. .22½ • —
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .48 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 • —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, 100-lb. cbys lb. 1.80 • 1.90
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.40 • 5.70
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .15 • .20
Brucine sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .12 • .18
Buchu leaves, bls lb. 1.30 • —

Brown Pigments

Brown pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Brown, iron oxide, may be found in the I's under Iron oxide brown.

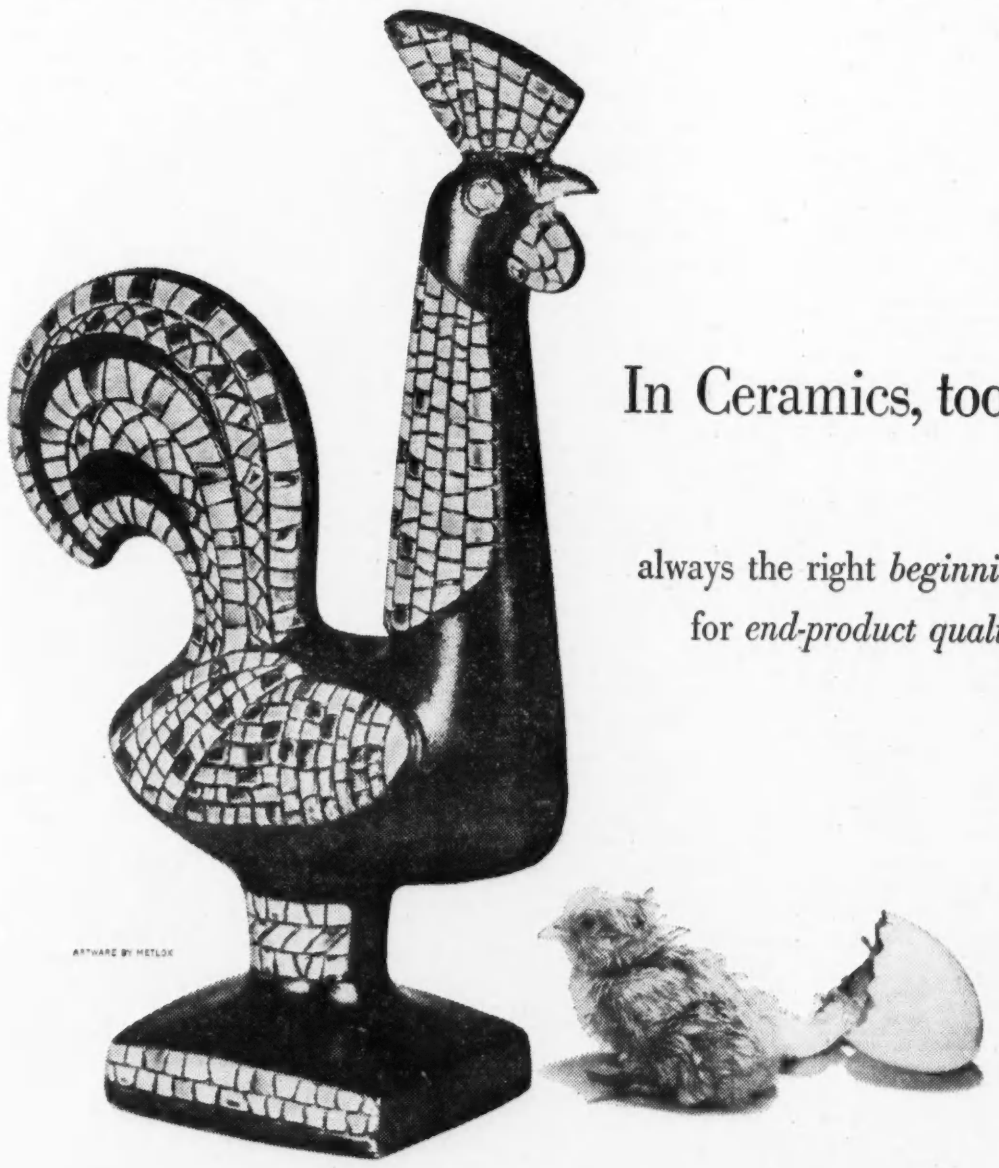
Butadiene, refd., cyls., c.l., refy lb. .21 • —
cyls., l.c.l., refy lb. .22 • —
tanks, contract, refy. lb. .14¾- .15
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .05 • —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment, dms., c.l., frt alld lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 • —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 • —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¾- —
Butyl alcohol, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .14 • —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14 • —
sec-Synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 • —
tert-Synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 • —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 • —
Butyl aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Butyl chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .38¼- —
Butyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .33 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33¾- —
tanks, works lb. .31 • —
Butyl lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 • —
Butyl laurate, dms., works lb. .37½- —
Butyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .55 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .55½- —
Butyl oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .32 • —
Butyl phenylacetate, dms lb. 4.50 • 4.60
Butyl phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Butyl stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Mississippi lb. .25¾- .26
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- .26¾
Butylamine (see Mono-, Di- and Tributylamine).
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .56 • —
tanks, works lb. .54 • —
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol).
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .28½- —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .19½- —
Butyric acid, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34 — —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .32½- —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium CP red, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 6.60 • —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 6.20 • —
Medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 5.50 • —
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 5.10 • —
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.40 • —
Cadmium CP yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E of Rockies. lb. 2.85 • —
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms lb. 6.75 • 7.00
Cadmium metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd lb. 1.70 • —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls lb. 1.78 • —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.40 • —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.95 • —
Medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.25 • —
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.10 • —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 2.00 • —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.80 • —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 3.46 • —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.14 • —
Maroon shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 3.35 • —
Medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.67 • —
Medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.34 • —
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.80 • —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.15 • —
Caffeine, NF, citrated, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.70 • —
USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 • —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.80 • —
USP, syn., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 • —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.80 • —
Cajeput oil, native, cns. lb. 1.75 • 3.30
Redist., USP, cns. lb. 2.25 • 3.40
Calamine, USP, dms. lb. .34 • —
Calamus oil, bots. lb. 12.00 -20.00
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1-kilo lots, works gram. .60 • —
Vials, 25 to 100 gram lots, works gram. .65 • —
Calciferol, in edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, trihydrate, fib. dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 4.00 • —
Calcium arsenate, dealers, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .09 • .09½
Calcium bromide, NF, 100 lbs. or more lb. .97 • —
Calcium carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd ton.134.40 • —
Calcium carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.10.50 • —
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.32.00 -34.00
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 • .10½
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 • —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.17.00 -18.00
Precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works. ton.32.50 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.42.50 • —
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton.38.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.48.00 • —
surface treated bgs., c.l., works. ton.37.50 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.47.50 • —
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works ton.110.00 -160.00
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.120.00 -175.00
Calcium chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.31.00 • —
Gran., purif., dms. lb. .27 • —
Liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald. ton.12.50 • —
Pellets, bgs., c.l., works ton.37.80 • —
Powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.37.00 • —
Solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton.29.50 • —
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. ton.36.00 -73.00
USP, gran., dms lb. .32 • —
Calcium chromate, bgs., frt. equald. lb. .29½- .30
Calcium cyanide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .20 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 • .55
Calcium cyclamate, 100-lb. dms lb. 2.95 • —
Calcium gluconate, AA, bbls., dms. lb. .74 • .76
USP, bbls., dms lb. .67 • .69
Calcium hydride, lump, dms., works. lb. 2.20 • 3.00
Calcium hypochlorite, high test, 45-lb. cs., dlvd. E. of Rockies cs.22.95 -25.10
100-lb. dms., same basis dm.30.80 -34.50
Calcium hypophosphite, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.28 • —
Calcium iodide, jars lb. 4.52 • —
Calcium lactate, NF, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 • .40
Calcium mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 • 2.25
smaller lots, works lb. .41 • .48
Calcium naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt. equald lb. .27¼- —
Calcium pantothenate, dms., bots., frt. adjusted gram. .045 • —
Calcium para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-aminosalicylate).
Calcium phenolsulfonate, dms lb. .74 • —
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.75 • —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.50 • —
Feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.79.55 -83.25
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald ton.89.55 -93.25
19% P, c.l., works, Tex. Cit. ton.76.00 • —
21% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.94.50 • —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald ton.99.50 -104.50
Monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.20 • —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 7.70 • —
Tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.25 • —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 10.50 • —
Calcium phytate, bgs., works lb. .50 • —
Calcium resinate, precip., dms., ton lots, frt. alld., works lb. .33 • —
Calcium silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .06 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Calcium silicate, paint grade (see Wollastonite).
Calcium stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .39 • —
ctns., l.c.l. lb. .40 • .44
Calcium sulfate (see Gypsum).
Calomel, USP, powd., dms lb. 5.42 • —
Camphene, 46° m.p., dms. incl., c.l., works lb. .15 • —
dms. incl., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
Camphene, chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.68 • 3.70
Nat., USP, powd., cs., 100-lb. lots. lb. .60 • .65
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz. cs lb. .85 • .90
Syn., tech., 1 bbl. or more lb. .48 • —
Syn., USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .59 • —
bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 • —
bbls., smaller lots lb. .61 • —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .90 • —
tins, 1,000-lb. lots lb. .91 • —
tins, smaller lots lb. .92 • —
Camphor oil, sassafrassy, dms lb. .28 • .35
White, dms lb. .29 • —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cananga oil, native, cns lb. 7.75 • —
Rectified, cns. lb. 9.75 • —
Candelilla wax, crude, bgs lb. .63 • .65
Refd., bgs lb. .70 • .72
Powdered Candelilla wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 7c. higher.
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb. 2.00 • 2.05
powd., bxs. lb. 2.25 • 2.30
Russian, bgs lb. 4.00 • 4.05
powd., bxs. lb. 4.35 • 4.40
Capric acid, dms. lb. .27 • .29
tanks lb. .25 • —
Capryl alcohol, 85% dms., c.l., and t.l., works lb. .19 • —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .16½- —
Sec., 92-99%, dms., c.l. lb. .22 • —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .23 • —
tanks lb. .19½- —
Caprylic acid, dms. lb. .27 • .29
tanks lb. .25 • —
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Capsicum oil (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Capsicum oleo resin, NF, from dom. pepper, dms lb. 4.50 • 5.25
NF, from African pepper, dms lb. 4.35 • 5.00
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs lb. .17 • —
Caraway oil, NF, cns. lb. 3.50 • 3.65
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb. 1.05 • —
Carbon black, channel, rubber beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 • —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .074 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .1225- —
Furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 • —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .10 • —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works. lb. .0750- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0790- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd or whse lb. .122 • .125
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0550- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .0950- —
Carbon black, furnace, semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0450- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .0850- —
Pigment, high color beads, ctns., c.l., works lb. .72 • —
ctns., l.c.l., dlvd or whse. lb. .78 • —
medium color uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12 • —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd or whse lb. .19 • —
Carbon dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, dlvd. Metropolitan area ton.73.00 -115.00
cyls., same basis lb. .08 • .09
Solid, wholesale, same basis lb. .035 • .040
Carbon disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. to competitive points lb. .07 • —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .08½- .09
5-gal. dms., 30 dms. to c.l., same basis lb. .13 • —
5-gal. dms., less than 30 dms., same basis lb. .16 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0545- —
Carbon tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15¼- —
Tech., consumers, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .11¾- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld lb. .14¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .10¾- .11¼
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb lots, works lb. 4.00 • 4.25
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 4.10 • 4.75
Cardamom oil, NF, bots lb. 38.00 -40.50
Cardamom seed, bleached, "A" lb. 3.20 • —
Bleached, "B" lb. 3.10 • —
Decorticated, Ceylon, cs lb. 3.00 • —
Guatemalan, cs lb. 3.00 • —
Green, Alleppey, bgs lb. 2.15 • —
Ceylon, bgs. lb. 2.15 • —
Carmine No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb. lots or more dlvd lb. 16.80 • —
bulk, smaller lots, dlvd lb. 16.90 -17.30
Carnauba wax, chalky, bgs., ton lots lb. .68 • .69
North country No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .78 Nom.
refd., pure, ton lots lb. .89 • .90
North country No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .71 • .72
Ceara, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots. lb. .80 • .82
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots. lb. .72 • .73
Parnahyba, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .80 • .82
Yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.37 • 1.39
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.39 • 1.41
Powdered carnauba wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 7c. higher.

Carotene, tech, 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins, 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd gram. .295 • —
Tech., in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works million units. .12 • —
USP, microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram., dms., dlvd. million units. .21 • —
b-Carotene, in vegetable oil, 400,000 A units per gram, cns. gram. .084 • —
Pure, cryst., 1,600,000 to 1,670,000 A units per gram, cns. gram. .35 • —
Carvol, bots lb. 4.50 • 6.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .36 • —
Casein, dom., edible, acid precip., 30 mesh., bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .56 • —
Dom., edible, acid precip., 80 mesh bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .64 • —
Imp., acid-precip., grd., Argentine, bgs., c.l., duty paid lb. .22¾- .23½
New Zealand, duty paid lb. .26½- .27
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .22 • —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .23 • —
dms., dm. lots, same basis lb. .25 • —
Cassella acid, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.44 • 1.75
Cassia, Batavia, "A," bls lb. .22 • —
"B" lb. .21 • —
"C" lb. .20 • —
Corinje, "A" lb. .20½- —
"B" lb. .19½- —
"C" lb. .18 • —
Cassia oil (see Cinnamon leaf oil, USP).
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazil. ton.180.00 Nom.
Castor oil, dom., blown, dms., c.l., lb. .2850- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2950- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l., lb. .3010- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .3110- —
tanks lb. .2810- —
unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2860- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2960- —
tanks lb. .2650- —
hydrogenated, bgs., ton lots lb. .3375- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .3575- —
No. 1, dms., c.l. lb. .2500- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2600- —
tanks lb. .2300- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .2350- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2450- —
tanks lb. .2150- —
Refd. and deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .2950- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .3050- —
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .2650- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2750- —
tanks lb. .2450- —
Imp., No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .22¼- —
Castor oil, sulfonated, 50%, dms., works lb. .15¼- .15½
75%, dms., works lb. .20 • .20½
Castor oil acids, dehydrated, dms. lb. .44¼- .46¼
split, dms lb. .37¼- .38¼
Castor oil pomace, bgs., c.l., works. ton.45.50 • —
Castoreum, nat., cns. lb. 5.25 -30.00
Syn., cns. lb. 9.00 • —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works lb. 2.17½- —
Resub., dms., works lb. 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls. lb. .75 • —
Caustic potash (see Potash, caustic).
Caustic soda (see Soda, caustic).
Cedarleaf oil, USP, XIII, cns., dms. lb. 3.75 • 4.25
Cedarwood oil, cns., dms. lb. .65 • 1.00
Celery seed, French, bgs lb. .41 • —
Indian, bgs lb. 21 • —
Celery seed, oil, bots. lb. 15.25 • —
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., ctns., bgs., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd. E lb. .35 • .45
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 • .555
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .595 • .605
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 • .555
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .585 • .595
80% butyryl alcohol, half-second, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 • .555
Cellulose gum, pure, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more, works, frt. alld lb. .55 • —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .57 • —
Cerium chloride, 48% dms., dlvd lb. .30 • —
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.44 • —
77% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.74 • —
Cerium oxalate, NF, 48%, bgs., works lb. 1.32 • —
Cerium oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 1.85 • 1.98
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb. 2.03 • 2.23
Cetyl alcohol, extra fib. cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb. .65 • .72
NF, fib cns., 140-lb. lots or more. lb. .48 • —
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, bls. lb. .85 • .93
Roman, cs. lb. 3.00 • —
Chamomile oil, blue, Hungarian, bots lb. 225.00 • —
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 • .32
fib. dms., 5-ton lots, works lb. .26½- .32½
fib. dms., smaller lots, works. lb. .27 • .50
Charcoal, black (see Charcoal, activated).
Charcoal, bone (see Bone, black).
Charcoal, hardwood, bulk, lump, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton.55.00 • —
briquets, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton.80.00 • —
5-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton.108.00 • —
10-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton.98.00 • —
25 lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton.88.00 • —
40 lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton.85.00 • —
Pinewood, gran., bgs., c.l., works, south ton.57.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works, south ton.57.00 -67.00
lump, bgs., c.l., works, south. ton.53.50 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works, south ton.56.50 -71.00
bulk, c.l., works, south ton.38.00 • —
bulk, t.l., works, south ton.41.00 • —
Chenopodium oil, NF, cns. lb. 4.50 • 4.75
Chestnut extract, imp., solid, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty lb. .08½- —
powd., 70% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty lb. .0959- —
Chicago acid, paste, bbls., frt. alld. lb. 3.21 • —
Chinawood oil (see Tung oil).
Chloral, tech., 94% min. dms., c.l., works lb. .23 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24 • —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works lb. .21 • —

Chloral hydrate, USP, jars, 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.00	—
jars, 500-lb. lots	lb.	1.03	—
jars, 100-lb. lots or less	lb.	1.05	—
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works	lb.	.75	1.00
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.65	—
dms., l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000 lb. lots, frt. alld	lb.	.68	—
Clarif., dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.69	—
dms., l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld	lb.	.70	—
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.16¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼-	—
70%, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¾-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¾-	—
Chlorinated rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.60	—
ctns., l.c.l., works	lb.	.61	—
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c l., works.	lb.	.70	—
ctns., l.c.l., works	lb.	.71	—
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.10¼-	—
cyls., l.c.l., Metropolitan area	lb.	.11¾-	.13
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	3.15	—
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	4.05	—
tanks, multiple units, 3 cars, same basis	100 lbs.	4.25	—
tanks, multiple units, 2 cars, same basis	100 lbs.	5.25	—
tanks, multiple units, 1 car, same basis	100 lbs.	7.25	—
Chloroacetic acid, mono, flake, 99% dms., c.l	lb.	.23½-	.25½
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.24½-	—
tech., flake, 96-97%, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.19	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.20	—
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls.	lb.	1.45	—
m-Chloroaniline, dms., min. 10,000 lbs., or over, frt. alld	lb.	.75	—
dms., less than 10,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.80	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.73	—
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.65	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.67	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.63	—
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.77	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.79	—
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works, dlvd. to N.Y. metropolitan area	lb.	1.05	—
dms., l.t.l., same basis	lb.	1.20	—
dms., 500 to 1,500 lbs. same basis.	lb.	2.00	—
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works, dlvd. to N. Y. metropolitan area	lb.	1.95	—
o-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., t.l., works	lb.	1.10	—
fib. dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	1.25	—
p-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., 2,000-lbs. or more, works.	lb.	2.25	—
fib. dms., less than 2,000-lbs., same basis	lb.	2.30	—
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.18	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17	—
USP, dms.	lb.	.30	—
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.81	—
Powd., dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.86	—
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd., dlvd. E	lb.	.80	—
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.37	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.38	—
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.37	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.38	—
Chloropicrin, coml., bots.	lb.	1.50	—
Coml., cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld	lb.	.95	—
cyls., 100 lbs., same basis	lb.	.97	—
cyls., 25 lbs., same basis	lb.	1.22	—
Chlorosulfonic acid, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.0465-	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.0515-	—
tanks, frt. equald	lb.	.0415-	—
Chlorosulfonic acid, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb. higher.			
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	1.25	1.35
Choline chloride, fib. dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	1.25	1.35
Choline dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	1.25	1.35
Chrome green, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis	lb.	.40	.42
blue content 16-30%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.40	.42
blue content 31-45%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.41	.43
blue content 45-49%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.44	.46
Reduced color, 25%	lb.	.19	.20
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. at the following points, except as noted:—Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Jospeh; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.			
Chrome orange, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tennessee and N. C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn., and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul	lb.	.35	—
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., El Paso, Tex., 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.			
Chrome yellow, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn., and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island	lb.	.35	—
Chrome yellow price are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport 1½c. higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn.; Dallas, Tex., 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex. 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher; Dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.			
Chromic acid, 99¾% dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.29¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. New York Metropolitan area	lb.	.30	.31
Chromic acid, NF (see Chromium trioxide).			
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, bbls., works	lb.	.09½-	—
cbys., works	lb.	.11¼-	—
Chromium fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.51	.52
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	1.20	—
Pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.44¾-	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.45½-	—
Chromium trioxide, NF, bots	lb.	1.15	—
Cinchona bark, NF red, broken, bgs.	lb.	.35	.40
NF, yellow, broken, bgs	lb.	.35	.40
Cinnamic acid, refd., bots	lb.	2.50	3.50
Cinnamic alcohol, bots	lb.	2.15	2.75
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms	lb.	.95	1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs.	lb.	.98	—
Ceylon, "0000," bgs. afloat	lb.	1.08	—
Cinnamon bark oil, bots	lb.	36.00	70.00
Cinnamon leaf oil, crude, dms	lb.	1.60	2.00
USP (Cassia), cns., dms	lb.	10.25	10.90
Citral, bots., cns.	lb.	4.30	—
Citric acid, USP, anhyd., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l	lb.	.29½-	.30
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt	lb.	.30	.30½
bgs., dms., smaller lots	lb.	.30½-	.31
hydrous, fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l.,	lb.	.27½-	.28
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt	lb.	.28	.28½
bgs., dms., smaller lots	lb.	.29	.29½
Powdered citric acid ½c. higher.			
Citronella oil, Ceylon, cns., dms	lb.	.85	.90
Java, cns.	lb.	1.95	—
Java-type, cns.	lb.	.95	—
Citronellal, bots., dms	lb.	2.85	3.50
Citronellol, bots., dms	lb.	3.90	—
Civet, artif., bots	lb.	13.75	-15.00
Nat., bots.	oz.	8.50	-15.00
Clay, ball., dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn	ton.	19.50	—
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn	ton.	10.00	—
purif., bgs., c.l., Tenn	ton.	20.50	—
Imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl. port	long-ton.	42.00	45.00
lump, bulk, Atl. port	long-ton.	27.00	30.20
Clay, China, dom., dry-grd., airfloated, 99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works.	ton.	10.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., Georgia, works.	ton.	15.50	—
99%, 300 mesh, bgs. c.l., Georgia, works	ton.	13.50	14.50
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	ton.	35.00	36.00
Imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Philadelphia, Portland, Me	gross ton.	20.00	35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock net	ton.	50.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse net	ton.	60.00	65.00
Cleve's acid, mixed, bbls	lb.	1.05	—
Clove, Madagascar, bgs	lb.	.42½-	—
Zanzibar, bgs	lb.	.47	—
Clove bud oil, USP, cns., dms	lb.	2.65	2.85
Clove leaf oil, crude, dms	lb.	1.20	1.50
CMC, crude, 96%, low or medium vis., bgs. or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb.	lb.	.39½	.41
bgs. or fib. dms., less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.41½	.43
CMC, crude, 65%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.39½-	.41
bgs. or fib. dms., dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.41½	.43
CMC, purif., high vis. (see Cellulose gum).			
CMC, standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs, works, frt. alld	lb.	.53	—
bgs., smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.57	—
CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb. lower and are on a works basis.			
Coaltar, crude, resale for soins., dms., c.l., ex whse	gal.	.30½-	—
dms., l.c.l., ex whse	gal.	.33½-	—
tanks, works	gal.	.17	—
Refd., resale, indust., dms., c.l., ex whse	gal.	.30½-	.35
dms., l.c.l., ex whse	gal.	.33½-	.39
tanks, works	gal.	.16½-	.20½
Coaltar pitch, aluminum, bulk, works	ton.	40.00	-42.00
Carbon and indust., bulk, works.	ton.	40.00	—
Core, bulk, works	ton.	36.50	—
Fiber, bulk, works	ton.	44.00	—
Coaltar pitch, roofing, 140-155°F., Fed. Spec. RP-381, Type I, tanks, works	ton.	39.00	—
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% Co. dms., dlvd.	lb.	1.10	—



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Cobalt blue, genuine, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 4.90 • —

Cobalt blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.

Cobalt blue imitation (see Ultramarine blue).

Cobalt carbonate, 48% Co, powd., bgs., dlvd lb. 1.57 • —

Cobalt chloride, 24.2% Co, dms., dlvd lb. 1.05 • —

Cobalt hydrate, 60-61% Co, dms., dlvd lb. 2.20 • —

Cobalt linoleate, fused 8½% Co, dms lb. .68 • —

Liq., 6% Co, dms lb. .54¼- —

Cobalt metal, 97-99%, kgs., ex whse. lb. 2.00 • —

Cobalt naphthenate, liq., 6% Co, dms., dlvd lb. .46½- —

Cobalt nitrate, 20.1% Co, bbls., dlvd. lb. .85 • —

Cobalt oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co, kgs lb. 1.52 • —

70-71% Co, kgs lb. 1.48 • —

Cobalt phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co, kgs., dlvd lb. 1.43 • —

Cobalt resinate, fused, 3% Co, dms. lb. .28 • —

Cobalt sulfate, cryst., 21% Co, dms., dlvd lb. .69 • —

Monohydrated, 33% Co, dms., dlvd lb. 1.17 • —

Cobalt tallate, 6% Co, dms., dlvd.lb. .42 • —

Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.17.80 • —

Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.13.75 • —

Cocillana bark, bls lb. .25 • —

Cocoa butter, bgs. lb. .61½- .66

Coconut oil, crude, tanks, New York lb. .12½- .12⅝

tanks, Pac. coast lb. .11⅝- —

Refd., Cochin type, dms., tax incl lb. .19 • .19½

deodorized, dms., tax incl lb. .21 • .22

Coconut oil acids, dist., dms. lb. .23½- .25½

tanks lb. .21½- —

Dbl. dist., dms. lb. .24½- .26½

tanks lb. .22½- —

Cod oil, Newfoundland, dms. lb. .11⅝- .11⅞

Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.13.25 • —

Codeine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.11.75 • —

Codeine phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.10.25 • —

Codeine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.10.75 • —

Codliver oil, USP, dms. gal. 1.45 • 1.55

Cohosh root, black, bls. lb. .20 • .22

Blue, bls. lb. .20 • .22

Colchicine, USP, bots., cns. oz.29.00 • 35.50

Colchicum root, bls. lb. .35 • —

Colchicum seed, bgs. lb. .60 • —

Collodion, USP, dms. lb. .32½- —

Flexible, dms. lb. .34 • —

Colocynth, pulp, bls. lb. .55 • —

Colombo root, bls. lb. .15 • .16

Condurango bark, bls lb. .26 • —

Congo copal gum, No. 1, bgs lb. .24 • .26

No. 2, bgs. lb. .19½- .21

No. 3, bgs. lb. .15¾- .17

Copaiba balsam, cns., dms. lb. .60 • .95

Copaiba oil, cns. lb. 1.75 • 2.50

Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .53 • —

bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .54 • —

Copper carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works lb. .34 • —

bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .35½- —

Copper chloride, cupric, anhyd., dms., works lb. .43½- .44

Cryst., dihydrate, dms., works. lb. .29½- .30

Cryst., dried, dms., works lb. .37¾- .38½

Copper chloride, cuprous, dms., works lb. .43 • .47

Copper cyanide, tech., dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more lb. .698 • —

dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .708 • —

dms., smaller lots lb. .728 • .748

Copper gluconate, dms lb. 3.15 • 3.35

Copper hydrate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .51½- —

dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 • —

Copper metal, electrolytic, dlvd. Valley basis lb. .32 • —

Copper naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .24 • —

Copper nitrate, tech., cryst., dms., works lb. .33¼- —

Copper oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 • —

Copper oxide, black, bbls., 100-1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .50 • —

Copper oxide, red, 97% USN Type I, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots. lb. .61 • —

90% USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots or more, works. lb. .60½- —

Copper oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .52 • —

dms., l.c.l., works lb. .53½- .63½

Copper quinolinolate, fib. dms. lb. 4.25 • 4.50

Copper resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .34 • —

Copper sulfate, CP, gran., dms., works lb. .1980- —

Cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.12.90 • —

bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.13.40 -15.90

Monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.22.50 • —

dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.23.25 • —

Tribasic, distributors, bgs., c.l., same basis 100 lbs.28.00 • —

l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.29.00 -33.00

Copper undecylenate, dms lb. 2.75 • —

Copra, Atl., Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton.163.00 • —

Pac. ports, c.i.f. ton.158.00 • —

Coriander oil, USP, bots ton.10.50 • —

Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .12 • —

Rumanian, bgs lb. .09 • .09½

Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .08½- —

Corn oil, crude, tanks, works lb. .12¾- —

Foots (soapstock) acid 95%, tanks, New York lb. .06¼- —

Refd., salad, dms. lb. .1841- .1865

tanks lb. .1641- —

Corn oil acids, dist., dms. lb. .16¾- .18⅜

tanks lb. .14¾- —

Corn starch (see Starch, corn).

½-lb. cns lb. 1.09 • —

Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.32 • —

paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.57 • —

Corn syrup, 42°, non-ret. dms., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.30 • —

non-ret. dms., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.45 • —

Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).

Cortisone acetate, USP, bulk gram. 3.50 • 3.55

Costus oil, bots. oz. 6.00 • —

Cottonseed meal, 41% bgs., Memphis ton.51.50 -52.00

Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, South, East lb. .12⅝ Nom.

tanks, Valley lb. .12⅝ Nom.

tanks, Texas, Lubbock lb. .12¼ Nom.

tanks, Waco lb. .12⅜ Nom.

Foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, New York lb. .05 • —

Refd., salad, dms. lb. .18 • .18½

tanks lb. .16 • —

Cottonseed oil acids, dist., dms lb. .15¾- .17¾

tanks lb. .13¾- —

Cottonseed pitch, raw, dms., works. lb. .03 • .03¼

tanks, same basis lb. .02¾- —

Coumarin, NF, cryst, dms lb. 3.60 • —

Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. .85 • .90

Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).

Creosote carbonate, NF, bots., cbys., lb. 3.05 • 3.26

Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .24 • —

soln., 80%, tanks, works gal. .226 • —

Refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .42 • .44

dms, l.c.l. same basis gal. .53 • .55

tanks same basis gal. .33 • .35

Creosote oil (see Creosote coaltar).

Creosote, wood, beechwood, cbys., dms lb. 1.60 • 1.65

Hardwood, NF, bots., cbys lb. 1.30 • —

Pinewood, dms., incl., c.l., works. lb. .0561- —

dms. incl., l.c.l., works lb. .0634- —

dms. incl., l.c.l., ex whse, New York lb. .0745- —

tanks, works lb. .0460- —

2,3-Cresotic acid, dms., ton lots, works lb. .70 • —

dms., smaller lots, works lb. .72 • —

Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1625- —

non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1675- —

tanks, same basis lb. .145 • —

USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1775- —

non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1825- —

tanks, same basis lb. .16 • —

m-Cresol, 95-98%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .60 • —

dms., l.c.l., works lb. .61 • —

m-p-Cresol, 5-95%, 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1775- —

dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1825- —

tanks, same basis lb. .16 • —

m-p-Cresol, 2.97%, 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .2175- —

dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .2225- —

tanks, same basis lb. .20 • —

o-Cresol, 30.5°C. m.p. and over, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16¾- —

ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- —

tanks, same basis lb. .15 • —

30°-30.49°C., m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16¼- —

ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —

tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —

o-Cresol, m.p., 29°-29.9° C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .15¾- —

ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —

tanks, same basis lb. .14 • —

m.p., 25°-28.9°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .14¾- —

ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¼- —

tanks, same basis lb. .13 • —

p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .50 • —

dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .51 • —

tanks, dlvd. lb. .49 • —

p-Cresyl methyl ether, cns lb. 1.80 • 2.05

Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., 50%, 207° C. or above, resin and tricresyl phosphate grade, tanks, frt. equald. lb. 1.10 • —

50%, 204° to 207° C., resin grade, tanks, frt. equald. gal. 1.20 • —

50%, 204° to 207° C., tricresyl phosphate grade, tanks, frt. equald. gal. 1.10 • —

50%, 210° or above, non-resin grade, total range over 9° C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. gal. 1.15 • —

dms., l.c.l., frt. equald. gal. 1.19 • 1.20

tanks, frt. equald. gal. 1.00 • —

imp., 75% at 215° C. or over, dms., ex whse. gal. .95 • —

Cresylic acid, petroleum, dom., 195° to 214° C., non-ret. dms., 65 to c.l., works, San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .80 • —

non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .82 • .84

tanks, same basis gal. .65 • —

200° C. to 232° C., tanks, Wilmington Cal lb. .65 • .72

Cresylic acid, petroleum, dom., 211° C. to 237° C., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .76 • —

non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .78 • .80

tanks, same basis gal. .61 • —

220° C. to 242° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal lb. .62 • .67

245° to 295° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 • —

Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¼- .25

Crotonic acid, fib. dms., 200 lbs. or more, works lb. .50 • —

Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.13.00 • —

bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.14.25 • —

Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .29 • —

Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs lb. .70 • —

Powd., cs lb. .85 • —

Cubeb oil, cns. lb 4.10 • 4.25

Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 • —

dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 • —

tanks, works lb. .11 • —

Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs lb. .18½- —

Moroccan, bgs lb. .22 • .23

Turkish, bgs lb. N.P.

Cumin oil, bots., cns lb. 4.75 • 5.00

Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .08 • —

Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grade, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton.55.00 • —

pulv., 21% N, bgs., works, unit-ton. 2.75 • —

Indust. grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.75.00 • —

bgs., l.c.l., works ton.96.00 • —

6-16 mesh, dms., c.l., works ton.120.00 • —

dms., l.c.l., works ton.140.00 • —

Cyanoacetic acid, tech., bbls lb. .90 • 1.25

Cyclohexane, 99% tech., dms., c.l., works gal. .70 • —

dms., l.c.l., works gal. .72 • —

tanks, works gal. .55 • —

Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .26½- —

dms., l.c.l., works, same basis lb. .27½- —

tanks, works, same basis lb. .24 • —

Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —

dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 • —

tanks, works lb. .29 • —

Cyclohexene, min. 98% b.r., 82.5° C. 85° C., 360-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .55 • —

360-lb. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .60 • —

tanks, same basis lb. .52 • —

Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .49 • —

dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 • —

tanks, works lb. .47 • —

Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works. cyl.48.00 • —

6-oz. cyls., works cyl.12.00 • —

USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots. gal. .38 • —

cyls. 100-gal. lots. gal. .37 • —

cyls., 200-gal. lots gal. .36 • —

Cypress oil, bots lb. 5.30 • —

D

2,4-D tech., bags., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .37 • —

bgs., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 • .46

2,4-D butyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .40 • —

dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 • .49

tanks, same basis lb. .39 • —

2,4-D isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .40 • —

dms., l.c.l., works lb. .45 • .49

tanks, works lb. .39 • —

Dammar gum, Batavia, A/E cs lb. No stocks.

dust, bgs. lb. .16 Nom.

E, bgs. lb. .20 Nom.

Dammar gum, East India, batu, bold, bgs lb. .13¾- .15

nubs and chips, bgs. lb. .08¼- .09½

black, bold, bgs. lb. .14½- .16½

unscraped, bgs. lb. .12 - .13½

nubs and chips, bgs. lb. .11½- .13

pale, chips, bgs. lb. .13 - .15

nubs, bgs. lb. .17¾- .20

Siam, cs. lb. .37½- .40

Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .44¼- .47

No. 2 bgs. lb. .32 .34

No. 3, bgs. lb. No stocks

dust, bgs. lb. .17 19

seeds, bgs. lb. No stocks.

Dandelion root, bls. lb. .32 • —

DDD, tech., flaks,grd. fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .45 • —

fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .46 • —

DDT powder, bgs., cl, works, frt equald lb. .23 • .27

bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .24 • .28

fib. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .24 • .28

fib. dms, smaller lots, same basis lb. .25 • .29

1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 • —

dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .43 • —

tanks, dlvd. lb. .38½- —

Decyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —

dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24½- —

tanks, dlvd. lb. .21 • —

Perfume grade, bots lb. 1.75 • 2.00

Decyl alcohol, normal (see 1-Decanol).

Deertongue leaves, bls. lb. .45 • —

Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bags., c.l., t.l., works ton.49.50 • —

Feed grade, 17% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton.58.00 • —

18% P, paper bgs., c.l. t.l., works ton.64.10 • —

Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bg. c.l. prices.

Degras, common, bbls. lb. .10 • .12

Neutral, bbls. lb. .21 • .23

Denatured alcohol, ethyl, CD-12, CD-13, CD-14, CD-17, dms, c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .64½- .66

dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .69½- .77

tanks, dlvd., same basis gal. .48½- .50

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.

Denatured alcohol, ethyl, proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .66 • —

dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 • .77

tanks, same basis gal. .50 • —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.

Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .65½- —

dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .70½- .76½

tanks, same basis gal. .49½- —

SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .64 • —

dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .69 • .75

tanks, same basis gal. .48 • —

SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 • —

dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 • .74

tanks, same basis gal. .47 • —

SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .655 • —

dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .705 • .765

tanks, same basis gal. .495 • —

SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .66 • —

dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 • .77

tanks, same basis gal. .50 • —

SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .645 • —

dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .695 • .795

tanks, same basis gal. .485 • —

SD30, dms., c.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 • —

dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 • .74

tanks, same basis gal. .47 • —

SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .66 • —

dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 • .77

tanks, same basis gal. .50 • —

SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .64 • —

dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .69 • .75

tanks, same basis gal. .48 • —

For anhyd. alcohol on above formulas, prices are 7c. per gal. higher.

West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.

d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, bots lb.24.00 -25.00

dl-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, bots lb. 6.50 • —

Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.33 • —

paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.48 • —

canary, dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.17 • —

paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.32 • —

light, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.07 • —

paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.22 • —

white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.91 • —

paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.06 • —

Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Dextrin, potato, imp., bgs lb. .10½- .11

Dextrose, USP, dms. lb. .17¾- —

Diacetone alcohol, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 • —

dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 • —

tanks, dlvd. lb. .125 • —

Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .145 • —

Dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .155 • —

tanks, dlvd. lb. .12 • —

Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.25 • 5.50

Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 • —

dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 • —

tanks, works lb. .29½- —

Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 • —

dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 • —

tanks, works lb. .29½- —

o-Dianisidine, fib., dms. lb. 2.00 • —

Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .89¾- .90

dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .90¼- .91

tanks, same basis lb. .88 • —

p-Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots. lb. .55 • —

Dibutyl fumarate, dms., c.l. t.l., frt. alld. lb. .33 • —

dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld lb. .34 • —

tanks, frt. alld lb. .30½- —

Dibutyl maleate, dms, c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .33 • —

dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dms. frt. alld lb. .34 • —

tanks, frt. alld lb. .30½- —

Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .32½- —

dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½- —

tanks, same basis lb. .30 • —

Dibutyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .66 • —

dms., l.c.l., works lb. .66½- .67

tanks, works lb. .64 • .64½

Dibutyl tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .65½- —

Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55½- —

dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .56½- —

tanks, same basis lb. .53 • —

2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, food grade, dms., t.l., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.20 • —

dms., l.t.l., dlvd. lb. 1.24 • —

Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .91 • —

dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .95 • —

tanks, dlvd. lb. .86 • —

Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31 .32

dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .32 .33

tanks, dlvd lb. .27½- —

Dicapyrl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .63 • —

dms., l.c.l., works lb. .63½- .64

tanks, works lb. .61 • —

Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4-D).

2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .83 • —

o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .12¼- —

dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- —

tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —

p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works lb. .12 • .14½

dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 • —

1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .33½- —

dms., l.c.l., or l.t.l., works lb. .34 • —

tanks, works lb. .32 • —

Dichlorodiphenyltrichlorothane (see DDT).

Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .05 • —

dms., l.c.l., works lb. .06 • —

tanks, works lb. .03 • —

Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .54 • —

dms., l.c.l., works lb. .55 • —

tanks, works lb. .52 • —

Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .58¼- .59

fib. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .59¼- .60

Didecyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .34 • —

dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 • —

tanks, same basis lb. .31½- —

Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.80 • —

dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.85 • —

Diethanolamine, dms. c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .27 • —

dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 • —

tanks, same basis lb. .24½- —

Diethyl barbituric acid (see Barbital).

Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .47 • —

dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 • —

tanks, same basis lb. .45 • —

Diethyl ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .69½- —

dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .70½- —

tanks, dlvd lb. .67 • —

Diethyl oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .42 • —

dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 • .45

tanks, same basis lb. .40 • —

Diethyl phthalate dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30 • .30⅛

dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 • .31⅛

tanks, dlvd lb. .27½- .28

Diethyl sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .19 • —

dms., l.c.l., works lb. .19¾- —

tanks, works lb. .17 • —

Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .51 • —

dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 • —

tanks, same basis lb. .48½- —

N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .57 • —

dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .58 • —

tanks, same basis lb. .55 • —

Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).

Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).

Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17¾- —

dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¾- —

tanks, same basis lb. .15¼- —

Diethylene glycol boriborate, dms., l.c.l lb. .31 • —

Diethylene glycol diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .47½- —

dms., l.c.l., works lb. .48¼- —

Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .30¾- —

dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31¾- —

tanks, dlvd. E lb. .28¼- —

Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .30¼- —

dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31 • —

tanks, dlvd. E lb. .28¼- —

Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —

dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —

tanks, dlvd lb. .20 • —

Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .27¼- —

dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 • —

tanks, dlvd. E lb. .25¼- —

Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —

dms., l.c.l. dlvd lb. .21½- —

tanks, dlvd lb. .18½- —

Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .44 • —

dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .45 • —

tanks, dlvd. E lb. .41½- —

Diethylstilbestrol, USP bots., 10-kilo lots kilo100.00 -147.50

bots., 1-kilo lot kilo.110.00 -152.50

Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms lb. 1.20 • —

Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 4.40 • 5.00

Diglycol laurate, dms lb. .32¾- .34

Diglycol stearate, dms., ton lots lb. .26 • .28

Diglycolic acid, bgs., works lb. .14 • —

Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .64 • —

dms., l.c.l., works lb. .64½- .65

tanks, works lb. .62 • —

Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works	lb.	1.10	1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk	gram.	.0850-	.0875
Dihydrostreptomymin sulfate, bulk,	gram.	.0850-	.0875
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works	lb.	2.75	—
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms	lb.	2.55	—
tech., dms	lb.	1.09	—
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.14½-	—
Di-isobutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.31½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.32½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.29	—
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.10	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.11½-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.08	—
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.32	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.28½-	—
Di-iso-octyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.63½-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.64½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.61	—
Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.20¾-	—
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.50½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.51½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.48	—
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs	lb.	.09¼-	—
Nat., bgs	lb.	.08	—
Dillseed oil, bots	lb.	2.80	4.25
Dillweed oil, dom., bots., dms	lb.	3.25	4.25
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns	lb.	4.35	5.10
Dimethyl ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	1.225	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	1.235	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	1.20	—
70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained amines	lb.	.68½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis	lb.	.69½-	—
tanks, dlvd., 100% basis	lb.	.66	—
Dimethyl hydroquinone, dms	lb.	2.20	2.25
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.31	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
tanks, works	lb.	.28½-	—
Dimethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	1.275	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	1.285	—
tanks, works	lb.	1.25	—
Dimethyl sulfate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
55-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
10-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½-	—
Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.42	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.42½-	—
tanks, frt. equald	lb.	.33	—
Dimethylamine, 40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.39	—
dms., l.c.l., frt equald	lb	.39½-	—
tanks, frt. equald	lb.	.33	—
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.32	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.33	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.30	—
N,N-Dimethylformamide, dms., works	lb.	.34	.39
tanks, works	lb.	.32	—
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.68	—
dms., smaller lots, frt. equald	lb.	.71	—
Dinitroaniline orange toner, CP bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, and E. of Minneapolis. Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul	lb.	1.50	—
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms	lb.	.22	—
89° C., dms	lb.	.24	—
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.15¼-	—
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld. E	lb.	.15¾-	—
tanks, frt. alld E	lb.	.15	—
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 48°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.20¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.20¾-	—
tanks, frt. alld. E	lb.	.20	—
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls	lb.	.37	—
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms	lb.	.11	—
Refd., 63°C., dms	lb.	.23	—
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.42½-	—
dms., l.c.l. works	lb.	.43½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.40	—
Dioctyl phthalate dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.30½-	.31
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.31½-	.32
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.28	.28½
Dioctyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.60½-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.61½-	.62½
tanks, works, dlvd	lb.	.58	.58½
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.28¾-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.29¼-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.27	—
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).			
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.35	—
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., c.l., works	gal.	.47	—
dms., l.c.l. works	gal.	.52	—
dms., l.c.l., ex whse	gal.	.62	—
Steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, south	gal.	.59	—
dms., c.l., dlvd. New York	gal.	.67	—
tanks, works, south	gal.	.45	—
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
Diphenyl in bags ¼c. lower.			
Diphenyl oxide, perfume grade, cns.	lb.	.56	.61
Diphenyl phthalate dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.51¾-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.53¾-	—
Diphenylamine, refd., flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.33	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35	—
Refd., fused, tanks, same basis	lb.	.31	—
Tech., fused, tanks, same basis	lb.	.30	—
Diphenylguanidine, bgs., dms., ton lots, frt. alld	lb.	.52	—
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld	lb.	.53	—
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP, dms	lb.	5.00	5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.17¾-	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.18¾-	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.15¼-	—
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.20	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18½-	—
Dithiodibenzoic acid, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	1.45	—
Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt. alld	lb.	.62	—
dms., smaller lots, frt. alld	lb.	.63	—
Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., US ports ex dock	ton.	80.00	—
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.20	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.19	—
Divinylbenzene, 50-60%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis	lb.	1.00	—
dms., l.c.l., works, 100% basis	lb.	1.05	—
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12½-	—

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb. and 1-lb lots, dlvd:—

Blue, FD&C, No. 1	lb.	15.65	-17.60
No. 2	lb.	15.65	-17.60
Green, FD&C, No. 1	lb.	15.65	-17.60
No. 2	lb.	19.60	-22.85
No. 3	lb.	21.30	-35.90
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	5.90	7.85
No. 2	lb.	3.30	4.10
No. 3	lb.	19.60	-22.85
No. 4	lb.	5.55	7.50
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	15.65	-17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	9.15	-11.05
No. 5	lb.	3.30	4.10
No. 6	lb.	3.30	4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—

Black, D&C, No. 1	lb.	10.50	-10.95
Brown, D&C, No. 1	lb.	15.65	-16.10
Green, D&C, No. 5	lb.	15.65	-16.10
No. 6	lb.	15.65	-16.10
No. 7	lb.	14.35	-14.80
Orange, D&C, No. 3	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No. 4	lb.	19.60	-20.05
No. 5	lb.	5.25	5.70
Red, D&C, No. 17	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No. 18	lb.	23.55	-24.00
No. 19	lb.	15.00	-15.45
No. 21	lb.	3.10	3.60
No. 22	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No. 28	lb.	24.20	-24.65
No. 33	lb.	17.00	-17.45
Violet, D&C, No. 2	lb.	15.65	-16.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots dlvd:—

Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	15.65	-16.10
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	15.65	-16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	13.05	-13.50
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	10.50	-10.95

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—

Yellow, D&C, No. 7	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No. 8	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No. 10	lb.	13.05	-13.50
No. 11	lb.	13.05	-13.50

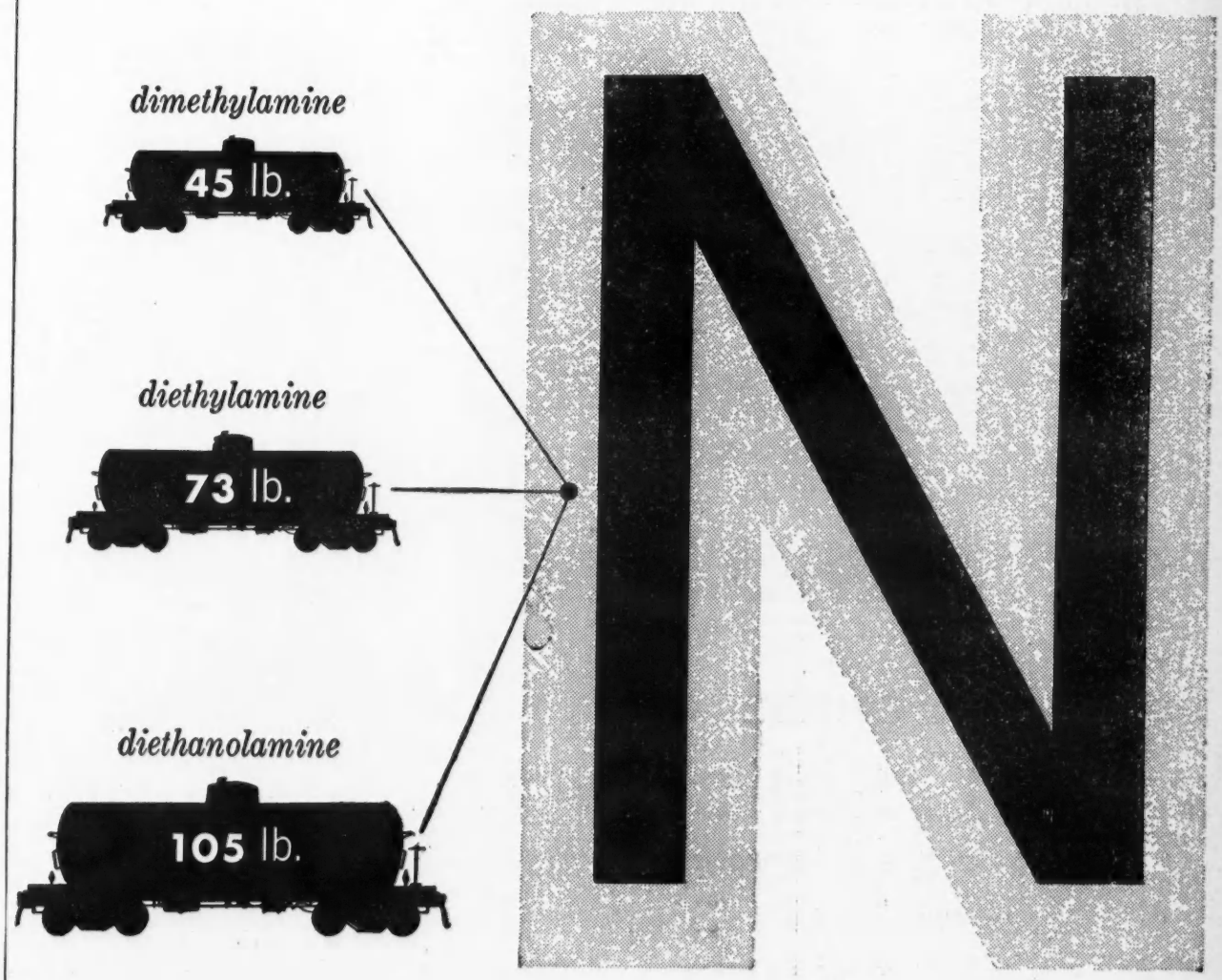
Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype) contract, dlvd. No.

20 Chrysoidine Y, dustless	lb.	.80	—
27 Fast light, orange 2G	lb.	1.29	—
31 Phloxine 2G	lb.	1.05	—
36 Yellow 2G	lb.	1.18	—
40 Orange R. extra, conc	lb.	1.52	—
57 Fuchsine 6B	lb.	1.55	—
79 Scarlet 2R	lb.	1.16	—
151 Orange AD	lb.	.79	—
161 Orange RR	lb.	.94	—
176 Fast red A	lb.	1.39	—
179 Rubine XX, conc	lb.	1.47	—
180 Blue F4B	lb.	1.31	—
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc.	lb.	1.20	—
202 Chrome blue black R. conc.	lb.	1.07	—
203 Chrome black T	lb.	1.11	—
208 Fast blue SR	lb.	1.30	—

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.

216 Chrome red B	lb.	1.09	—
234 Brown Y	lb.	1.27	—
246 Blue black, extra, conc	lb.	1.37	—
275 Milling red 3R, conc	lb.	1.91	—
289 Navy blue 3R, conc	lb.	1.70	—
299 Black F, conc	lb.	2.19	—
304 Neutral black 2B, conc	lb.	2.61	—
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC	lb.	2.12	—
332 Bismark brown RX, conc., dustless	lb.	1.37	—
365 Brilliant yellow conc	lb.	3.11	—
382 Scarlet B	lb.	2.60	—
401 Diazo black BHD	lb.	.93	—
406 Blue 2B, extra conc	lb.	1.53	—
419 Red FC	lb.	1.45	—
420 Brown M	lb.	1.40	—
448 Red 4BX conc	lb.	1.69	—
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc	lb.	1.95	—
561 Brown B	lb.	2.89	—
581 Black EB, 200%	lb.	1.33	—
593 Green BY, conc	lb.	1.02	—
596 Yellow brown K, extra	lb.	1.26	—
620 Yellow 2G	lb.	1.31	—
639 Fast Yellow GG	lb.	2.32	—
640 Yellow XX	lb.	2.30	—
655 Yellow OX	lb.	2.64	—
657 Green V	lb.	2.73	—
662 Brilliant green G	lb.	3.62	—
667 Milling green 6B, conc	lb.	4.78	—
671 Blue EG	lb.	1.85	—
681 Crystal violet powder	lb.	2.15	—
698 Violet 6BN powder	lb.	2.25	—

WEIGHTS OF AMINES SUPPLYING EQUAL AMOUNT OF ORGANIC NITROGEN



METHYLAMINES your low-cost source of basic nitrogen

This comparison of dimethylamine with other amines proves a point that also holds true for monomethylamine or trimethylamine. With their low equivalent weights, Rohm & Haas methylamines supply organic nitrogen at substantially lower cost.

In addition, Rohm & Haas methylamines lend themselves to such a variety of reactions that their cost advantage may be utilized in many products. For example, they can be used as intermediates for producing rubber-vulcanization accelerators, herbicides, photographic developers, pharmaceuticals, quaternary ammonium salts, and surface-active agents. All Rohm & Haas methylamines are available in either aqueous or anhydrous form—in drums, cylinders, or tankcars. Write to Dept. SP for complete data.

Chemicals for Industry

ROHM & HAAS COMPANY

WASHINGTON SQUARE, PHILADELPHIA 5, PA.

Representatives in principal foreign countries

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.

720 Brilliant blue BBG ..... lb. 2.44 • —
729 Blue B, extra conc ..... lb. 3.61 • —
749 Red BX ..... lb. 4.76 • —
800 Chinoline yellow ZSS ..... lb. 2.67 • —
814 Yellow NN, conc ..... lb. 3.67 • —
841 Safranine GF, extra, conc .lb. 4.11 • —
860 Induline base ZM ..... lb. 1.07 • —
865 Nigrosine J ..... lb. 4.76 • —
922 Blue GXX ..... lb. 2.22 • —
978 Black GXCF, conc ..... lb. .38 • —
1034 Alizarine red SC ..... lb. 3.31 • —
1054 Alizarine blue SAPX ..... lb. 3.78 • —
1078 Alizarine green CG, extra .lb. 3.53 • —
1085 Alizarine blue black B .... lb. 3.02 • —
1096 Golden orange GFD, single paste ..... lb. 2.58 • —
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste. lb. 2.28 • —
1101 Jade green N supra, double paste. lb. 1.55 • —
1106 Blue RS, double paste ... lb. 3.85 • —
1113 Blue, BLFD, double paste. lb. 2.92 • —
1150 Olive R, Single paste .... lb. 1.42 • —
dms., dlvd.
1151 Brown R, single paste .... lb. 2.29 • —
1171 Indigo synthetic, 20% paste lb. .31 • —
1217 Orange RD, double powder. lb. 4.60 • —
p-4 Brown PG ..... lb. 3.00 • —
p-14 Brown EB..... lb. 2.16 • —
p-24 Gray L..... lb. 2.08 • —

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.

p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD lb. 3.62 • —
p-202 Diazo black VJ, conc... lb. 2.48 • —
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN..... lb. 1.70 • —
p-313 Naphthol SWF..... lb. 1.60 • —

Dyes, coaltar, oil-soluble, 100-lb. drums, dlvd. No.

24 Oil orange Z-7078..... lb 1.06 • —
73 Oil scarlet BL ..... lb. 1.70 • —
1073 Oil violet ZIRS ..... lb. 6.81 • —
1078 Alizarine cyanine green base Z lb. 6.13 • —
1080 Oil violet special Z ..... lb. 6.81 • —
Oil black ZBC ..... lb. 4.46 • —
Oil black ZBD ..... lb. 3.03 • —
Oil black ZHH..... lb. 4.61 • —
Oil black ZMM..... lb. 6.52 • —
Oil blue ZN ..... lb. 8.02 • —
Oil blue ZV ..... lb. 4.95 • —
Oil orange ZMG ..... lb. 1.32 • —
Oil red N-1700..... lb. 1.76 • —
Oil yellow ZG, conc..... lb. 6.33 • —

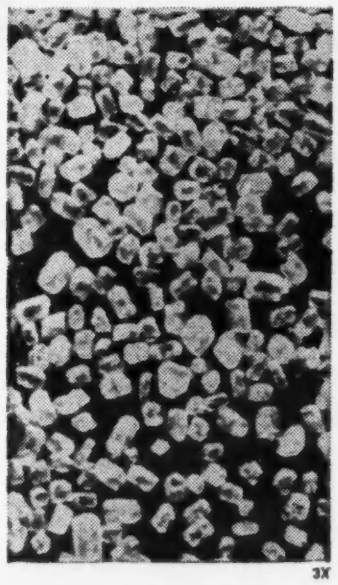
Dyes, coaltar, spirit soluble, 100 lb. dms., dlvd. No.

p-517 Spirit yellow 2R, conc .. lb. 4.62 • —
p-520 Spirit orange ZR, conc.... lb. 5.87 • —
Spirit black RB..... lb. 2.95 • —
Spirit brown ZG..... lb. 5.30 • —
Spirit red B, conc..... lb. 6.41 • —

E

Echinacea root, bls.....lb. 1.10 • —
Egg albumin (see Albumin).
Egg yolk, dried, dom., bbls.....lb. 1.03 • 1.05
Tanners, bbls. .....lb. .06 • .06½
Elm bark, grinding, bls.....lb. .30 • .32
Powd., bbls., bxs. .....lb. .45 • —
Select, bundles..... .....lb. .75 • —
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz.48.25 -49.00
Endrin, tech., dms., dlvd. 100% basis..lb. 3.75 • —
Eosine red toner, bbls., works...lb. 1.75 • —
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots., 100-oz. lots..oz. .98 • 1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots. oz. .92 • —
Ephedrine hydrochloride, tins, 100-oz. lots..oz. .65 • .75
Ephedrine sulfate, cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots..oz. .65 • .72
Powd., tins, 100-oz. lots..... oz. .66 • .73
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35½-
dms., l.c.l., dlvd .....lb. .36½-
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .33 • —
1-Epinephrine base, syn., USP, bots., 100 gram lots. gram. .60 • —
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).
Erigeron oil, cns.....lb. 5.50 • 7.50
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined.....lb. 2.00 • —
Eserine sulfate, bots. .....oz.27.75 • —
Ester gum, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Md., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va.....lb. .14½- .16
Ester gum, wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .15 • .16
Ether (see specific product).
Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment., 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .15½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .12 • —
95-96%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .15¾- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .12¼- —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .15 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .16 • —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .12½- —
Syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .14½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12 • —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15¾- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12¼- —
Ethyl acetate, syn., 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .16 • —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
Ethyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .58½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .59½- —
tanks, dlvd .....lb. .56 • —
Ethyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .36 • —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd ..... lb. .37 • —
tanks, dlvd .....lb. .34 • —
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax paid dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal.20.58 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis....gal.20.63 -20.69
tanks, same basis.....gal.20.42 • —
tax-free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies .gal. .63 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..gal. .68 • .74
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .47 • —
Ethyl alcohol, absolute, 200 pf. tax paid, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal.21.70 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis....gal.21.75 -21.81
tanks, same basis.....gal.21.54 • —
Ethyl alcohol, denatured (see Denatured alcohol, ethyl).
Ethyl aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine)
Ethyl amyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 • —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .17½- —
Ethyl benzoate, bots ..... lb. .74 • .90
Ethyl bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E .lb. .46 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld E.....lb. .48 • —
tanks, frt. alld E.....lb. .43 • —
2-Ethyl butyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. works..lb. .30 • —
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .30¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .28 • —
Ethyl butyl ketone, dms., c.l., t.l., works..lb. .36 • —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works.....lb. .36¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .34 • —
Ethyl butyrate, works..... lb. .85 • .90
Ethyl carbamate (see Urethane).
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb lots or more, works. lb. .70 • —
bgs., smaller lots, works .... lb. .72 • .80
Vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 2,000-lb lots or more, works. lb. .65 • .70
bgs., smaller lots, works... lb. .67 • .81
Ethyl chloride, tech., cyls., works. lb. .20 • .22
dms., works.....lb. .18 • .20
tanks, works.....lb. 10 • —
Ethyl cinnamate, cns.....lb. 3.35 • 3.45
Ethyl ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .43½- —
Ethyl ether, absolute, ACS, dms..lb. .27 • —
Anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns..lb. 1.01 • —
½-lb. cns. .....lb. 1.09 • —
¼-lb. cns. .....lb. 1.21 • —
Ethyl ether, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. .....lb. .10 • —
Ethyl gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots. lb. 3.90 • 4.40
2-Ethyl hexoic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E..lb. .37 • —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .38 • —
tanks, dlvd E.....lb. .34½- —
(2-Ethyl hexoic acid 1c. higher W. of Rockies.)
2-Ethyl hexyl alcohol, dms., l.c., dlvd. lb. .24¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd .....lb. .25¼- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .21¾- —
Ethyl iodide, cbys., works .....lb. 3.30 • —
Ethyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .52 • —
dms., l.t.l., frt. equald.....lb. .52½- —
tanks, frt. equald.....lb. .50 • —
Ethyl morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots..oz.11.85 • —
Ethyl nitrite (see Nitrous ether).
Ethyl oenanthate, dms. .....lb. 1.00 • 1.50
Ethyl oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Ethyl silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
Ethyl silicate, 40% available SiO_2, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .44½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .45½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .42 • —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd. E.....lb. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. .....lb. .41½- —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works. lb. 1.02 • —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls.....lb. .88 • —
Ethylamine (see Mono, Di- or Tri-).
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .57 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .58 • —
tanks, frt. alld. .....lb. .55 • —
Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l. or t.l., frt. equald..lb. .17 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18 • —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .15 • —
2-Ethylbutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works..lb. .30 • —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .30¾- —
Ethylene, contract, ref'y gate....lb. .0475- .0525
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .09 • —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.
Ethylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .16 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 • —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .13½- —
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .23 • —
tanks, dlvd. E. .....lb. .19½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E .lb. .21 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .22 • —
tanks, dlvd. E. .....lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E ..lb. .19½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. .....lb. .17 • —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E ..lb. .21 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .22 • —
tanks, dlvd. E. .....lb. .18½- —

LARGE CRYSTAL
for radiator cleaners, wood bleaches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...OR FINE CRYSTAL
for process use

3X

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3. Top-quality appearance: Clear, colorless crystals always have exceptional sparkle and top-quality look.

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Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .29 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .29¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .27 - —
Ethylene glycol monostearate, triple pressed, dms. lb. .33 - .35
Ethylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .21½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .15½ - —
Ethylene trichloride (see Trichloroethylene)
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis, lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .40 - —
Ethylvanillin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 500-lb. lots and over lb. 6.40 - —
100-lb. fib. dms., smaller lots lb. 6.65 - 6.95
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Eucalyptus oil, NF, rectified, 70-80% dms lb. .62 - —
NF, rectified, 80-90%, dms lb. .72 - —
Eugenol, USP, bots lb. 2.25 - 2.60
Euphorbia herb, bls. lb. .15 - .17

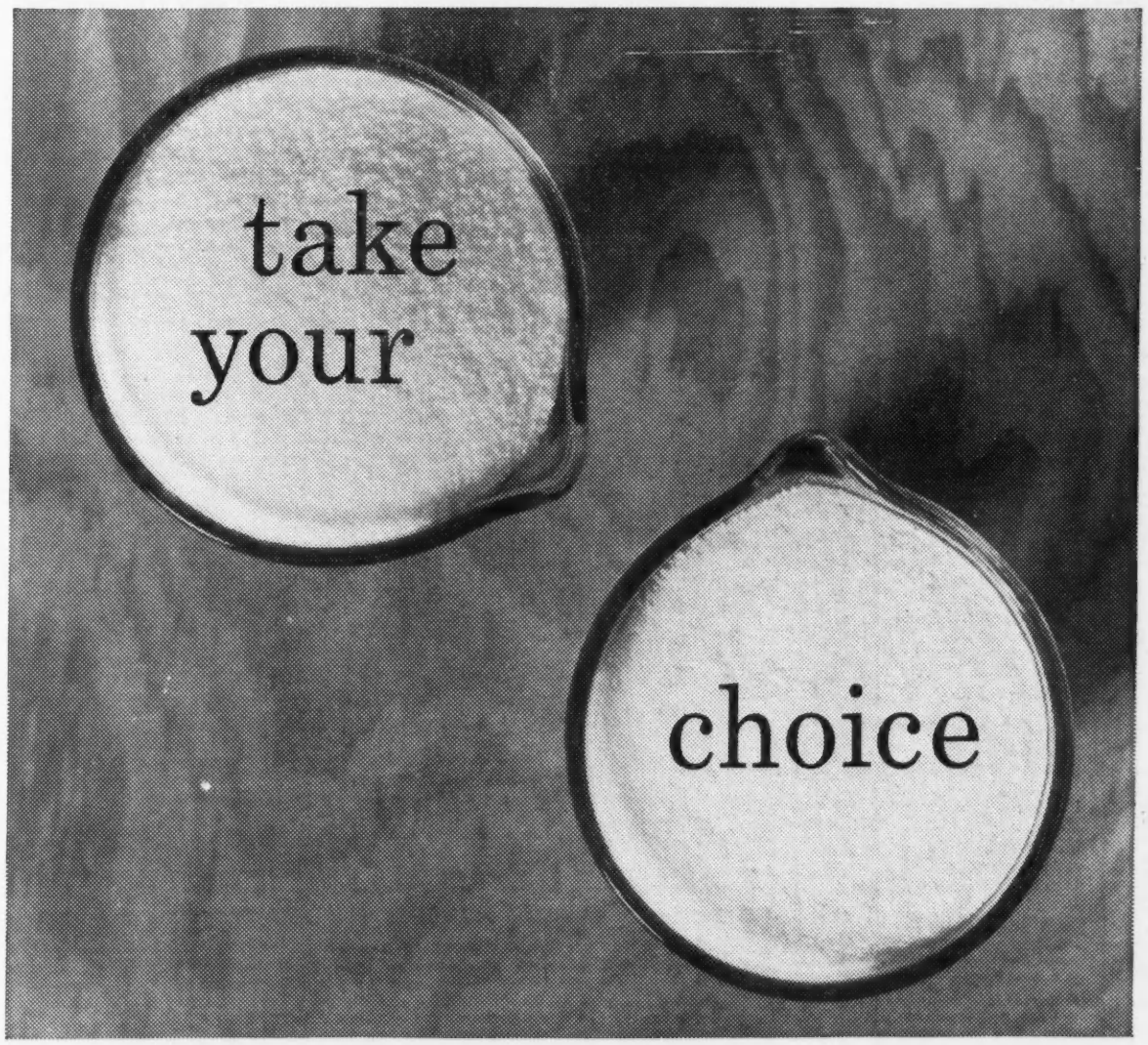
F

F acid, crude, paste, bbls., works, lb. 2.10 - —
Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton.19.50 - —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher
Fennel oil, sweet, USP, cns lb. 2.85 - —
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .13½ - —
Czech, medium, bgs lb. .09 - —
Indian, light, bgs lb. .15½ - —
Rumanian, bgs lb. .09 - —
Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs lb. .08½ - .09
Moroccan, bgs lb. .08½ - .09
Ferric acetate, liq., 28°, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works .09¾ - —
Soln., USP IX, cbys lb. .16 - —
USP IX, djns lb. .17 - —
Ferric chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
Indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.75
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 7.25
42° Be., photo grade, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
42° Be., sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. .07½ - .09
Ferric citrate, gran., dms lb. .86 - —
Ferric hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.45 - —
Ferric naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .25¾ - —
Ferric oxalate, gran., dms lb. .85 - .87
Ferric oxides (see Iron oxides).
Ferric phosphate, NF, soluble, gran., pearls, cs lb. .64 - .65
Ferric pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, powd. gran., pearls, dms., 10,000-lb. lots lb. .40½ - —
Ferric resinate, 6¾% Fe., dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .33 - —
Ferric stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .40 - .44
Ferric sulfate, partly hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.36.25 - 42.25
bulk, c.l., works ton.33.25 - —
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms lb. .65 - .68
Green, pearls, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .66 - .69
Ferric-ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25¼ - .28½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .30½ - .33½
Ferric sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½ - .28½
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms lb. .94 - —
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.34.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ton.40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.27.00 - —
USP, cryst., bbls., dms lb. .09½ - .10
Fir, balsam, Canada, cns gal.32.00 -35.00
Oregon, bbls gal. 3.75 - 4.00
Fir oil, Canada, cns lb. 4.75 - —
Fish oil, refd., alkali, dms lb. .1450- .1500
Kettle-bodied, dms lb. .1680- .1730
Light-pressed, dms lb. .1300- .1350
tanks lb. .1150- —
Fishliver oil, high potency, 100,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units. .14 - —
200,000 A units per gram., dms., 1,000,000 units. .15½ - —
500,000 A units per gram., dms., 1,000,000 units. .16 - —
Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area ton.140.00 - —
Fishscrap, dom., menhaden, dried, 60% protein, grd., bgs., same basis ton.137.00 - —
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Folic acid, USP, bots., fib. dms., kilo-lots or more gram. 1.40 - —
10% feed grade, fib dms., 15 kilos or more kilo.100.00 - —
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited, 7 to 8% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0715- —
tanks, dlvd lb .0450- —
37%, (inhibited, 12 to 15% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0745 —
tanks, dlvd lb. .0475- —
Methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, dlvd lb. .0420- —
Formic acid, 85%, cbys., c.l., works. lb. .1570- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1625- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .1675- .1775
Fringetree bark, bls. lb. .60 - .61
Fuller's earth, bgs., c.l., Ill. mines, ton.19.00 - —
Insecticide grade, dried, powd., bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines ton.17.50 - —
calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis. ton.20.00 -21.75
Oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.16.30 -17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis. ton.17.50 -18.00
Spent, bgs., c.l. ship. point ton. 4.50 - 5.00
Fumaric acid, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .27 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
Prices of fumaric acid 1½c. per lb. higher west of Denver.
Furfural, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd. W. lb. .13 - —
Furfuryl alcohol, cns., works lb. .29 - —
dms., c.l., Memphis, Tenn lb. .20 - —
dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .21½ - —
dms., l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., Newark, N. J lb. .22½ - —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn. lb. .184 - —
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15½ - —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47½ - —
No. 2 bbls., l.c.l. lb. .45½ - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .43½ - —
Fustic extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .22½ - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .21½ - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
Solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .45 - —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .73 - —
Gallic acid, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.00 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 2.02 - 2.22
Tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.78 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Gamma acid, dry grd., bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.50 - —
Paste, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.45 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-picoline).
Garlic oil, pure, bots oz. 4.25 - 5.00
Gaultheria oil (see Wintergreen oil).
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 Bloom test, bbls., c.l lb. .53 - —
150 Bloom test, bbls., c.l. lb. .65 - —
200 Bloom test, bbls., c.l. lb. .72 - —
225 Bloom test, bbls., c.l. lb. .75 - —
275 Bloom test, bbls., c.l. lb. .82 - —
Gelsemium root, bls. lb. .26 - —
Gentian root, bls. lb. .23 - —
Grd., bbls., bxs. lb. .27 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .27 - —
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms lb. 3.20 - 3.50
Standard, cns., dms. lb. 2.90 - 3.20
Geranium oil, Algerian, cns lb.14.75 - —
Bourbon, cns. lb.17.00 - —
Geranium oil, Turkish (see Palmarosa oil).
Geranyl acetate, cns. lb. 2.90 - 3.20
Ginger oil, dist., bots. lb.18.50 - —
Ginger oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots lb. 4.00 - 7.75
NF, from Jamaican root, bots lb. 6.00 -10.25
Ginger root, African, bls lb. .33 - —
Cochin, bgs. lb. .23½ - —
Jamaican, No. 2, bgs. lb. .76 - —
No. 3 bgs. lb. .75 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs. lb. .28 - —
Glauber's salt (see Sodium sulfate).
Gluconic acid, tech., 50%, bots., works lb. .25 - —
non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15½ - —
dms., 1-dm. lots, works lb. .16 - —
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
104 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
131 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
191 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
222 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
Glue, bone, green, dry bone, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .13½ - —
65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .13¾ - —
86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .14½ - —
135 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
180 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
200 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher.
Glue, hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
95-121 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18½ - —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½ - —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
395-427 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .40 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .42 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
Hide glue, l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.

Fine Granular...or Powder Form?



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1-Glutamic Acid—Hyoscyamine Sulfate

1-Glutamic acid, 99½%, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. alld.	lb.	2.00 - —
fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, frt. alld.	lb.	2.05 - —
1-Glutamine, bots.	gram.	.65 - —
Glycerine, crude, nat., saponification, 88%, to refineries, tanks		.16½- .18¼
Crude, nat., soaplye, tanks	lb.	.15 - .16¾
Glycerine, refd., USP, CP, 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29⅞- —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.27⅞- —
USP, CP, 96%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.28½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.29 - —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.27 - —
Refd., high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29¾- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.27¾- —
high gravity, yellow, dist., dms., c.l.	lb.	.28½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29 - —
Glycerine, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30 - —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.28 - —
Glycine (see Aminoacetic acid).		
Glycerol (see Glycerine).		
Glycolic acid (see Hydroxyacetic acid).		
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.20½- —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.21¼- —
tanks, works	lb.	.18 - —
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls.	lb.	3.85 - —
Grapefruit oil, dms	lb.	1.50 - —
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.06 - .09½
Cryst., 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.19 - .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.21 - .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.29 - .31½
Flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.29 - .31
Flake, No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.29 - .31
Grease, white, choice, all hog, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.09¼- .09⅜
Yellow, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.07½- —
Grease oil, No. 1, dms., c.l.	lb.	.15¾- —
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.16¾- .18¾
Extra winter, strained, dms., c.l.	lb.	.18¼- —
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.19¼- .21¼
Prime, burning, dms., c.l.	lb.	.19¾- —
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.20¾- .22¾

Green Pigments

Green pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Green, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome green.

Grindelia robusta herb, bls.	lb.	.45 - —
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tins	lb.	2.10 - 2.15
NF, liq., cbys., dms	lb.	2.30 - 2.40
Guaiacol carbonate, NF VII, dms.	lb.	3.40 - 3.45
Guar gum, food grade, bgs.	lb.	.50 - —
Tech. grade, bgs	lb.	.40 - —
Guaiacwood oil, cns	lb.	1.60 - —

Gums

Gum quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Gum, Dammar, may be found in the D's under Dammar gum.

Gypsum, plaster of Paris, 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, dlvd. New York	ton.	20.30 - —
Gypsum, terra alba, dom., 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, same basis	ton.	20.00 - —
100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, works, New York	ton.	17.00 - —
Terra alba, imp., English, 100-lb. paper bgs., ex dock, New York	ton.	55.00 - —
100-lb. paper bgs., ex whse.	ton.	60.00 -62.00

H

H acid, dry, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	.90 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.00 - —
Hansa yellow, 10 G, bbls., same basis as yellow, chrome	lb.	2.35 - —
Hansa G pigment, bbls.	lb.	2.20 - —
Hawthorn berries, bgs.	lb.	.21 - —
Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms.	lb.	3.00 - 3.25
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls.	lb.	.70 - .75
Helonias root, bls.	lb.	1.75 - 2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.39 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.37 - —
Paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.20½- —
Hemlock oil, cns.	lb.	2.10 - 2.50
Henbane leaves, bls.	lb.	.35 - .40
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J.	gal.	.20 - —
tanks, Baytown, Tex	gal.	.16¼- —
tanks, Borger, Tex	gal.	.16¼- —
Hesperidin, purif., 25 lb. lots, f.o.b., works	lb.	8.95 - —
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., 50-lb. lots, works	lb.	22.50 - —
bots., 5-lb. lots, works	lb.	23.00 - —
bots., 1-lb. lots, works	lb.	23.50 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms.	lb.	1.94 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).		
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or New York	lb.	.233 - —
bgs., 1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	.243 - —
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.253 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis	lb.	.250 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.253 - —
USP, bgs., 500 lbs. or more, f.o.b. Fords, N. J., dlvd. New York and Philadelphia	lb.	.42½- —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.43½- .48½
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J.	gal.	.20 - —
tanks, Baytown, Tex	gal.	.17 - —
tanks, Borger, Tex	gal.	.17 - —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.35 - —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.35¾- —
tanks, works	lb.	.33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms.	lb.	4.00 - 7.50
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.75½- —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.76 - —
Hexyl salicylate, dms.	lb.	1.75 - —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18 - —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.14½- —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd	lb.	14.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	14.50 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots	oz.	5.50 - —
Homatropine methylbromide, USP, bots.	oz.	3.90 - —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago	unit-ton.	6.25 - —
Horehound herb, bls.	lb.	.16 - .19
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).		
Hydrazine, free base, ret., dms., works	lb.	No. Stocks.
Hydrazine hydrate, 85%, ret. dms., works	lb.	1.35 - 1.55
100%, ret. dms., works	lb.	1.60 - 1.90
Hydriodic acid, 1.50 s.g., cbys.	lb.	2.94 - —
1.70 s.g., cbys.	lb.	3.23 - —
Hydroabietyl alcohol, tech., solid, zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29¾- .30¼
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.27¼- —

Zone 1 for hydroabietyl alcohol comprises all of continental US except Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo. and the western part of Texas.

Hydrobromic acid, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd E	lb.	.37 - .43
Hydrochloric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride).		
Hydrochloric acid, 18°, cbys., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.50 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. metropolitan area	100 lbs.	2.90 - 3.05
tanks, works, frt. equald	ton.	28.00 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. metropolitan area	100 lbs.	3.15 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald	ton.	30.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. metropolitan area	100 lbs.	3.65 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald	ton.	35.00 - —
Hydrochloric acid, CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l. works.	lb.	15¾- —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼- .17¾
5-pint bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.20¾- —
5-pint bots., extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.22¼- .23¼
Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., 100 grams or more	gram.	4.50 - —
Hydrocortisone alcohol, bulk, bots., 100 grams or more	gram.	4.50 - —
Hydrocyanic acid, cyls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.70 - —
cyls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.75 - .90
Hydrocyanic acid, dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots	lb.	.40 - —
Hydrofluoric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride).		
Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	19.25 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd.,	100 lbs.	20.75 - —
20-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	21.00 - —
20-gal. dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	22.50 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	15.50 - —

Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming. In those states add $2.70 per cwt. for drum delivery.

Hydrofluosilicic acid, dms., works, 30% basis	lb.	.06 - —
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works	lb.	.30 - .40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., l.c., works	lb.	.45 - —
50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.55 - .60
Hydrogen fluoride, anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E	lb.	.30½- .32¼
cyls., dlvd. W	lb.	.39 - —
tanks, works	lb.	.21 - —
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.03¾- .05
35%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.202 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.211 - —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.1800- —
Hydroquinone, photo grade, dms.	lb.	1.03 - 1.06
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.82½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.84½- —
Hydroxyacetic acid, tech., 70%, non-ret. bbls., Phila., 100% basis	lb.	.136 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis	lb.	.095 - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.	lb.	6.00 - 7.45
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).		
Hioscyamine hydrobromide, bots.	oz.	6.00 - 7.00
Hyoscyamine sulfate, bots.	oz.	6.75 - 7.25

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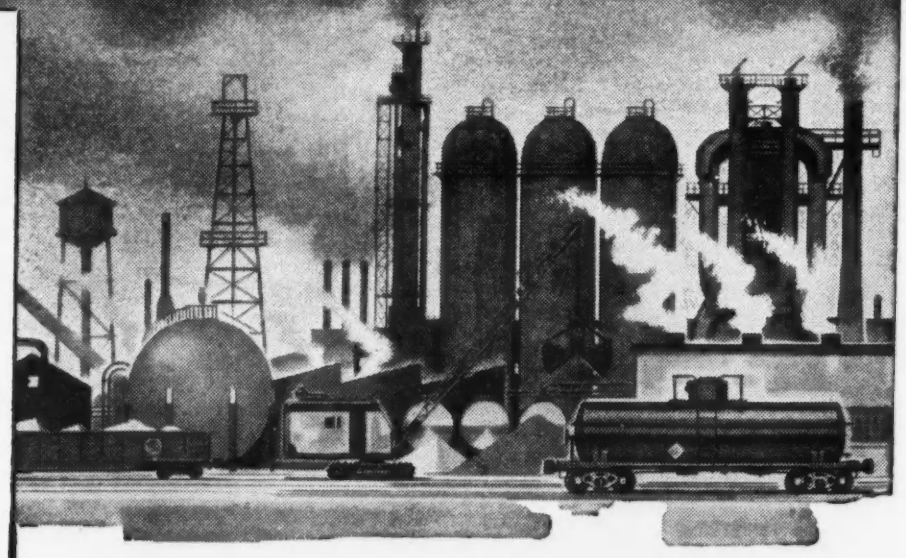

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Fertilizer
Food
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Leather
Lithographing
Linoleum and Floor Covering
Lubricant
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Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .52 - —
Liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .27 - —
Hydrophosphorous acid, purif., 50%, cbys. lb. 1.30 - 1.32
USP, cbys. lb. .88 - —

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms., jars lb. .75 - .95
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 indigo, syn.).
Indole, CP, bots lb. 16.50 -21.00
Inositol, bots., dlvd lb. 5.00 - —
dms., dlvd lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs lb. 1.10 - —
Resub., USP, dms., jars lb. 2.30 - 2.32
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, USP, dms. lb. 5.90 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs lb. 4.90 - 5.00
a-Ionone, cns. lb. 4.85 - —
b-Ionone, cns lb. 5.40 - 5.70
Ipecac root, bgs., whole lb. 7.50 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs lb. 7.85 - —
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls. lb. .28 - .34
Iron blue, reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .52 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .53 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .54 - —
Iron blue, alkali-resisting, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .57 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis. lb. .58 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .59 - —

Iron blue dlvd. prices 1c. higher for Pacific Coast states:—Wash., Ore., Cal., N. M., Ariz., Wyo., Utah, Col., and Nev.

Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous).
Iron oxide black, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
Iron oxide brown, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
Iron oxide hydrated yellow, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
Iron oxide metallic brown, bgs., works lb. .04 - —
Iron oxide metallic red, bbls., c.l., works lb. .02½- —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .02¾- —
Iron oxide Persian Gulf red, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
Iron oxide red, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton E. St. Louis, N. Y. lb. .12¾- —
Iron oxide red, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley O., Easton, Pa. bgs., c.l., works lb. .0675- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .08 - —
Iron oxide Spanish red, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾- —
bbls., l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ex whse, New York. lb. .06½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
Iron oxide yellow, nat., French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .0205- .0345
Isoamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .28 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Isoborneol, cns lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns lb. .46 - .70
Isobornyl formate, dms lb. .80 - —
Isobornyl propionate, dms lb. 1.15 - 1.45
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns lb. .75 - 1.00
Solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼- —
Isobutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .28½- —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½- —
Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 3.45 - 3.60
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, 25-kilo lots or more kilo. 23.00 -25.50
bulk, smaller lots kilo. 24.00 -26.00
Isonicotinic acid, 100-lb. fib. dms., works lb. 4.25 - —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid)
Iso-octyl alcohol, dms. c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .21 - —
Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy. gal. .15½- —
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .22½- —
Isopropanol (see Isopropyl alcohol).
Isopropyl acetate,, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11 - —
Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd. gal. .53 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .60 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .37 - —
Refd., 95%, c.l., dms., dlvd gal. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .62 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .39 - —
Refd., 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .64 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .41 - —
Isopropyl benzene (see Cumene).
Isopropyl ether, dms., dlvd lb. .07 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .05 - —
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate (CIPC), 70% in xylol, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .714 - .814
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .75 - —
450-lb. fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .80 - .90
Isoquinoline, dms., works lb. .65 - 1.25
Itaconic acid, purif., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .54 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
Tech., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .44 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .45 - —

J

J acid, paste, bbls., works, 100% basis lb. 2.45 - —
Powd., bbls., same basis lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Jalap root, NF, bls lb. .90 Nom.
powd., bbls., bxs lb. 1.15 Nom.
Japan wax, cs lb. .43 - .44
Juniper berries, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Juniper berry oil, bots lb. 2.75 - 4.00
Twice rectified, bots lb. 3.60 - 7.00
Juniper tar, NF, dms lb. .42 - .60
Juniper tar oil, NF (see Juniper tar).
Juniper wood oil, tech., cns lb. .38 - .53

K

Kaolin see also Clay, China).
Kaolin, NF, powd., fib. dms lb. .10 - .12
colloidal, fib. dms lb. .15½- .17½
Karaya gum, No. 1, NF, powd., bbls. lb. .50 - —
No. 2, powd., bbls lb. .35 - .38
No. 3, powd., bbls lb. .32 - .35
Koch acid, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
Kola nuts, bgs lb. .15 - —

L

L acid, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 150°-240° F. b.r., tanks, west coast, ex tax, Los Angeles gal. .174 - —
tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y. Benzene type, tanks, group 3 gal. .1525- —
Toluene type, tanks group 3 gal. .14375- —
Lactic acid, edible, 50%., bbls., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .1780- .2100
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald. lb. .1830- .2150
bbls., dms., 5 to 19, frt. equald. lb. .1880- .2200
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. equald. lb. .1930- .2250
Lactic acid, edible, 80%, c.l., bbls., dms., frt. equald. lb. .3030- .3600
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald. lb. .3080- .3650
bbls., dms., 5 to 19, frt. equald. lb. .3130- .3700
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. equald. lb. .3180- .3750
Plastic grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works lb. .2100- —
bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .2150- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works lb. .2200- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works lb. .2250- —
80%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .3600- —
bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .3650- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works lb. .3700- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works lb. .3750- —
Lactic acid, tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.95 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.35 - —
USP, 85%, cyls lb. .83 - .88
Lactose, edible, bgs., 23,000-lb. lots, frt. equald. lb. .14 - —
bgs., 6,000-lb. lots frt. equald. lb. .14½- —
bgs., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald. lb. .14¾- —
bgs., 200-lb. lots, frt. equald. lb. .15¼- —
Edible lactose in fib. dms., ½c. higher.
Lactose, ferment. grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, frt. equald. lb. .21½- —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald. lb. .22¼- —
Lactose, USP, fib. dms., 200-1,800-lb. lots, frt. equald. lb. .22¾- —
USP lactose in bgs., ½c. to 1c. lower.
Ladyslipper root, bls lb. No stocks.
Lake C red toner, alizarine, bbls., works lb. 1.20 - —
Lamp black, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 - .45
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .27 - .29
USP, anhyd., mds. works lb. .24 - .26
hydrous, dms., works lb. .23 - .25
Lard, cash, dms., Chicago lb. .1230- —
Lard oil (see Grease oil).
Larkspur seed, bgs lb. .25 - —
Laurel leaf oil, dms., cns lb. 9.75 -12.50
Laurent's acid, bbls lb. .60 - —
Lauric acid, 90%, dms lb. .36 - .38
Lauryl alcohol, bots lb. 2.00 - 2.50
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .65½- —
dms., l.t.l., dms., works lb. .68 - —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .75 - .80
Ord., bls lb. .25 - .40
Select, bls lb. .90 - —
Lavender flower oil, perfume grade, USP, French, 35-37% ester, cns lb. 5.50 - —
Perfume grade, USP, French, 38-40% ester, cns lb. 7.50 - —
40-42% ester, cns lb. 9.00 - —
Spike, Spanish, cns lb. 2.60 - —
Lavandin oil dms., cns lb. 2.55 - 2.95

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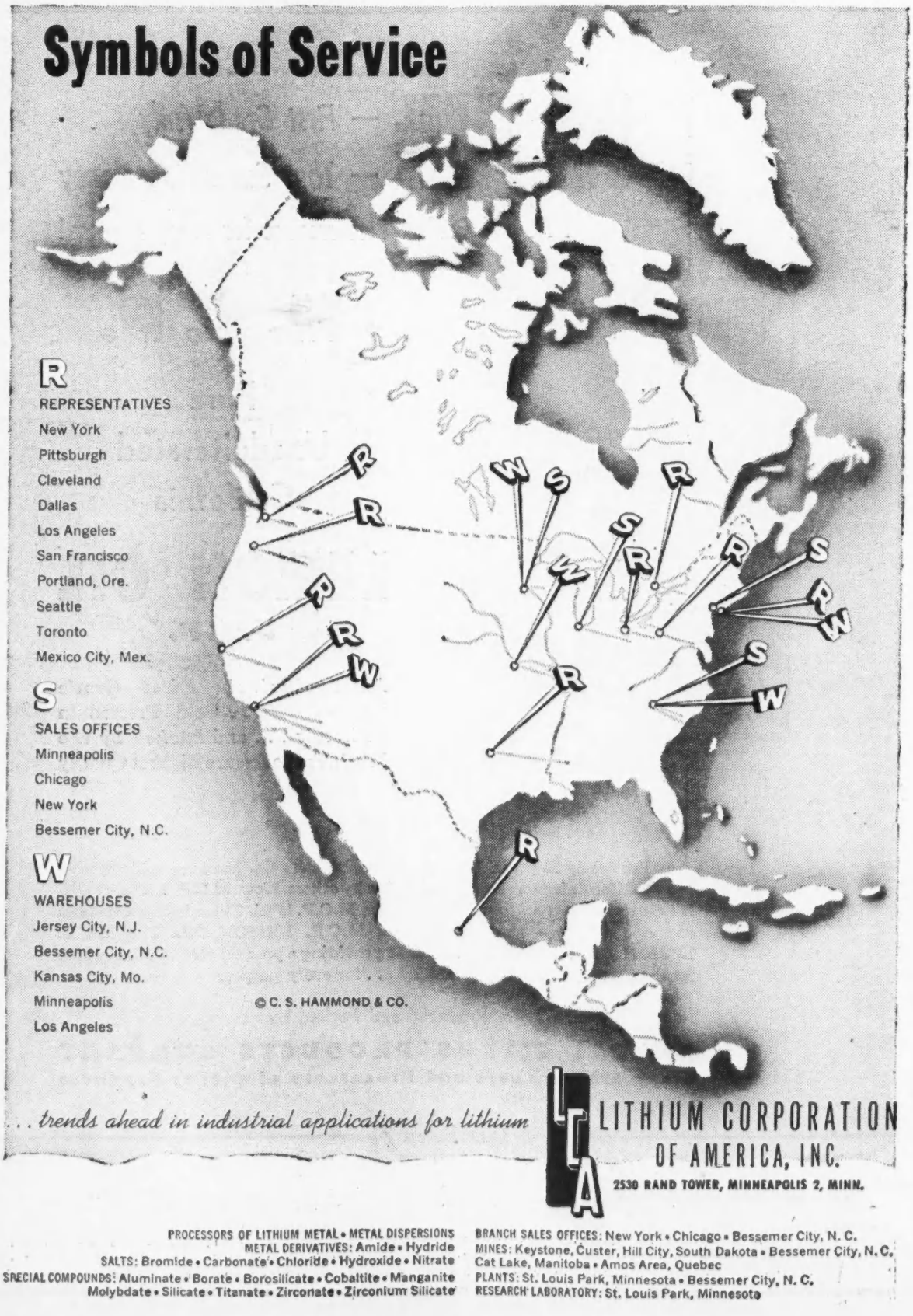
W. J. BUSH & CO., INC.
137 Boston Post Road, Cos Cob, Conn.

Lead Acetate—Malachite Green

Lead acetate, NF, cryst., gran., powd.	lb.	.36½-	—
White, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.25½-	—
gran., bbls.	lb.	.26½-	—
powd., bbls.	lb.	.26½-	—
Lead arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more	lb.	.27½-	—
3-lb. bgs. or larger, l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.28½-	—
1-lb. bgs., c.l.	lb.	.41½-	—
1-lb. bgs., l.c.l.	lb.	.42½-	—
Lead, blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld	lb.	.17¼-	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼-	—
Lead carbonate (see Lead, white, basic cabonate).			
Lead chloride, dms.	lb.	.45	• —
Lead iodide, NF V, jars	lb.	3.82	• —
Lead lineolate, fused, 26% Pb, dms.	lb.	.33	• —
Lead metal, pigs, prime, New York.	lb.	.15	• —
St. Louis	lb.	.1480-	—
Lead monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.20	• —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.2075-	—
Lead naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms., dlvd	lb.	.17	• —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd	lb.	.21	• —
Solid, 37% Pb, dms. dlvd	lb.	.27½-	—
Lead nitrate, bbls.	lb.	.23¾-	—
Lead orthosilicate-gel, 50-60% PbO, dms., works	lb.	.29¾-	.34¼
Lead peroxide, tech., powd., bbls	lb.	.38¾-	.40¼
Lead phthalate, dibasic dms., works.	lb.	.41	• —
Lead, red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.17¼-	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼-	—
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.1745-	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1845-	—
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.1835-	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1935-	—
Lead resinate, precip., 23% Pb, dms., ton lots, dlvd	lb.	.35	• —
Lead salicylate, normal, dms., works.	lb.	.46	• —
Lead silicate, (see Lead, white, basic silicate).			
Lead sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate).			
Lead tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms	lb.	.15	• —
24% Pb, dms.	lb.	.18½-	—
Solid, 30% Pb, dms.	lb.	.23¼-	—
Lead, white, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld.	lb.	.19	• —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	• —
Lead, white, basic, silicate., bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld	lb.	.17¼-	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼-	—
Lead, white, basic sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld	lb.	.17¼-	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼-	—
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.14	• .15
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16	• .17
Edible, tech., unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.13	• .14
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	• .16
Lemon bioflavonoid complex, fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, works	lb.	9.00	• —
Lemon oil, terpeneless, bots	lb.	50.00	-85.00
USP, Calif., cns., dms	lb.	4.00	• 5.00
Messina, cns	lb.	5.75	• —
Lemongrass oil, cns., dms	lb.	1.40	• —
dl-Leucine, dms., works	lb.	12.25	-15.00
Licorice root, gran., bls.	lb.	.15	• .17
Powd., bls.	lb.	.12	• .15
Whole, bls.	lb.	.10	• .12
Lignaloe wood oil, Mexican, cns	lb.	4.65	• 5.00
Lignosulfonate, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06½-	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.06¾-	—
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., metropolitan New York destination, freight equalized with nearest producing pt	ton.	20.82	• —
Hydrated, bulk, c.l., same basis.	ton.	22.32	• —
Spray, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	26.32	• —
Lime oil, dist., Mexican, cns	lb.	5.00	• 5.25
West Indian, cns.	lb.	5.00	• —
Expressed West Indian, cns	lb.	6.75	• —
Terpeneless, bots.	lb.	50.00	-85.00
Lime salts (see Calcium).			
Lime-ammonium nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).			
Limestone grd., bgs., works	ton.	3.50	• 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms.	lb.	3.65	• 4.80
Ex linaloe wood oil, dms	lb.	5.30	• 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms.	lb.	3.30	• 5.10
96-98%, dms.	lb.	4.05	• 6.75
Ex petitgrain, bots.	lb.	4.80	• 5.90
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.58	• 1.68
99%, tech., formulators, dms., frt. alld	lb.	2.65	• 3.25
Linden flowers, with leaves, bls.	lb.	.25	• —
Withtout leaves, bls.	lb.	.30	• —
Linseed meal, expeller, 32-34% bulk, Midwest mills	ton.	57.00	• —
Extracted, 36%, bulk, same basis.	ton.	54.50	-55.00
Linseed oil, raw, dms., c.l., New York	lb.	.1630-	—
dms., l.c.l	lb.	.1730-	.1750
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis	lb.	.1270-	—
tanks, New York	lb.	.1410-	—
tankwagon, New York	lb.	.1440-	.1450
Boiled linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.			
Linseed oil acids, dist., dms.	lb.	.1930-	—
Water-white, dms.	lb.	.2230-	—
Linseed pitch, dms.	lb.	.06	• .06¼
Litharge, coml., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.17	• —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	• —
Lithium benzoate, dms.	lb.	1.65	• 1.67
Lithium bromide, NF, dms., works, frt. equald	lb.	2.60	• —
Lithium carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd	lb.	1.29½-	—
dms., ton lots to t.l., dlvd	lb.	1.30	• 1.30¼
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvs., frt. alld. works	lb.	.77	• —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.88	• —
Lithium chloride, CP, anhyd., ton lots	lb.	1.23½-	—
Tech., anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. nr works, frt. alld	lb.	1.00	• —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.05	• —
Lithium citrate, NF, dms., ton lots.	lb.	1.50	• —
Lithium fluoride, bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd	lb.	2.17½-	—
bbls., ton lots, dlvd.	lb.	2.18½-	—
bbls., less ton lots, dlvd.	lb.	2.23½-	—
Lithium hydride, powd., dms., 500-lots, works	lb.	10.50	-12.50
Lithium hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., dlvd	lb.	.78	• —
Lithium manganite, dms., works	lb.	.95	• 1.15
Lithium nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	1.25	• —
Lithium salicylate, dms.	lb.	1.60	• 1.70
Lithium silicate, dms., works	lb.	1.10	• 1.30
Lithium stearate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.47½-	—
dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.48½-	—
dms., less-ton lots, works	lb.	.53½-	—
Lithium sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots.	lb.	1.15	• —
Lithium titanate, dms., works	lb.	1.15	• 1.35
Lithol red toner, bbls., works	lb.	.93	• —
Lithol-rubine red toner, pure bbls., works	lb.	1.50	• —
Resinated, bbls., works	lb.	1.40	• —
Lithopone, ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.08¾-	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.09½-	—
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.11	• —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.12	• —
Lobelia herb, bls.	lb.	1.50	• —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works	oz.	37.50	-38.50
Locust bean gum, powd., bgs.	lb.	.50	• —
Logwood extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.41	• —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.39	• —
Liq. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.20	• —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.19	• —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.18½-	—
Solid, No. 1, boxes, c.l.	lb.	.35	• —
Lycopodium, cs.	lb.	3.50	• —
dl-Lysine monohydrochloride, fib. dms.	lb.	12.00	• —
l-Lysine monohydrochloride, fib. dms.	lb.	12.00	-13.00

M

Mace, Siauw, siftings, bls	lb.	3.25	• —
West Indian, No. 1, bls., shipment	lb.	3.25	• —
Mace oil, dist., cns., dms	lb.	14.00	• —
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., ctns., frt. equald	lb.	.25¾-	.26½
Magnesia, syn., rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.29¾-	.30½
rubber grade extra light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.29¾-	—
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.30½-	—
USP, light, bgs.	lb.	.36½-	.37½
heavy, fib. dms.	lb.	.45	• .52
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	ton.	82.50	• —
Magnesite, chemical grade, dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chawelah, Wash.	ton.	46.00	• —
Magnesium bromide, cs., jars	lb.	.95	• 1.00
Magnesium carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.10½-	—
bgs., t.l., frt. equald	lb.	.11	• —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.12½-	.13½
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.13	• —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald	lb.	.13½-	—
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.14½-	.15½
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald, with metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.			
Magnesium chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12¾-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.14	• .15
Hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	55.00	• —
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	65.00	-80.00
Magnesium gluconate, dms., cns	lb.	1.34	• 1.41
Magnesium hydroxide, NF, powd., bbls., dms., kgs	lb.	.23½-	.27
Magnesium metal, 99.8% ingots, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.36	• —
Pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.35¼-	—
Sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots	lb.	.59	• —
Magnesium oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).			
Magnesium nitrate, cryst., dms., works	lb.	29	• —
Magnesium peroxide, 15%, dms., works	lb.	1.00	• 1.05
Magnesium phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls	lb.	.75	• —
Magnesium silicate (see Talc).			
Magnesium silicofluoride, dms., works	lb.	.10½-	.12
Magnesium sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.15	• —
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.90	• 3.15
Magnesium sulfate, USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.35	• —
bgs., l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal	100 lbs.	3.10	• —
bgs., smaller lots	100 lbs.	3.35	• —
Magnesium trisilicate, USP, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots	lb.	.38	• —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.40	• —
fib. dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	.45	• —
Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. per lb higher.			
Malachite green, straight, PTMA, bbls., works	lb.	5.30	• —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Malathion, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .90 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .92 - 1.02
Maleic acid, cryst., powd., dms. lb. .37 - .38
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .29½- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .27½- —

Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.

Malic acid, tech., dms ..... lb. .50 - —
Mandelic acid, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 2.35 - —
dms., smaller lots ..... lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Mandrake root, bls ..... lb. .55 - .60
Manganese acetate, bbls., dlvd .. lb. .35 - —
Manganese arsenate, bgs. ..... lb. .16 - —
Manganese borate, tech., fib. dms. lb. .23½- —
Manganese carbonate, bbls., works. lb. .22 - —
Manganese chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .25½- —
Manganese dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined bgs., gross for net, works ton. 148.00 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb lots, paper bgs., same basis ton. 144.50 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, dms., same basis ton. 152.50 - —

Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots $3 per ton higher.

Manganese gluconate, dms lb. 1.80 - 1.94
Manganese hydrate, bbls., dlvd lb. .36 - —
Manganese hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 3.52 - —
Manganese linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn, dms lb. .32½- —
Solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls lb. .37½- —
Manganese metal, electrolytic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .34 - —
dms., ton lots, dlvd. E ..... lb. .36 - —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E lb. .38 - —
Manganese naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn, dms., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
Manganese resinate, fused, 3½% Mn dms lb. .24 - —
Precip., 6½-7% Mn, dms lb. .30 - —
Manganese sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% Mn, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S.E. ton. 97.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. S.E .... ton. 104.50 - —
Manganese tallate, 6%, dms ... lb. .24 - —
Mangrove bark, E. African, 38% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock. ton. 62.00 - —
South American, 30% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock .ton. 54.00 -57.00
Manila copal gum, C, bgs ..... lb. .34¾- .38
CBB, bgs ..... lb. No. stocks.
DBB, bgs. ..... lb. .25 - .28
DK, bgs ..... lb. No stocks.
DK, dust., bgs ..... lb. .14 Nom.
MA, soft, bgs ..... lb. .19¾- .22
WS, bgs ..... lb. No stocks.
Mannitol, com'l, fib. dms., ton lots, works lb. .60 - —
fib. dms., to ton lots, works lb. .62 - —
fib. dms., single dm., works lb. .65 - —
Marine pitch, dms ..... lb. .04¼- .05
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
Melamine, bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .30 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .31 - —
Menadione, USP, bots ..... gram. .044 - .05
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, works, Atl. & Gulf lb. .08¼ Nom.
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs .. lb. 6.00 - 6.50
Syn., USP, racemic, cns .. lb. 4.50 - —
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .42 - —
bgs., fib. dms., less ton lots, same basis lb. .44 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .52 - —
bgs., fib. dms., less ton lots, same basis lb. .54 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.98 - —
NF, gran. or powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.78 - —
Mercuric cyanide, NF, VIII, powd., fib. dms lb. 6.84 - —
Mercuric iodide, red, NF, fib. dms. lb. 7.72 - —
Mercuric oxide red, NF, powd., fib. dms lb. 5.97 - 6.01
Tech., c.l., works ..... lb. 5.77 - —
Mercuric oxide yellow, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 5.58 - —
bbls., smaller lots ..... lb. 5.60 - —
USP, fib. dms ..... lb. 6.14 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Mercurous iodide yellow, NF .... lb. 7.72 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP).
Mercury metal, 76 lb. per flask, net-flask. 235.00 -257.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .14 - .14½
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .15 - .15½
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .11½- .12
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanilic acid, dms., works ... lb. .57 - .73
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-toluidine).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine).
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methacrylic acid, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .47 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47½- .80
tanks, works ..... lb. .45 - —
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld. gal. .85 - —
Syn., zone 1, dms., c.l., or t.l. min., frt. alld. or dld. gal. .48½- —
dms., l.c.l., works .. gal. .55½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd. metropolitan area gal. .35½- —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .32½- —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., works, Carteret, Camden, N. J. gal. .29½- —
Syn., zone 2, dms., c.l., or t.l. min. frt. alld. or dlvd. gal. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... gal. .58½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000-gal. lots., min., dlvd. metropolitan areas. gal. .38½- —
tanks, 4,000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd. gal. .35½- —

Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental US E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of US west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more .lb. 3.50 - —
Feed grade, 98%, fib. dms., same basis .lb. 2.65 - —

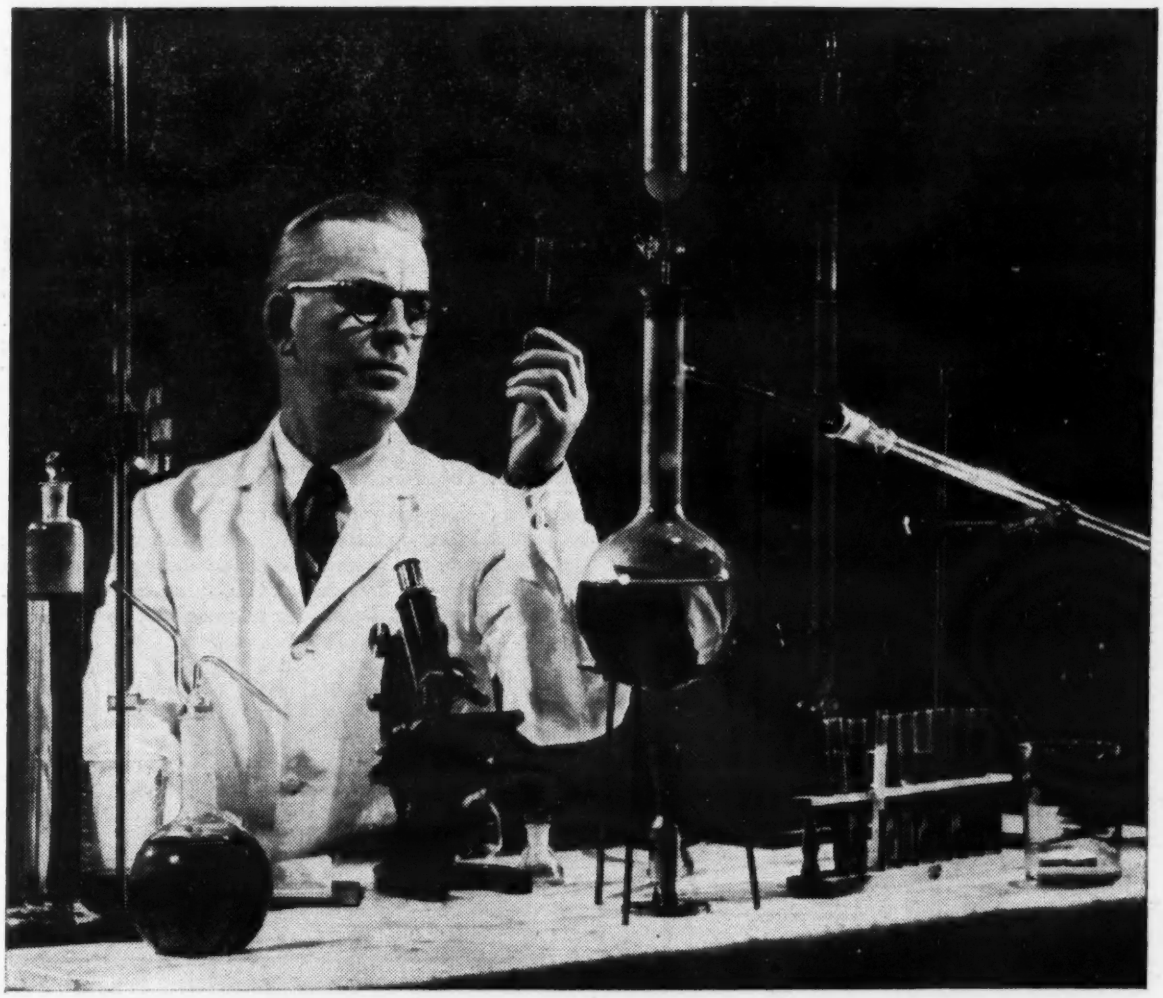
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., frt. alld .lb. .61 - .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd, zone 1 .lb. .20¼- —
Non-ret, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
Methyl abietate, hydrogenated non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 .lb. .21 - —
Non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala. Ga.; Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Methyl acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld .gal. .62½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. gal. .63½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E .....gal. .69½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E .....gal. .48½- —

Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory comprises all states East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is made up of all states west of those four.

Methyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .39 - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .37 - —
Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).
Methyl amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E .lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .14 - —
Methylamyl alcohol (see Methyl isobutyl carbinol).
Methylamyl ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
Methyl anthranilate, cns. ..... lb. 2.35 - 2.65
Methyl benzoate, cns., dms. ..... lb. .60 - .75
Methyl bromide, service organization prices, 40 to 375-lb. cyls., large lots, frt. alld .lb. .62 - .65
Methyl cellulose, special vis. (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works .lb. .82 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis .lb. .89 - —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. .lb. 1.05 - —
Standard vis. (15,400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld. ...lb. .69 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis .lb. .76 - —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100-lbs. .lb. .79 - .89
Methyl chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald. .lb. .22¼- —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis. lb. .16¼- —
tanks, single unit, same basis. lb. .12¾- —
Refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd .lb. .48¾- —
other consumers or service men,, cyls., dlvd. .lb. .67¾- —
Methyl chloroform (see 1,1,1-trichloroethane).
Methyl cinnamate ..... lb. 1.55 - 1.80
Methyl ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. .lb. .14½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .12 - —
Methyl formate, refd., dms ..... lb. .35 - .40
Tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity .. works .lb. .10 - —
Methyl heptin carbonate, bots .lb. 31.00 -42.00
Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Methyl ionone, standard, cns., dms. lb. 4.85 - —
Methyl isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., dlvd .lb. .16½- —
Dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .14 - —
Methyl isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .14 - —
Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald, with Belle, W. Va .lb. .31 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis .lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .29 - —
Methyl naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns. lb. 3.00 - 4.30
Methyl parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate).
Methyl roseaniline chloride, NF., 5-lb. fib. dms lb. 6.90 - —
Methyl salicylate, USP, cns., 500-lb. lots lb. .62 - —
Methyl testosterone, USP, 100-gram bots .gram. .68 - —
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis .lb. 2.80 - —



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Methyl violet toner, tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.35 • —
Methyl violet toner dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .445 • —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .45 • —
tanks, works ..... lb. .43 • —
Methylene blue, fib, dms., 100-lb lots, frt. adjusted .....lb. 3.25 • —
Methylene chloride, tech., dms., c.l., t.l., straight or mixed works..lb. .14 • —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works.....lb. .16¾- —
tanks, 4,000-gal. min., tank trucks, max. load limit works..lb. .12½- —
tank trucks, 1,000-gal. min., works..lb. .13½- —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C., m.p., dms., works..lb. .90 • —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .04 • —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 • —
Mica, wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .06½- —
bgc., l.c.l., ex-whse. .....lb. .07¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh, works, frt. alld. E. lb. .03¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse or frt. alld. E..lb. .09 • —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .06 • —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .08¾- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .08¾- —
bgs., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .09 • —
white, 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E...lb. .08¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .09 • —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss. ½c. higher; W. of Rockies 1c. higher.
Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, coating grades, tankcars, works..lb. .10 • .11
laminating grades, tankcars, works..lb. .11 • .12
Mineral black, bgs., works..... lb. .0160- .0673
Mineral oil, white, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. New York..gal. .59 • —
Mineral oil, tech., 65-75 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis..gal. .66 • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis..gal. .68 • —
80-90 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis..gal. .61 • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis..gal. .63 • —
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis..gal. .67 • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis..gal. .77 • —
145-153 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis..gal. .73½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis..gal. .80½- —
USP, 180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis..gal. .75 • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis..gal. .82 • —
200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., l.c.l., f.o.b. New York..gal. .85 • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis..gal. .90½- —
Mineral orange, American, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .20½- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, odorless, tanks, refy., Watson, Calif. gal. .25 • —
tanks, Borger, Tex.....gal. .25 • —
Houston, Tex. .....gal. .25 • —
Philadelphia .....gal. .32 • —
Newark, dlvd. .....gal. .3328- —
New York, dlvd. .....gal. .34½- —
Wood River, Ill. .....gal. .2725- —
tankwagon, New Jersey, dlvd. gal. .37½- —
tankwagon, New York, dlvd. gal. .38½- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, reg., tanks, Calif., ex tax San Francisco..gal. .169 • —
tanks, east coast New Jersey, New York..gal. .18 • —
tanks, group 3.....gal. .12875- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, reg., tankswagon, Boston...gal. .20 • —
Buffalo .....gal. .20½- —
Chicago .....gal. .289 • —
Cleveland .....gal. .23½- —
Newark .....gal. .19 • —
New York .....gal. .19 • —
Philadelphia .....gal. .19½- —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .19 • —
Providence .....gal. .20½- —
Mirbane oil (see Nitrobenzene).
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., c.l., works..lb. 6.30 • —
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans...gal. .22½- .23½
tanks, New York .....gal. .28 • —
Molybdated orange, bbls..... lb. .48 • —
Molybdenum metal, powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works..kilo. 7.84 • —
325 mesh, ctns., works ... kilo. 9.13 • —
Molybdenum trioxide, pure, dms., works..lb. 1.15 • —
Tech., dms., works, basis Mo content..lb. 1.39 • —
Molybdic acid, 85% dms., works.lb. 1.20 • —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies..lb. .55½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .56½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .53 • —
Monochloracetic acid, purif. (see Chloroacetic acid, mono).
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E..lb. .10 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11 • —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .25 • —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .37½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .38½- —
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .35 • —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylorthotoluidin (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .25 • —
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .33½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .30 • —
Monomethylamine, 30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .40 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis..lb. .40½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .31 • —
Monomethylamine, 40% soln., dms., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .37 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis..lb. .37½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .31 • —
Monosodium glutamate, dms., c.l.lb. 1.15 • —
dms., l.c.l.....lb. 1.23 • 1.27
Monosodium phosphate, (see Sodium phosphate, monobasic).
Montan wax, dom., refd., bgs....lb. .29 • .30
Imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs....lb. .26 • .28
German, bgs .....lb. .35 Nom.
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol).
Morphine, ens .....oz.12.40 -12.60
Morphine actate, anhyd., ens.....oz. 9.95 -10.00
Morphine hydrobromide, ens.... oz. 9.90 • 9.95
Morphine hydrochloride, NF, ens.oz. 9.90 • 9.95
Morphine sulfate, USP, ens.....oz. 9.90 -10.03
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E....lb. .55¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E.....lb. .56¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E .....lb. .52¾- —
Muriatic acid (see Hydrochloric acid).
Musk, syn., ambrette, fib, dms., 100-lb. lots..lb. 4.45 • 5.15
Syn., ambrette, ens., 25-lb. lots..lb. 5.05 • 5.65
ens., 5-lb. lots.....lb. 5.20 • 5.50
Ketone, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots.lb. 4.70 • 5.30
ens., 25-lb. lots.....lb. 5.35 • —
ens., 5-lb. lots.....lb. 5.45 • —
xylol, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots..lb. 1.40 • —
ens., 25-lb. lots.....lb. 1.45 • —
ens., 5-lb. lots.....lb. 1.50 • —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs.lb. .10½- —
Dutch, bgs.....lb. .10¼- —
English, yellow, bgs.....lb. .11 • —
Montana, oriental, bgs.....lb. .08½- Nom.
yellow, bgs.....lb. .10½- —
Mustard seed oil, nat. dms. ....lb. .17½ Nom.
Syn., bots. .....lb. 1.60 • 1.85
Myristic acid, dms. ....lb. .26 • .28
Myrobalans, Bombay, bgs., ex dock ton.57.00 -58.00
J-1, genuine, bgs., ex dock....ton.62.00 -63.00
J-1, crushed, bgs., ex dock..ton.79.00 -80.00
Myrobalans extract, Indian solid, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty..lb. .10 - .10¼
Myrrh gum, cs. .....lb. .55 • —

N

Naphtha, high solvency (see Solvent naphtha, petroleum).
Naphtha, petroleum, cleaner's, 140°F, flash, tanks, east coast, New Jersey and New York..gal. .18 • —
tanks, group 3.....gal. .155 • —
tankwagon, Newark .....gal. .19 • —
New York .....gal. .19 • —
Philadelphia .....gal. .19½- —
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, 225°-300°F., b.r., tanks, west coast, Los Angeles...gal. .174 • —
Portland, Ore. .....gal. .18 • —
San Francisco .....gal. .179 • —
Seattle, Wash. .....gal. .18 • —
east coast, New Jersey and New York..gal. .19 • —
group 3 .....gal. .13875- —
tankwagon, Boston .....gal. .21½- —
Chicago .....gal. .299 • —
Cleveland .....gal. .24½- —
Newark .....gal. .20½- —
New York .....gal. .20½- —
Philadelphia .....gal. .21½- —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .20 • —
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74°, tanks, tanks, frt. equald..lb. .06¼- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .07½- .08
bgs., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .07¾- .08¼
tanks, same basis.....lb. .07 • —
Naphthalene, crude, imp., 78°, bgs., large lots lb. .05 Nom.
Refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. alld. .....lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis. .....lb. .11¾- —
Naphthalene, refd., indust., balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .15½- —
es, 50 lbs., c.l., same basis. lb. .15¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —

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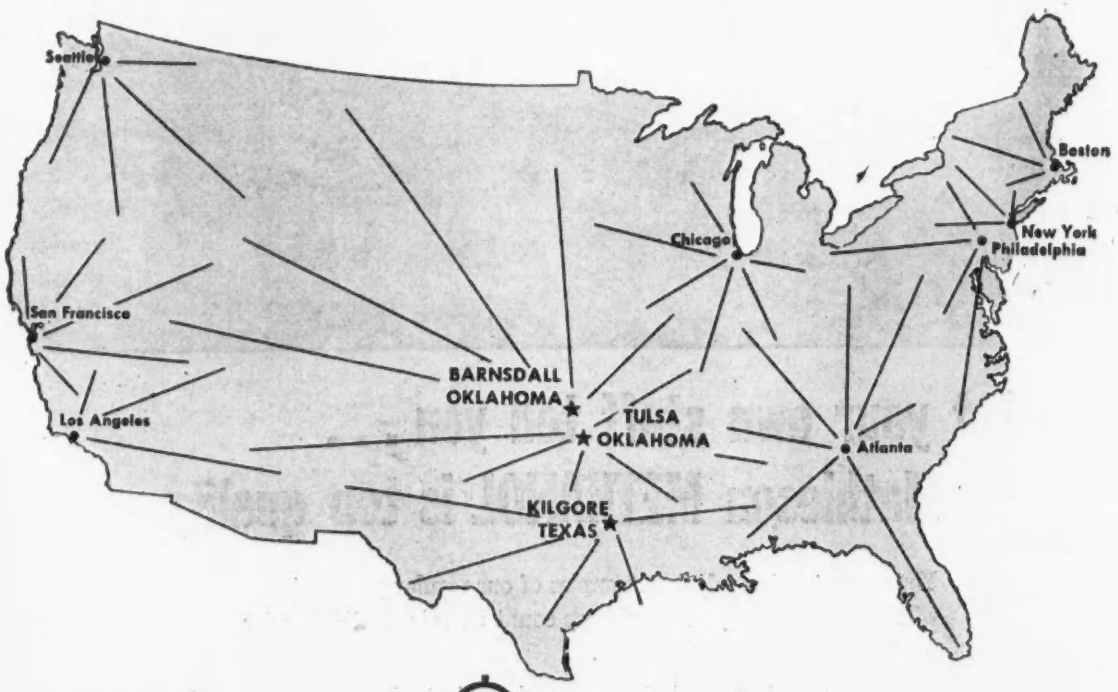

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1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic acid (see L acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic 8-amino acid (see S acid).
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino acid (see H acid).
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic acid (see Gamma acid).
Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve's acid).
Naphthol sulfonic mived acid (see Cleve5s acid).
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic acid (see Laurents acid).
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic acid (see Cassella acid).
2-Napthylamine-6-sulfonic acid (see Broenner's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic acid (see F acid).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic acid (see Tobias acid).

a-Naphthol	bbls., frt. alld	lb.	1.00 • —
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works		lb.	.33 • —
	bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.35 • —
Naphthol ITR red toner, bbls., works		lb.	5.50 • —
a-Naphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld		lb.	.50 • —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake, bbls., works		lb.	1.60 • —
Naringin, fib. dms.		lb.	8.50 • —
Neatsfoot oil, 15° cold test, dms.		lb.	.30 • .33
20° cold test, dms.		lb.	.29 • .32
30° cold test, dms		lb.	.28 • .31
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted		lb.	7.00 • 8.00
Neomycin sulfate, fib. dms., 1-kilo basis activity		gram.	.45 • —
fib. dms., 100-999-gram lots, basis activity		gram.	.50 • —
Neroli oil, NF, French bots		lb.	575.00 • —
Nerolin, cns.		lb.	2.45 • 2.63
Nevile and Winther's acid, dms., frt. alld		lb.	1.30 • —

Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).

Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd		lb.	.73 • .80
Nickel carbonate, bbls., dlvd.		lb.	.80¾- .87¾
Nickel chloride, bbls., dlvd.		lb.	.40½- .48½
Nickel formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld.		lb.	.72 • .73
Nickel metal, electro cathodes, cs., works		lb.	.74 • —
Nickel nitrate, bbls., works		lb.	.32½- .33½
Nickel oxide, black, bbls.		lb.	.84 • —
Green, bbls.		lb.	.85 • —
Nickel sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd.		lb.	.32½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd.		lb.	.33½- .40½
Nicotinamide USP, dms., frt. adjusted		kilo.	9.50 • 9.80
Nicotinamide hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted		kilo.	9.50 • 9.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld		lb.	1.20 • —
40%, manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld		lb.	1.05 • —
Nicotinic acid USP, dms., dlvd.		kilo.	8.00 • 8.30

Nicotinic amide, USP (see Nicotinamide).

Niger seed, bgs		lb.	.12 • .12½
Nikethamide, cbys.		lb.	7.50 • —
Nitric acid, 36° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E.		100 lbs.	5.75 • —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E.		100 lbs.	6.05 • 6.85
38° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E.		100 lbs.	6.25 • —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E.		100 lbs.	6.55 • 7.35
40° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E.		100 lbs.	6.75 • —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E.		100 lbs.	7.05 • 7.85
42° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E.		100 lbs.	7.25 • —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E.		100 lbs.	7.55 • 8.35
58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis		100 lbs.	3.90 • —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis		100 lbs.	4.90 • —
CP, NF, consumer, cbys., extra, cbys., extra, l.c.l., same basis. c.l., works		lb.	.18½- —
		lb.	.20 • .20½
5-pt. bots, extra, cs., c.l., same basis		lb.	.22½- —
5-lb. bots., extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis		lb.	.24 • .25
m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld.		lb.	1.15 • —
Paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis.		lb.	1.10 • —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms., t.l., frt. alld.		lb.	.49 • —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld.		lb.	.51 • —
o-Nitroaniline orange toner, kegs,		lb.	1.35 • —
p-Nitroaniline, dms., frt. alld.		lb.	.445 • —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld.		lb.	.14 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.		lb.	.15 • —
tanks, frt. alld.		lb.	.12 • —
p-Nitrobenzoic acid, dms., c.l., works.		lb.	.72 • —
dms., l.c.l., works		lb.	.73 • —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works.		lb.	.34 • —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis		lb.	.35 • .37
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis.		lb.	.36 • —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis		lb.	.37 • .39
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis.		lb.	.39 • —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis		lb.	.40 • .42
Spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, secs., bbls., c.l., same basis.		lb.	.41 • —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis		lb.	.42 • .44
5-6 cps., 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis.		lb.	.40 • —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis		lb.	.41 .43

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.

o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld.		lb.	.15 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis		lb.	.16 • —
tanks, same basis		lb.	.13 • —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms.		lb.	.26 • .27
2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol, dms.		lb.	.75 • —
Nitroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.		lb.	.24 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E.		lb.	.24¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E.		lb.	.22½- —

Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.

Nitrogen solutions, tanks, frt. equald.		unit.	1.20 • —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works.		unit-ton.	3.00 • 4.00
Nitrogenous sewage sludge, bulk, works,		unit-ton.	2.95 + .50
Nitromethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.		lb.	.24 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E.		lb.	.24¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E.		lb.	.22½- —

Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.

a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld.		lb.	.41 • —
o-Nitrophenol, dms, works, frt. equald.		lb.	.94 • —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., frt. alld., c.l.,		lb.	.51 • —
dms., l.c.l.		lb.	.53 • —
1-Nitropropane and 2-nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E.		lb.	.22½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis		lb.	.23¼- —
tanks, same basis		lb.	.21 • —

Nitropropane prices west of Rockies are 1c. per lb. higher.

o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld.		lb.	.10 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.		lb.	.11 • —
tanks, frt. alld.		lb.	.09 • —
p-Nitrotoluene, dms., works		lb.	.33 • —
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms		lb.	1.59 • —
Nitrous ether, conc., bots., 100-lb. lots		lb.	1.28 • 1.33
Nonyl phenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld.		lb.	.26½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.		lb.	.11 • —
tanks, frt. alld.		lb.	.24½- —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs		lb.	.35 • .38
Chinese, bgs.		lb.	No prices.
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs		lb.	2.80 • —
West Indian, bgs.		lb.	2.80 • —
Nutmeg oil, USP, dist. East Indian, cns., dms		lb.	15.00 • —
USP, dist., West Indian, cns., dms.		lb.	14.50 • —
Nux vomica, bls		lb.	.10 • .12
Powd., bbls., bxs		lb.	.15 • .17

O

Ocher (see Iron oxide yellow, nat.).			
Ocotea cymbarum oil, dms		lb.	.53 • —
Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J.		gal.	.19 • —
tanks, Baytown, Tex		gal.	.15¾- —
Borger, Tex		gal.	.15¾- —
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd., Zone 1		lb.	.37 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.		lb.	.39 • —
tanks, dlvd.		lb.	.34½- —
Octyl alcohol, perfumer's grade, bots		lb.	1.60 • 3.25

Octyl alcohol, tech. (see 1-Octanol, tech).

Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works		lb.	.24 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works		lb.	.24½- —
tanks, works		lb.	.23 • —

Octyl phenol in dms., 11c. higher.

Oils

Oil quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Oil, coconut, may be found in the C's under Coconut oil.

Oiticica oil, liq., dms		lb.	.18¾- .19
tanks		lb.	.17¼- —
Oleic acid, dbl.-dist (white), dms.		lb.	.19 • .21
tanks		lb.	.17 • —
Single-dist., dms		lb.	.17¾- .19¾
tanks		lb.	.15¾- —
Oleo oil, extra, dms.		lb.	.18¾- .19
Oleostearine, dms.		lb.	.14½ Nom.

Oleum (see Sulfuric acid, fuming).

Olibanum gum, siftings, cs		lb.	.20 Nom.
Tears, cs		lb	.22 • .30
Olibanum oil, bots		lb.	5.50 • 7.65
Extra fine, bots		lb.	8.00 • 9.00
Olive oil, edible, Spanish, dms., duty-paid		gal.	3.30 Nom.
Edible, Tunisian, dms., same basis.		lb.	3.00 • 3.10
Olivine, crude, works		ton.	12.00 • —
20 mesh, works		ton.	15.00 • —
100 mesh, works		ton.	20.00 • —
Opium, USP, cns		oz.	19.20 -19.45
USP, gran., cns.		oz.	21.65 -21.90
powd., cns		oz.	21.65 -21.90
Orange oil, expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms		lb.	No stocks.
Expressed, USP, Calif., cns., dms.		lb.	.75 • —
Florida, cns., dms		lb	.55 • —
Messina, cns		lb	3.85 • 5.85
West Indian, cns., dms		lb	2.50 • 3.63
Sesquiterpeneless, bots		lb.	65.00 -120.00
Sweet, dist., cns., dms		lb	.45 • .80
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls		lb.	.14 • .16
Sweet, bls		lb.	.16 • .18

Orange Pigments

Orange pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Orange, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome orange.

Origanum oil, Spanish, cns		lb	2.00 • —
Orris root, Florentine, bls		lb.	.55 • —
powd., bbls., bxs		lb.	.68 • —
Verona, bls.		lb.	.35 • .40

Orthoanisidine (see o-Anisidine).

OIL OF ORANGE, U.S.P.

Flavor is the most important factor in your finished product. Better *orange* flavor naturally comes from *better oranges*, and all tests prove California oranges are richer in flavor strength, more intense in aromatic constituents.

Wherever you use Oil of Orange, be sure your supplier provides Exchange Brand California Oil of Orange. No other oil of orange has the world-wide reputation of Exchange Brand, produced by the people who know citrus best—the Sunkist Growers of California.

Flavor is one of your least expensive ingredients. Doesn't it seem foolish to settle for cheaper, inferior orange oil when flavor is so important yet costs so little? Ask your supplier for Exchange Brand Oil of Orange, with its consistent year-after-year quality and its richer orange flavor.

Exchange

Sunkist Growers

Products Department • Ontario, California

Distributed in the U.S. and Canada by
Dodge & Olcott, Inc., 180 Varick St.
New York 14, N.Y.
Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., 76 Ninth Ave.
New York 11, N.Y.
Ungerer & Company, Inc.
161 Avenue of the Americas
New York 13, N.Y.

Inquiries from countries other than the U.S. and Canada should be directed to the Products Department, Sunkist Growers.

Orthochloroaniline—Phenol

Orthochloroaniline (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochlorobenzoic acid, (see o-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Orthochloroparanitroaniline (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthocresotinic acid (see 2,3-Creosotic acid).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroaniline (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-Chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidine (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).
Orthotolidine (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidine (see o-Toluidine).
Osage orange, cryst., No. 1, bbls, l.c.l lb. .40 • —
Extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l., lb. .19 • —
Ouabain, USP, bots.....gram. 3.00 • 4.00
Ouricury wax, crude, bgs.....lb. .78 • .80
refd., pure, bgs.....lb. .85 • .87
Oxalic acid, bbls., c.l., works....lb. .16½- —
bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, works....lb. .16¾- —
bbls., smaller lots, works.....lb. .17¾- —
b-Oxynaphthole acid, fib. dms., 250 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.14 • 1.17
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns. 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.75 • 5.00
cns., smaller lots, works.....lb. 4.92 • 5.17

P

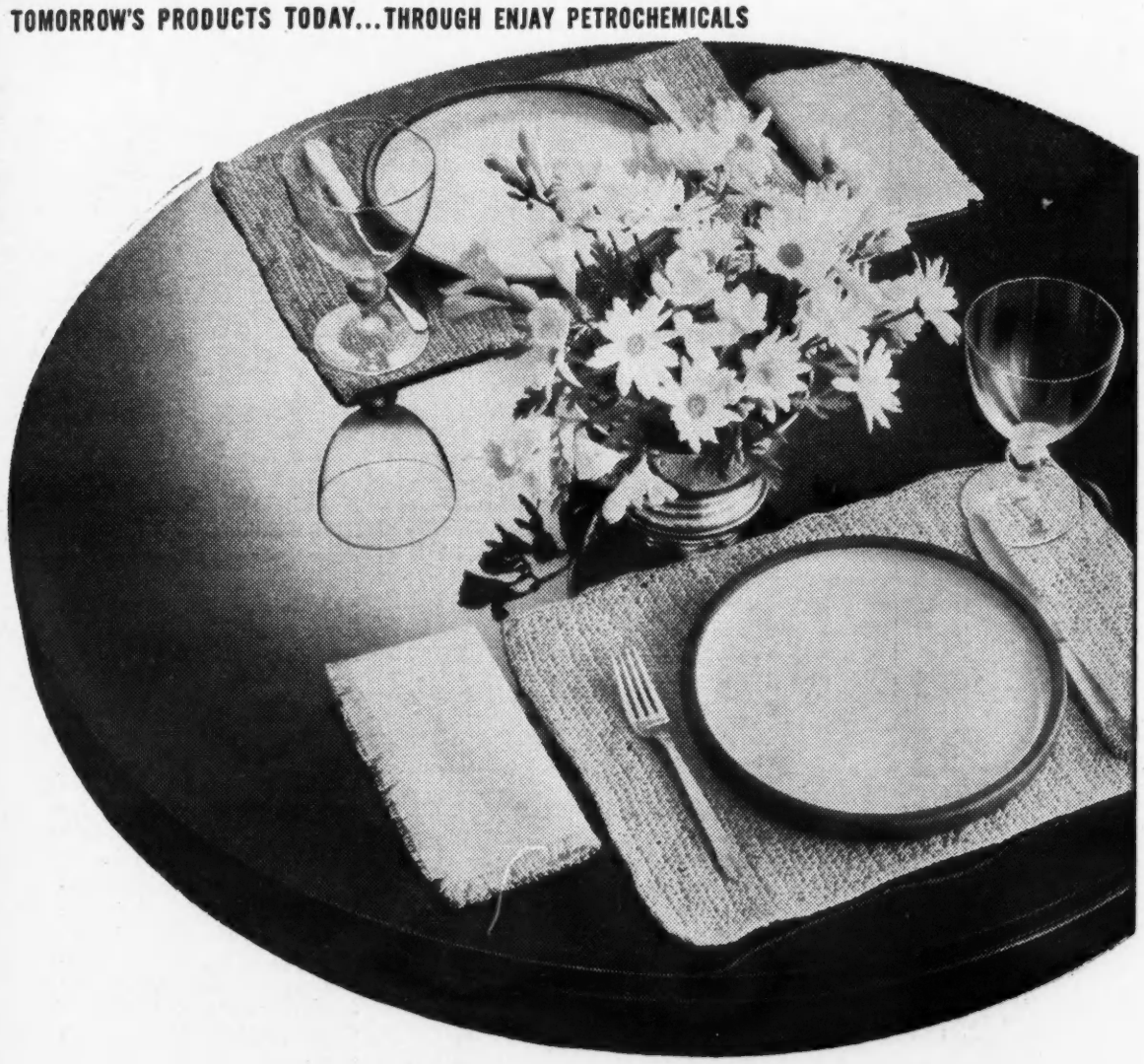
Palm oil, clarif., dms.....lb. .15¼- .16¼
Palm oil acids, dist., dms.....lb. .14¾- .16¾
tanks.....lb. .12¾- —
Palmarosa oil, cns.....lb. 6.50 • —
Papain, USP, African, bots.....lb. 6.00 • —
USP, Ceylon, bots.....lb. 6.00 • 6.25
Papaverine hydrochloride, nat. or syn., USP, cns., 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots oz. 5.00 • —
cns., smaller lots.....oz. 5.05 • 5.20
Papaverine sulfate, nat. or syn., USP, cns oz. 7.10 • 7.35
Paprika, Rumanian, bgs.....lb. .26 • —
Spanish, bgs.....lb. .60 • —
Yugoslavian, bgs.....lb. .35 • —
Para-aminobenzoic acid (see p-Aminobenzoic acid).
Para-aminosalicylic acid (see p-Aminosalicylic acid).
Parachlorobenzoic acid (see p-Chlorobenzoic acid)
Paramethylphenylcinchonic acid (see Neocinchophen).
Paranitrobenzoic acid see p-Nitrobenzoic acid).
Paratoluidinemetasulfonic acid (see p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid).
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Parachloro-orthonitroaniline (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline).
Para-anisidin (see p-Ansidine).
Parachloraniline (see p-Chloraniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Para toner, red, bbls.....lb. 1.15 • —
Chlorinated, kgs.....lb. 1.30 • —
Paraffin, crude, scale white, 123°-127°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0710- —
Fully refd., 122°-124°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0815- —
125°-127° F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0815- —
130°-132°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0815- —
132°-134°F, ASTM tanks, refy. lb. .0815- —
135°-137°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0815- —
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F. higher than ASTM.
Paraffin oil, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100°F., tanks, east coast refy. gal. .14 • —
Paraffin wax (see Paraffin).
Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .11¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13¼- .14¼
91%, powd., bgs., c.l., ex whse.....lb. .167 • —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse.....lb. .182 • —
USP X, fib. dms., c.l.....lb. .19 • —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .20 • —
fib. dms., smaller lots.....lb. .21½- —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., t.l., dlvd.....lb. .14 • —
55-gal dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 • —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½- —
Paranitroaniline (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidine (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).
Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, bgs., dms., frt. alld. lb. .50 • .53
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works...lb. 1.3395- —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. 1.51 • —
Paratoluenesulpnonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paris green, dealers, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .44 • .47
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .45 • .48
Passion flower herb, bls. .....lb. .25 • —
Patchouli oil, dms. .....lb. 6.00 • —
Peach kernel oil, USP, (see Apricot kernel oil).
Peacock blue, fugitive, 100% color strength, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd., N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .90 • —
Peacock blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C. & S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills..ton.46.00 Nom.
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills. lb. .15½- —
Refd., dms.....lb. .21 • .21½
tanks .....lb. .19 • —
Pectin, citrus, dom., powd., bbls. lb. 2.05 • 2.06
Dom., tech., powd., bbls. .....lb. 1.35 • —
Imp., Danish, ex whse. .....lb. 1.28 • —
Penicillin, potassium, cryst., bulk.. 1,000,000 units. .0675- .0700
Penicillin, procaine, bulk..... 1,000,000 units. .0675 -.0700
Penicillin, sodium, bulk ..... 1,000,000 units. .0775- .0800
Pennyroyal oil, USP, imported, cns. lb. 2.75 • 3.50
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .22 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23½- .30
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .32 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....lb. .33 • —
Pentaerythritol, di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, indust., tanks, Tex. refy. gal. .14 • —
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot bgs. lb. .28½- —
Red, Gondar, spot, bgs. ....lb. No prices.
Japanese, hontaka, bgs. ....lb. .34 • —
Japanese, birdseyes, bgs. new crop..lb. No prices.
Mombasa, bgs., shipt. .....lb. .56 • .57
Nigerian, bgs. .....lb. .42 • —
Turkish, bgs. .....lb. .28 • —
White, bgs. .....lb. .35 • .36
Peppermint leaves, dom., USP, bls., dms..lb. .70 • .75
Imp., USP, bls. .....lb. .85 • —
Peppermint oil, nat., dms. .....lb. 4.75 • 6.50
Redist., USP, dms. .....lb. 5.25 • 6.75
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., dlvd..lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd .....lb. .15¼- —
tanktruck, 1,000 gal., min., dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12¼- —
Peri acid, dry, bbls., frt. alld....lb. 1.35 • —
Paste, bbls., frt. alld.....lb. 1.30 • —
Persic oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Peru balsam, dms. .....lb. 1.25 • 1.50
Petitgrain oil, South American, cns., dms. lb 3.00 • —
Petrolatum, cream, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .09¾- —
tanks, refy. .....lb. .05¼- —
Extra amber, dms., c.l., refy. ..lb. .06½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .08¼- —
tanks, refy. .....lb. .04¼- —
USP, lily white, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07⅞- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .10⅛- —
tanks, refy. .....lb. .05⅛- —
snow white, dms., c.l., refy..lb. .08⅛- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .10⅛- —
tanks, refy .....lb. .06⅛- —
soft yellow, dms., c.l., refy..lb. .06½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08¼- —
tanks, refy .....lb. .04¼- —
Petroleum pitch (see Asphalt, petroleum).

Petroleum Products

Petroleum product quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Petroleum, mineral spirits, may be found in the M's under Mineral spirits, petroleum.

Petroleum sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½- .18¼
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .17½- .19
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- .17
50-55% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works..lb. .16 • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .17 • —
tanks, works..... lb .13 • —
o-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .91 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .93 • —
p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.05 • —
dms., same basis.....lb. 1.08 • —
Phenobarbitol, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots..lb. 3.25 • —
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots..lb. 3.25 • —
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .17¾- .18
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .18¼- .19
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .16 • —
Phenol, 82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .17½- —
non-ret. dms., same basis..lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .15½- —
39°C. or above, tar distilled non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .19¼- .19½
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .19¾- .20½
tanks, same basis.....lb. .17½- —
USP, syn., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld..lb. .20 • —
dms., same basis.....lb. .22 • —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18 • —

TOMORROW'S PRODUCTS TODAY...THROUGH ENJAY PETROCHEMICALS



Basic ingredients for LACQUER finishes that add a touch of elegance!

Lacquer finishes add to the natural beauty of modern furniture and protect it, too! Lacquer manufacturers who use Enjay solvents in their formulas are assured of high purity, uniform boiling range and carefully controlled evaporation rates.

Enjay petrochemicals play an important role also in the formulation of many other surface coating products, such as, vinyl lacquers, water-base paints, enamels, and paint and varnish removers.

The modern, well-equipped Enjay Laboratories have recently been expanded and are at your service in the application of any Enjay petrochemical. Call or write for further information.

Enjay offers a widely diversified line of petrochemicals for industry:

ALCOHOLS & SOLVENTS: Lower Alcohols, Oxo Alcohols, Ketones and Solvents; OIL & FUEL IMPROVERS: Detergent Inhibitors, V-I Improvers, Oxidation Inhibitors; CHEMICAL RAW MATERIALS: Olefins, Diolefins, Aromatics; ENJAY BUTYL RUBBER & VISTANEX.

ENJAY

Pioneer in Petrochemicals

ENJAY COMPANY, INC., 15 W. 51st STREET, NEW YORK 19, N. Y. Akron, Boston, Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, Tulsa

Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.15 • —
fib. dms., smaller lots.....lb. 1.17 • 1.22
Phenothiazine, drench, fib. dms., t.l., frt. adjusted..lb. .44 • —
fib. dms., l.t.l., same basis..lb. .47 • —
NF, fib. dms., t.l., same basis..lb. .43 • —
fib. dms., l.t.l., same basis...lb. .46 • —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. .50 • —
Phenyl salicylate (see Salol).
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots..lb. 2.40 • 2.70
100%, bots.....lb. 4.00 • 4.65
Phenylacetic acid, pure, cryst., cns. lb. 1.45 • 1.75
dl-Phenylalanine, dms., works....lb.27.00 -37.50
l-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, fib. dms., 200-lb. lots, dlvd. E. lb. 3.45 • —
fib. dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E..lb. 3.80 • —
N-Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .40½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .41½- —
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .36½- —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms., frt. alld. lb. .95 • —
o-Phenylenediamine, coml., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib. dms., works .lb. 1.70 • 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, refd., tech., dms., works..lb. 1.42 • —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .75½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .76¼- —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots.....lb. 1.25 • 1.60
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 1,000-lb. lb. lots, works..lb. 1.10 • —
dms., smaller lots, works.....lb. 1.15 • 1.40
2-Phenylethyl alcohol, extra, dms. lb. 1.14 • 1.45
Standard, dms.....lb. 1.10 • 1.60
Phenylglyconic acid (see Mandelic acid).
Phenylhydrazine base, CP, btos..lb. 3.00 • 3.07
Phenylhydrazine hydrochloride, coml., kgs., works..lb. 1.75 • —
Purif., bots., works.....lb. 5.17 • —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, fib. dms., 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E..lb. 1.80 • —
fib. dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E..lb. 2.10 • —
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots..lb. 4.15 • 4.35
o-Phenylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .42 • .44
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .37 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....lb. .41½- —
Philippine copal gum, pale, chips, bgs..lb. .25½- .28
Pale, nubs, bgs.....lb. .32½- .36
seeds, bgs.....lb. .20 Nom.
sorts, bgs.....lb. .23½- .26
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works..lb. 6.40 • —
CP, bots., works.....lb.17.75 • —
Tech., fib. dms., works.....lb.10.45 • —
Phloxin red toner (see Eosin red toner).
Phosphite, defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton.48.00 • —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, 66-68% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines, long-ton. 5.21 • —
68-70% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis..long-ton. 5.61 • —
70-72%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis..long-ton. 6.26 • —
74-75%, b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis..long-ton. 7.26 • —
76-77% b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis..long-ton. 8.26 • —
Above Florida prices are based on fuel oil at $3.01 per bbl. and labor at $1.43.
Phosphoric acid, food grade, 75%, cbys. c.l., works, E. frt. equald, 100 lbs. 6.75 • —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 7.00 • 7.50
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 5.35 • —
80%, cbys., c.l., frt. alld..100 lbs. 7.60 • —
cbys., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.85 • 9.10
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 5.75 • —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works..lb. .0825- —
cbys., l.c.l., works.....lb. .0850- .0875
tanks, works.....lb. .0640- —
Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works..lb. .48 • —
dms., smaller lots, works..lb. .49 • .50
Amorph., white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, lb. .20 • .20¼
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .21¼- —
tanks, works, frt. equald.lb. .19 • —
Phosphorus oxychloride, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14 • —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 • —
tanks, works.....lb. .12½- —
Phosphorus pentasulfide, solid, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11½- —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .12½- —
Phosphorus pentoxide, dms., c.l., works..lb. .1395- .1450
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .1695- .1750
Phosphorus sesquisulfide, tins, cs., c.l., works..lb. .38 • —
tins, cs., l.c.l., works.....lb. .39 • .40
Phosphorus trichloride, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14 • —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 • —
tanks, works.....lb. .12½- —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .21 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22 • —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .20½- —
Phthalimide, 97-98%, dms., frt. equald..lb. .65 • —
Phthalocyanine blue, full strength, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis.lb. 3.45 • —
Resinated, bbls., same basis....lb. 3.00 • —
Water dispersable, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.69 • —
Phthalocyanine blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Ohama, St. Joseph, 1.8c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.
Phthalocyanine green toner, bbls., works..lb. 3.95 • —
Resinated, bbls.....lb. 3.50 • —
Water dispersable, bbls.....lb. 1.71 • —
Phthalylsulfacetamide, 1,000-lb. lots or more..lb. 5.00 • —
NF.....lb. 5.20 • —
a-Picoline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .43 • .43½
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .44 • —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .415 • .422
b,g-Picoline, 5°C, dms., c.l., works. lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .33 • —
g-Picoline, 98%, dms., works.....lb. 2.00 • —
Picric acid, NF, bbls.....lb. .85 • —
Tech., bbls.....lb. .44 • —
Pigment green B, kgs.....lb. 1.35 • —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz.. 4.75 • 5.25
Pilocarpine nitrate, USP, bots., vials. oz. 4.65 • 4.75
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs.....lb. .72 • —
Mexican, bgs.....lb. .36 • —
Pimento berry oil, NF, dms.....lb. 5.50 • —
Pimento leaf oil, cns.....lb. 2.00 • 2.60
Pine oil, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .12¼- —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse New York. lb. .14¼- —
Steam-dist., dms., ex whse, New York..lb. .176 • —
dms., dlvd.....lb. .179 • —
Pineneedle oil, Siberian (see Abies Siberica oil).
Pinetar oil, coml., dms., c.l., works. lb. .0561- —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .0634- —
dms., c.l., ex whse., New York. lb. .0745- —
tanks, works.....lb. .046 • —
Rectified, NF, dms. inclu., l.c.l., works, south..gal. 1.05 • —
dms. incl., l.c.l., ex whse., New York..gal. 1.15 • —
Refd., dms. incl., l.c.l., works..gal. .92 • —
dms. incl., l.c.l., ex whse., New York..gal. 1.02 • —
Pink root, bls.....lb. 2.50 • —
Piperazine, 95% or better, dms., c.l., minimum frt. alld.....lb. 2.84 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. 2.88 • —
Piperazine citrate, 100-lb. lots...lb. 2.00 • —
Piperazine hexahydrate, French Codex, bots., 100-lb. lots..lb. 1.60 • —
Piperadine, dist., dms., frt. equald. lb. 2.60 • 2.70
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E.lb. 4.50 • 5.05
Piperonyl cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E.lb. 3.70 • 4.25

Pitches

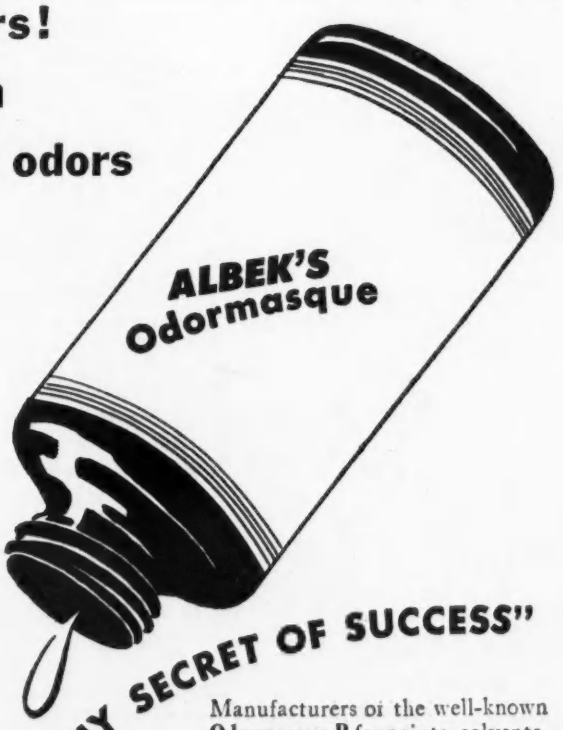
Pitch quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Pitch, soybean, may be found in the S's under Soybean pitch.

Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works.....oz.98.00 -101.00
Pleurisy root, bls.....lb. .45 • .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms....lb.15.60 -16.10
Poke root, bls.....lb. .19 • .22
Pontianak copal gum, chips, bgs lb. .26 • —
Nubs, bgs.....lb. .37 • .40
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., 50 billion units or more..1,000,000 units. .52 • —
bulk, bots., 25-50 billion units. 1,000,000 units. .54 • —
bulk, bots., 1-25-billion units. 1,000,000 units. .56 • —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 • —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .43 • —
dms., smaller lots, works.....lb. .46 • .48
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .41 • —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .43 • —
dms., smaller lots, works.....lb. .46 • .48
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs.....lb. .24 • —
Dutch, bgs.....lb. .28 • —
Iranian.....lb. .14½- .15
Polish, bgs.....lb. .27½- —
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .24 • —
Potash, caustic, liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 5.05 • —
tanks, same basis.....100 lbs. 3.70 • —
Reg., flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 9.15 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs.10.20 • —
Solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.70 • —
dms., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 9.75 • —
Potassium acetate, NF, dms.....lbs. .31 • .36
Potassium bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .22 • —
USP, powd., dms.....lb. .24 • —
Potassium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .18 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½- .19¼
Potassium bichromate in dms. ½c. higher.
Potassium bitartrate, NF, dom., gran. or powd., bbls. 5,000 lbs. 1 shipt lb. .40½- —
NF, dom., gran. or powd., dms., c.l.. lb. .40 • —
smaller lots.....lb. .41 • .43
NF, imp., gran. or powd., kgs..lb. .33½- .37

Scents mean dollars!
We are specialists in masking unpleasant odors

We invite you to submit your particular odor problem, preferably with sample of your product.

We will forward our recommendation without obligation on your part.



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Potassium bromate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .52 - .62
Potassium bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. .39 - .40
Potassium carbonate, NF, gran., bbls., dms lb. .20 - —
NF, powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .22
Tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 10.05 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Potassium chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .11¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .11½- .12½
Powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12 - .13
NF, gran., 25-lb. metal dms lb. .36 - —
Potassium chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate).
Potassium chloride, indust., 99.9% KCl, bulk, c.l., works ton 29.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton 33.50 - —
99.3% KCl, bulk, c.l., works ton 27.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton 31.50 - —
USP, cryst., dms lb. .21 - .23
gran., dms lb. .15 - .17
powd., dms lb. .24 - .26
Potassium chromate, tech., bgs lb. .50 - .50½
Potassium citrate, USP, gran., dms. lb. .43 - —
USP, powd., dms lb. .40½- .41½

Potassium cyanide, dms. 20,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .43 - —
dms., 2,000-19,999-lb. lots, works lb. .455 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .465 - —
Potassium dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).
Potassium ferricyanide, dms., ton lots, works lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .65 - —
Potassium ferrocyanide, bgs., ton lots lb. .23 - —
bgs., smaller lots lb. .23½- —
Potassium fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Potassium fluoride, dms., works lb. .37 - .38
Potassium gluconate, dms. lb. 1.62 - —
Potassium guaiacolsulfonate, NF, dms lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Potassium hydroxide, tech. (see Potash, caustic).
Potassium hydroxide, USP, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .33½- .38
Potassium hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.38 - —
Potassium iodide, dms. lb. 1.90 - 1.95
Potassium manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .17 - .1765
Potassium metabisulfite, gran., dms. lb. .20 - .21
Powd., dms. lb. .25 - —

Potassium muriate, standard and gran., 59-63% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works, base price.. unit-ton. .36 - —
bulk, c.l., works, July forward unit-ton. .38 - —
Gran., 60-63% K_2O, bgs., c.l., works, base price..ton. 26.25 - —
bgs., c.l., works July forward ton. 27.45 - —
Potassium nitrate, NF, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 16.50 - —
bbls., smaller lots 100 lbs. 17.50 - 18.00
NF, gran., bgs., 20-ton lots. 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 10.50 - 11.00
NF, powd., bgs., 20-ton lots.. 100 lbs. 10.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.50 - 12.00
Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms. lb. .30 - .31
Potassium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton. 191.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse..ton. 302.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse..ton. 307.00 - —
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10.25 per ton higher.
Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .19 - .20
Potassium permanganate, coml. kgs., works lb. .26 - .29
USP, dms., works lb. .29¼- .31
Potassium persulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18 - .21
Potassium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works lb. .15½- .18½
Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferrocyanide).

Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferricyanide).
Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 29° Be, 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.15 - —
40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dms. or more works 100 lbs. 7.20 - 7.60
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
Glass, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.00 - 17.30
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.80 - —
Soln., clarif., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dms. or more works 100 lbs. 6.55 - 6.95
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
Potassium silicofluoride, bgs., works lb. .09½- .10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c. per lb. higher.
Potassium stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .767 - .839
Potassium sulfate, agricultural, 50% K_2O, bulk, works, base price unit-ton. .64 - —
bulk, works, July forward. unit-ton. .67 - —
NF VII, cryst., dms lb. .31 - .33
gran., dms. lb. .18½- —
powd., dms. lb. .16 - .17
Potassium sulfocyanate, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Potassium thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., works lb. .84 - .94
Tech., dms., works lb. .77 - .79
Potassium titanate, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .16¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .16½- —
ctns., 1-ton lot or less, works lb. .16¾- —
Potassium toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, basis 40% K_2SO_4 and 18% MgO, bulk, works, base price ton. 13.45- —
bulk, works, July forward ton. 14.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran. or powd., dms., c.l. lb. .42½- —
dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .43 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. .43½- .49
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52½- .55
Potato starch (see Starch, potato).
Pregnenolone, bots. gram. .45 - —
Pregnenolone acetate, bots. gram. .40 - —
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.83 - —
dms., 100-500 lb. lots lb. 2.95 - 3.15
Progesterone, USP, bots., 100 gram lots gram. .50 - —
Progesterone acetate, bots. gram . .70 - —
Propane, indust., tanks, group 3. gal. .05 - —
tanks, New York harbor gal. .093 - —
Propionic acid, syn., pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .22¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .23¾- —
tanks, works lb. .20¾- —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11¾- —
n-Propyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11 - —
n-Propyl gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
n-Propyl p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50 kilo lots or more kilo 55.00 - —
bots., smaller lots kilo 55.10 - 55.30
Propylene dichloride, consumers, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .0845- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .0950- —
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
Propylene dichloride prices in west 1c. higher dlvd. on same basis.
Propylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
Propylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Propylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .16½- —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs lb. .28 - .30
Blonde, bgs lb. .18 - —
Husks, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03⅝- .04¼
bgs., smaller lots lb. .03⅞- .04⅛
Imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs. ton. 58.00 - —
fine, bgs ton. No Prices
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Pyrethrins, syn. (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .45 - —
Powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .65 - —
Pyrethrum liquid, 20/1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 8.75 - 8.85
100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base) dms., works gal. 41.75 - 42.75
Pyrethrum oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works lb. 10.00 - —
Purif., 20% dms., works lb. 10.00 - 10.10
Pyridine, denat., dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 2.80 - —
Refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gram lots gram. .29½- —
Pyrites, Canadian, 48-50% S, works. long-ton. 5.00 - 6.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallic acid, NF (see Pyrogallol).
Pyrogallic acid, tech., bbls lb. 3.17 - 3.23
Pyrogallol, NF, 100 lb. dms lb. 3.50 - —
Pyroxylin scrap, shavings, amber, cs., works lb. No stocks
Shavings, mixed colors, dms., works lb. .11 - —
translucent colors, dms., works. lb. .16 - —
translucent pastels, cs., works. lb. .14 - —
Pyroxylin, scrap, shavings, white, China, ivory, dms., works lb. .16 - —
white, dense, opaque, dms., works lb. .12 - .15

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Pyroxylin scrap, unground, amber, dms., works lb. .20 - —
black, dms., works lb. .12 - —
mixed, mottled, dms., works lb. .13 - —
USP, bots lb. 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips lb. .17 - —
Quebracho extract, clarif., grd., 70% tannin, bgs., works lb. .16½- .17
Clarif., liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works lb. .08¼- .08½
Clarif., solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, duty extra. lb. .107429 —
ord., 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .098035 —
Quercitron extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
Liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal).
Quince seed, bgs. lb. 2.00 Nom.
Quinidine sulfate, USP cns., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .71 - 73
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .54 - —
Quinine bisulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .37½- —
Quinine hydrochloride, cns., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .29 - .31½
Quinine sulfate, USP cns., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .26 - .32
Quinoline, dms., c.l. frt. equald lb. .50¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .88 - —
Powd., frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .96 - —
Rapeseed oil, tanks lb. .18¾- —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms lb. 1.75 - —
Red, carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).
Red oil (see Oleic acid).

Red Pigments

Red pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Red, lithol toner, may be found in the L's under Lithol red toner.

Red precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).
Red, saunders, NF powd., bbls lb. .35 - .40
Reserpine, cryst., bots gram. 2.00 - 2.40
Resorcinol, tech. grade, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .77½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .78½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb. 2.95 - —
Resorcinol monoacetate, NF, dms. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Rhatany root, bgs. lb. .15 - .16
Rhodamine red toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs lb. 5.80 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, works, kgs lb. 6.60 - —
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb 32.00 -36.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs lb. .30 - —
Riboflavin, USP, fib. dms., kilo or more, dlvd kilo. 40.00 - —
USP, readily soluble, bots., dlvd. kilo .130.00 - —
Riboflavin, 5-phosphate-sodium, fib. dms., kilo or more, dlvd. kilo. 107.50 - —
Rice bran oil, clarif., dms., l.c.l. lb. .18 Nom.
Clarif., tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15 - .15½
Rice starch (see Starch, rice).
Ricinoleic acid (see Castor oil acids, split).
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).
Roofing pitch (see Coaltar pitch, roofing).
Rose oil, nat., Bulgarian, bots oz. 40.00 -47.50
Rosemary oil, Spanish, NF, cns., dms lb. .70 - 1.00
Spanish, tech., cns., dms. lb. .50 - .70
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, fib, dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
resin, 25-45%, fib, dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse lb. .03¾- —
bgs., ton lots, same basis lb. .04¼- —
Rubber solvent, petroleum, tanks, Calif. ex tax, San Francisco gal. .178 - —
tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .19 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .13875- —
Rue oil, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Rutin, NF, fib, dms., 10 kilo lots. kilo. 17.00 - —
fib, dms., 5 kilo lots kilo. 17.50 - —
fib, dms., 1 kilo kilo. 18.50 - —
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —

S

S acid, bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Sabadilla seed, activated, ground with lime, bbls. lb. .30 - .32
Powd., bbls lb. .49 - .49½
Saccharin, calcium, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.50 - —
USP, cryst., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.70 - 1.80
USP, powd., soluble insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.65 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Safflower oil, dms., New York lb. .1785- .1835
tanks, same basis lb. .1565- —
Saffron, Spanish, USP, tins lb. 45.00 - —
Safrol, dms. lb. .90 - 1.05
Sage, Cretan, bgs. lb. .11 - —
Dalmatian, cns. lb. 3.85 - —
Italian lb. .26 Nom.
Sage oil, clary, bots lb. 30.00 - —
Dalmatian, cns. lb. 4.00 - —
Spanish, cns. lb. 1.20 - 1.43
Sago flour, raw, bgs. lb. .07 - .07¼
Refd., bgs. lb. .08½- .09
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms. lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Salicylic acid, crude, fib. dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .37 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .38 - —
Sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .39 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
USP, cryst., 200 lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .50 - —
less than 1,000 lbs lb. .53 - —
100 lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .52 - —
less than 1,000 lbs lb. .55 - —
Powd., 100 lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .57 - —
less than 1,000 lbs lb. .60 - —
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. 1.20 - —
Powdered salol, 25c. per lb. higher.
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 1.07 - —
Table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.32 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton. 28.00 - —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate).
Sandalwood, East Indian, chips, bgs. .65 - .66
East Indian, powd., fib. dms. lb. .75 - .76
Sandalwood oil, cns. lb. 13.75 -14.50
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pac. coast, lb. No stocks.
Sassafras oil, artif., dms. lb. .50 - .62
Nat., dom., dms. lb. 1.45 - 2.10
Sassafras oil, Brazilian (see Ocotea cymbarum oil).
Savin oil, cns lb. 2.75 - —
Savory oil, cns. lb. 4.25 - —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms, frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .95 - —
Powd., bgs., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 13.50 -16.50
Sebacic acid, purif., dms., c.l., works lb. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .71 - .75
Seidlitz mixture, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½- —
fib. dms., smaller lots lb. .31 - .32
Selenium, powd., 99½%, dms., dlvd. lb. 12.00 - —
Senega root, bls. lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Senna leaves, Alexandria, whole and half, bls lb. .19 - —
siftings lb. .17 - —
pods, bls. lb. .14 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls. lb. .16 - .18
No. 2, bls. lb. .13 - .15
No. 3, bls. lb. .11 - .13
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .15 - —

Serpentaria root, bls. lb. 7.50 - —
Sesame oil, USP, dms. lb. .38 - .39
Sesame seed, Egyptian, hulled, bgs. lb. .22½- —
nat., bgs. lb. .17 - —
Nicaragua, hulled, shipt., bgs., lb. .25 - —
nat., bgs. lb. .16½- —
Salvadorian, nat., bgs. lb. .21½- —
Indian, nat., bgs. lb. N.P.
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 2,500-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .51 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .52 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lb. lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Shellac, bleached, refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .61 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .62 - —
Orange, lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .39 - .41
lemon No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .37 - —
superfine bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .36 - —
TN, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .35 Nom.
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.
Shingle stain oil, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .44 - —
tanks, works gal. .23 - —
Sienna pigment, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- .17¼
paper bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .17½
Raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- .16¼
paper bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .16½

Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 25.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, ex whse. ton. 45.00 -55.00
Hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 20.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 25.00 - —
99½%, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 15.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .30⅛
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Silver bullion, ingots, cs Troy oz. .91⅜- —
Silver cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .87 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .87⅜- —
fib. dms., 500-oz. lots oz. .87½- —
fib. dms., 100-oz. lots oz. .87¾- —
Silver nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .62⅜- —
bots., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .63½- —
bots., 500-oz. lots oz. .64⅛- —
bots., 250-oz. lots oz. .64⅜- —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher.
Silver proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.15 - —
Strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.10 - —
Snakeroot oil, Canada, cns lb. No stocks.
Soapbark, crushed, bls. lb. .45 - —
Powd., bls. lb. .45 - —
Whole, bls. lb. .38 - .40

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Soda Ash—Sodium Phosphate

Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.77
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
Light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts. 100 lbs. 3.95 - 4.72
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
Liq., 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
Soda, caustic, liq., 50%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.00
73%, sellers tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
73%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
Solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
Soda, sal, conc., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
smaller lots, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd. bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .13 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .13¾ - —
NF, 60%, gran., dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15½ - —
Sodium alginate, NF, white powd., dms., 300 lbs. or more lb. .93 - —
Sodium p-aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.35 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 2.45 - 2.55

Sodium p-aminosalicylate, dms., 100-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 2.70 - —
Sodium antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28 - —
bbls., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29½ - —
Sodium arsenate, 45% arsenic pentoxide, dms., c.l., works. lb. .12½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .13¾ - .14½
Sodium arsenite, 90%, pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dms., works lb. .12¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .13 - .14½
Soln., dms., works gal. .59 - .67
Sodium ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo. 12.00 - —
dms., 10-kilo lots kilo. 12.35 - —
dms., 5-kilo lots kilo. 12.75 - —
dms., 1-kilo lots kilo. 13.00 - —
bots., 500-gram lots gram. .0135- —
Sodium benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .39 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .46 - —
Sodium bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Sodium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .13 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .13½ - .14¾
Sodium bifluoride bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19½ - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1990- —

Sodium bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.60
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.10
Sodium bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.40 - —
Soln., 35°, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
Sodium borate (see Borax).
Sodium bromide, USP, bbls., works. lb. .40 - —
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal).
Sodium carbonate, monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Sodium chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .09¼ - .10½
Sodium chloride, tech. (see Salt).
Sodium chloride, USP, gran., bgs. lb. .05 - —
Sodium chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .58 - —
dms., 20-ton lots or more works. lb. .66 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .70 - .73
Sodium chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Sodium chromate, anhyd., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .14¾ - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15¼ - .16½
Tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .1015- —
bgs., l.c.l. lb. .1065- .1190

Sodium citrate, anhyd., dms. lb. .62 - —
NF VIII, gran., dms. lb. .26½ - .27¼
USP, XIV, gran., dms. lb. .29½ - .30⅛
Sodium citrate, USP, powd. prices ½c. higher.
Sodium cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .83 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .90 - 1.10
Sodium cyanide, flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l. or 20,000-lb. lots lb. .193 - —
dms., over 1,000-lb. lots lb. .203 - —
dms., 100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots lb. .213 - —
Gran. sodium cyanide 1c. higher.
Sodium diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works lb. .15 - —
250-lb. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15¾ - —
Anhyd., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18¾ - —
Sodium ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots lb. .13½ - —
bgs., smaller lots lb. .14 - —
Sodium fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1390- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1430- —
Sodium formate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Sodium gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms. lb. 5.50 - —
Sodium gluconate, refd., dms. lb. .80 - .83
Tech., dms. lb. .35 - —
Sodium hydride, powd., dms., works. lb. 1.90 - 2.75
Sodium hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).
Sodium hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .24 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .24½ - —
Sodium hydroxide, NF, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots. lb. .23½ - .28
Sodium hydroxide, tech. (see Soda, caustic).
Sodium hypophosphite, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .97 - —
Sodium hyposulfite, anhyd., photo grade, bgs. c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.05 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.45 - —
Anhyd., tech., bgs. c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. 100 lbs. 7.65 - —
Hexahydrate, pea, cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.55 - —
photo grade, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.05 - —
Pentahydrate, tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.55 - —
Sodium iodide, USP, bots., dms lb. 2.55 - —
Sodium lactate, edible, 60%, cbys., dms., works lb. .26½ - —
Sodium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19½ - .20¾
tanks, dlvd lb. .18 - —
Sodium metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Sodium metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works. ton. 87.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse ton. 143.00 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse. ton. 148.00 - —
Tetrahydrate, dms., c.l., works. ton. 204.00 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse ton. 242.50 - —
dms., smaller lots ex whse ton. 247.50 - —
Sodium, metallic, bricks, 14,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .19½ - —
Fused, 14,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Sodium metanilate bbls., frt. alld. lb. .62 - —
Sodium metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.15 - 8.10
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.55 - 5.55
Sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - 6.75
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - 7.25
Sodium molybdate, anhyd., dms., works, frt. equald lb. .92 - .96
Cryst., dms., works, frt. alld lb. .73 - .74
Sodium monoglutamate (see Monosodium glutamate).
Sodium monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate monohydrated).
Sodium naphthionate, bbls. lb. .70 - —
Sodium nitrate, dom., crude, bgs., c.l., works ton. 47.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 43.50 - —
Imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac., whse ton. 48.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton. 44.50 - —
Sodium nitrate, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
Sodium orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.65
Hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.65 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.90
Sodium oxalate, 88% bgs., works. 100 lbs. 10.85 - —
Sodium para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-aminobenzoate).
Sodium para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-aminosalicylate).
Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .26 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½ - .34
Pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½ - .34
Sodium pentachlorate, powd., bgs., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
bgs., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½ - .33
Sodium pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs., min. truckloads, ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.
Sodium perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
Sodium peroxide, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .20½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - .21¼
Sodium phenolsulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .48 - .49
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.65 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.05 - 8.65
Dibasic, duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.10 - —
Dibasic, USP, dried powd. bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20¼
Monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.10 - 9.70
Tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.05 - 9.65
Tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.80 - 5.40
Sodium phosphate in dms., 60c. to 80c. higher than bgs.

PUT IT RIGHT WHERE YOU WANT IT
and make it stick

pH
14
13
12
11
10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1

How strong a cleaner do you need? Mild — Medium — Heavy Duty? You can peg the pH exactly where you want it with . . .

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Anhydrous Sodium Metasilicate

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Alcoa® Aluminum Collapsible Tubes get a scalding detergent bath after manufacture. This insures the extra cleanliness required by many sensitive products. The hot bath eliminates minute foreign particles and residual oil traces which are normal in most collapsible tube extrusion operations.

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Street Address_____

City and State_____

Sodium prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide).
Sodium pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 10.85 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.60 -11.85
Ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .37 - .39
Tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.52½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.92½ 8.52½
Sodium salicylate, USP, dms lb. .78 - .80
Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.35
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 2 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 3 100 lbs. 4.75 - 4.90
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 4 100 lbs. 5.35 - 5.60

Sales zones are: (1) Atl. states E. of Miss., R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va., Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis) Neb. E. of 92° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex

Sodium sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
Sodium silicate, liq., 40° Be, 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - 2.40
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Sodium silicate, liq., 47°Be, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.60 - 3.00
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
52° Be, turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.50
tanks, works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
Solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ton 67.50 - —
Sodium silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .075 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .079 - —

Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 0.4c. per lb. higher.

Sodium stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E lb. .623 - .632
Sodium sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sodium sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sodium sulfate, NF VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½- —
Tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. ton 52.00 - —
detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works ton 34.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 31.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms lb. .17½- .18
gran., fib. dms lb. .17½- .18
Sodium sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
Liq., 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis ton. 120.00 - —
Sodium sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E. frt. equald lb. .05½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .06½- —
Fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .06 - —
Sodium sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
bgs., t.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Sodium sulfocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sodium tetraborate (see Borax).
Sodium tetrasulfide, liq., 40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .04 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .05 - —
Sodium thiocyanate, CP, dms. lb. .55 - .65
Tech., anhyd., dms., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .317 - —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .337 - —
Sodium thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. .13½- —
Sodium thiosulfate, tech. (see Sodium hyposulfite).
Sodium titanate, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .14¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .14½- —
ctns., 1-ton or less, works lb. .14¾- —
Sodium toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l. or t.l. lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .42 - —
Sodium trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .37½- —
100-lb. dms., l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½- —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .38 - —
50-lb. dms., l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .40 - —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .44 - —
10-lb. cns., l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .46 - —

Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W. of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.

Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.87½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.27½ 8.87½
Sodium trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.70 -10.10
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.20 -10.60
Sodium tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb. 2.15 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, purif., cryst., dms., works lb. .52 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .28 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high flash, tanks, frt. equald gal. .31 - .35
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, partial aromatic, 205°-282° F. b.r., 41°C. m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .215 - —
212°-278°F. b.r., 43°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .26 - —
212°-284°F. b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .29 - —
224°-280°F. b.r., 48°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .215 - —
273°-361°F. b.r., 29°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .29 - —
282°-325°F. b.r., 41.5°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .25 - —
287°-386°F. b.r., 31°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .29 - —
310°-314°F b.r., 13.5°C. m.a.p., tanks, Texas City gal. .33 - —
Solvent naphtha petroleum, partial aromatic, 310°-348°F. b.r., 17°C. m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .35 - —
320°-360°, b.r. 10°C., m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .33 - —
324°-349°F. 37°C., m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .33 - —
341°-390°F. b.r., 35°C., m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal .27 - —
352°-413°F. b.r., 30°C., m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .33 - —
358°-401°F. b.r., 25°C., m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .39 - —
364°-404°F b.r., 19°C., m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .425 - —
367°-418°F. b.r., 19.6°C., m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .33 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .32 - —
fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .34 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .37 - .39
Sorbitan tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 - —
fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .35 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .38 - .40
Sorbitol, cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works, lb. .25 - .26
Powd., dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .38 - —
Soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23¼- —
Sorbitol, soln., NF, reg., 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .16¾- —
dms., smaller lots works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Soybean meal, 44% bulk, Decatur. ton. 45.00 -45.50
Soybean oil, crude, tanks, Decatur. lb. .11⅜- —
Foots, soapstock, acid 95% tanks, N. Y. lb. .07⅛- —
Refd., alkali, dms. lb. .1593- .1613
tanks lb. .1393- —
clarified, dms. lb. .1563- .1588
tanks lb. .1363- —
salad, dms. lb. .16⅛- .16¼
tanks lb. .14⅛- —
Soybean oil acids, dbl. dist., dms. lb. .18¾- .20¾
tanks lb. .16¼- —
Single-distilled, dms lb. .17¼- .19¼
tanks lb. .15¼- —
Soybean pitch, dms., works lb. .05 - .05¼
Soybean protein, chemically isolated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
Mechanically refd., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .068 - —
Sparteine sulfate, cns. oz. .80 - .90
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls. oz. .75 - —
Spearmint oil, dms. lb. 4.25 - —
Sperm oil, bleached, winter, 45°, dms. lb. .1825- .1850
tanks lb. .1650- —
Nat., winter, 45°, dms. lb. .1725- .1750
tanks lb. .1550- —
Spermaceti wax, blocks, cs. lb. .31 - .34
Cakes, cs. lb. .32 - .36
Spruce extract, liq., reg. tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
Powd., super, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .05½- —
Spruce oil, cns., dms lb. 2.80 - —
Squill, white, bls. lb. .16 - .18
White, powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .17 - .20
St. John's bread, edible, bls. lb. .13 - .15
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .781 - .791
Stannic oxide, dms., dlvd. E lb. 1.05½- 1.06½
Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .903 - 1.397
Hydrous, cryst., dms., works lb. .79 - .80
Stannous sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.038 - 1.058
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.32 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.47 - —
Powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.44 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.59 - —

Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Starch, potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Dom., Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
ex whse, New York lb. .08¼- .09¼
Starch, rice, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .15½- .16
Starch, wheat, bgs. lb. .08½- .09
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).
Stavesacre seed, bgs. lb. .60 - .61

Columbia-Southern soda ash has been favored with the trusting confidence of leading American glassmakers since 1899. They find, year after year, that this basic alkali is manufactured with extreme care to conform to their particular requirements. Nor is the glass industry unique in this respect. Columbia-Southern has learned with creative care the varying soda ash needs of producers and processors active in chemicals, cleansers, soap, pulp and paper, textiles, metals, petroleum refining, water treating, leather, enamels, pigments, ceramics and other fields. Couldn't you benefit from this experience, and the resulting superiority of Columbia-Southern's soda ash?

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SUBSIDIARY OF PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY
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IN CANADA: Standard Chemical Limited and its Commercial Chemicals Division

Stearic acid, dbl. pressed, bgs. lb. .15¼- .17¼
Single pressed, bgs. lb. .14¾- .16¾
Triple pressed, bgs. lb. .17½- .19½
Stearine, oleo (see Oleostearine).
Stoddard solvent, petroleum, tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, western Pennsylvania, gal. .16 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .12875 —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .20 - —
Chicago gal. .299 - —
Cleveland gal. .23½- —
Los Angeles, ex tax gal. .199 - —
Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Stramonium leaves, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram. .0850- .0875
Streptomycin sulfate, bulk gram. .0850- .0875
Strontium bromide, NF, 150-lb. fib. dms lb. .84 - —
Strontium carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works. lb. .35 - —
dms., 1-ton lots, works lb. .37 - —
Tech., dms., works lb. .19 - —
Strontium chromate, bbls., works. lb. .46 - —
Strontium iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots. lb. 3.40 - —
Strontium nitrate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.11.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.12.00 - —
Strontium salicylate, NF, dms lb. 1.88 - —
Strontium sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works.ton.56.70 -66.15
Strophanthin G (see Ouabain, USP).
Strophanthin K, bots oz.25.00 -25.50
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Styrax, USP, cs lb. .78 - .80
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99½%, dms., c.l., frt. alld: lb. .22½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .20½- —
Syn. rubber grade, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots lb. 1.45 - 1.70
Succinic acid, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 - .75
Sucrose, refd., white, bgs., refy., E. lb. .0885- —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lbs., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .76 - —
Sugar (see Sucrose).
Sugar cane wax, dom., refd., slabs, 80-lb. ctns., works lb. .65 - .75
80-lb. ctns., spot lb. .67¼- .72¼
Sulfabenzamide, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Sulfabenzamide-sodium, dms lb. 4.10 - 4.60
Sulfacetamide, fib. dms lb. 4.00 - 4.20
USP, fib. dms lb. 5.00 - 5.20
Sulfacetamide-sodium, fib. dms. lb. 5.00 - 5.20
USP, fib. dms lb. 5.20 - 5.40
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms. lb.10.60 -11.10
USP, powd., dms lb.10.25 -10.75
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms lb.11.25 -11.75
USP, microcrystals, dms lb.11.60 -12.10
Sulfaguanidine, USP, dms lb. 2.50 - —
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals. lb.10.65 -11.15
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, dms., lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulfamethazine, microcrystals, dms., lb 8.90 - 9.40
Powd., dms lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Sulfamic acid, cryst., dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs.16.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., works 100 lbs.17.50 -18.50
Sulfanilamide, USP, 30-80 mesh., dms lb. 1.40 - 1.60
USP, microcrystals, dms lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powd., dms lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Sulfanilamide quinoxaline, veterinary, dms lb. 6.40 - 6.75
Sulfanilic acid, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23 - —
Sulfapyridine, NF, powd., bots., tins. lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulfathiazole, NF, microcrystals, dms lb. 2.85 - 3.00
USP, powd., dms lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Sulfathiazole-sodium, NF, dms lb. 2.75 - 2.90
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.40 - —
Coml., lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bbls. mines 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
Crude, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines. long-ton.26.50 - —
Sulfur, crude, bulk, export, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports long-ton.28.00 - —
bulk, dom. and Canada, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports long-ton.28.00 - —
bulk, imp., Mexican, dark or blended, f.o.b. vessel, Coatzacoalcos long-ton.25.00 - —
Sulfur, refd., flowers, NF, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
Refd., flour, light, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 4.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines. 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
Rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
rubbermakers, 98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs. 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
bbls., mines. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Rubbermakers, refd., bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
bbls., mines. 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
Sulfur dichloride, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .04½- —
ret dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .04 - —
Sulfur dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald lb. .10 .12
multi-unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
Refrigeration, 150-lb. cyls., dlvd. lb. .30 - —
Sulfur monochloride, 55-gal. non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .04½- —
55-gal. non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .04 - —
Sulfuric acid, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works ton.18.60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works ton.22.35 - —
93% tanks, works ton.23.50 - —
99-100% tanks, works ton.23.95 - —
Sulfuric acid, CP, NF, consumers' cbys, c.l. frt. equald lb. .12¾- —
consumers' cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .14¾
5-pt. bots. extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
5-pt. bots. extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- .18¾
Sulfuric acid, fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works ton.25.00 - —
40%, tanks, works ton.29.00 - —
65%, tanks, works ton.39.50 - —
Sumac leaves, 28% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton.135.00 Nom.
28% tannin, grd., bgs., ex dock ton.130.00 Nom.
Superphosphate, run-of-pile under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk., c.l., Baltimore unit-ton. .90 - .93
bulk, c.l. Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .90 - .93
Triple, 48% or more a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla unit-ton. .98 - —
Sweet birch oil, USP, northern, cns. lb. 4.25 - 9.50
USP, southern, cns. lb. 2.30 - 2.75

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.25 - —
2,4,5-T Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 1.24 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.29 - —
Talc, dom., fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.28.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.31.00 -36.00
Dom., fibrous, New York, 99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. on.31.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.34.00 - —
99.95% micronized, bgs., works. ton.38.00 - —
Dom., ord., Calif., grad., bgs., c.l., works ton.33.00 -39.50
ord., Vermont, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.19.40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.37.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton.20.00 -35.00
Tall oil, crude, dms., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
tanks, works lb. .02½- .03
Dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .08 - .08½
tanks, works lb. .05½- —
Refd., dms., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½
tanks, works lb. .05½- .06
Tall oil acids, dms., c.l., works lb. .09¼- .10¼
tanks, works lb. .07½- .08½
Tall pitch, dms., c.l., works ton.50.00 -70.00
tanks, works ton.30.00 -40.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd lb. .12¼- —
Inedible, fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd lb. .08 - —
fancy, bleachable, guaranteed, dms., f.a.s lb. .09¼- .09⅜
No. 1, tanks, dlvd lb. .07½- —
prime, tanks, dlvd. lb. .07¾- —
special, tanks, dlvd lb. .07½- —
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .08⅝- .08⅞
50%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .09⅝- .10⅛
Tallow acids, dist., dms. lb. .15¼- .17¼
tanks lb. .13¼- —
Hydrogenated, dms. lb. 14¼- .16¼
Tallow oil, acidless, dms., c.l. lb. .14½- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .15½- .17
Tangerine oil, Floridian, dms. lb. 2.00 - 2.80
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, bulk, unit-ton. 5.00 - —
Animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, Chicago, bulk unit-ton. 6.00 - —
Tannic acid, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.05 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 2.06 - 2.10
NF, powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.95 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 1.96 - 2.01
Tech., dms. lb. 1.05 - —
Tansy oil, dms. lb. 7.50 - 8.40
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, bgs., ex whse. lb. .12½- .13⅛
Siamese, AAA, same basis lb. .06 - .09
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald. gal. .47 - .49
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .50 - .51
tanks, same basis gal. .39 - —
Tar acid oil, 25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .54 - .56
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .57 - .58
tanks, same basis gal. .46 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .70 - .72½
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .73½- .74½
tanks, same basis gal. .62½- —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Tartar emetic (see Antimony potassium tartrate).

This man washes eight times a day

(He's part of a quality control team that protects Dow caustic)

This man washes the insides of tank cars at the rate of about one an hour. Half an hour of intensive spray-washing, then half an hour of forced air drying.

These are very special tank cars because they're lined and insulated to handle shipments of Dow caustic soda solution. And every one of them gets a thorough cleaning each time it returns to one of the shipping points that make up the nation-wide Dow distribution network.

This practice helps guard Dow caustic against contamination. It's part of a well coordinated system of quality control operations at Dow that maintain rigid standards of product quality.

To learn how this system benefits all Dow caustic customers, contact your nearby Dow sales office or write to us. THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY, Midland, Michigan, Dept. AL603A.

YOU CAN DEPEND ON DOW

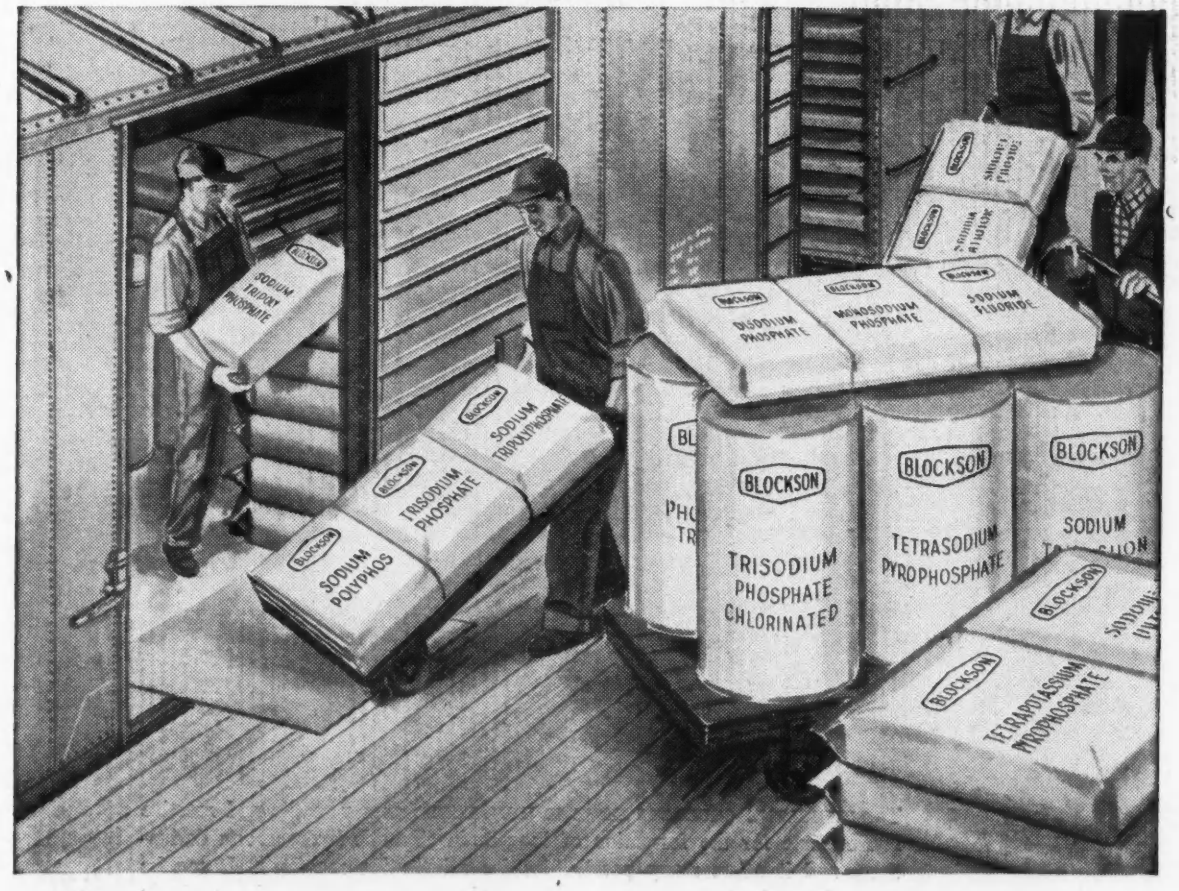
Tartaric acid, dom., USP, 230 or 250-lb. dms., c.l. lb. .49 • —
230 or 250-lb. dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .49¼- —
230 or 250 lb. dms., smaller lots lb. .50 • —
100-lb. dms. lb. .51 • —
Imp., bgs lb. .36 • .40
Terpine glycol ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .25½- —
tanks, works lb. .22 • —
Terpine hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., 100-lb. fib. dms lb. .70 • —
Terpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¾- —
Extra, dms. lb. .41 • .60
Prime, dms. lb. .30 • .45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms.lb. .60 • .75
Prime, dms. lb. .55 • .70
Terpinyl propionate, dms. lb. 1.75 • 3.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gram .70 • —
Testosterone proprionate, USP, 100-gram lots, gram lots, bots. gram .68 • —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½- —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .20½- .21½
smaller dms., works lb. .23½- .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .61½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .62½- —
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .75 • —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .49 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .50 • —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .47 • —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36½- —
dms., l.c.l., or l.t.l., works lb. .37 • —
tanks, works lb. .35 • —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .37 • —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .38 • —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., Newark N. J. lb. .40 • —
tanks, dlvd., E. of Denver lb. .365 • —
tanks, dlvd. W. of Denver lb. .375 • —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd. lb. 12.50 -15.00
Thallium sulfate, 99%, bots. dlvd lb. 8.00 -13.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms lb. 4.50 • —
Theobromine and sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms lb. 4.75 • —
Theobromine sodio-salicylate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.90 • —
Theophylline, anhyd., or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.65 • —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, reg., fib. dms kilo. 40.00 • —
USP, ampule grade fib. dms. kilo. 42.00 • —
Thiamine mononitrate, USP, fib. dms kilo. 40.00 • —
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots lb. .72 • —
dms., less ton lots lb. .74 • —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thioflavin green toner, brilliant, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 5.10 • —
Tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works, lb. 6.40 • —
Thioglycolic acid, refd., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 • 1.55
Thiosalicylic acid, purif., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 • —
Thiourea, tech., bgs., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .33 • —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .35 • —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb. 3.50 • —
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo. lots. kilo. 450.00 -500.00
Thyme oil, NF, red., cns., dms lb. 1.45 • 1.75
white, cns. lb. 1.70 • 2.00
Tech., white, cns lb. .40 • 1.85
Thymol, fib. dms lb. 2.60 • 3.00
Thymol iodide, NF, dms. lb. 7.30 • —
Timbo root, (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhyd.).
Tin crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).
Tin metal (Straits) lb. .98¼- —
Tin oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Tin sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tin tetrachloride, anhyd (see Stannic chloride, anhyd.).
Titanium dioxide, anatase, chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .26½- —
Anatase, ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb .23½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24½- —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .24½- —
Anatase, metallurgical, nat., gran., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla ton. 120.00 • —
bgs., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y ton. 137.50 • —
bgs., 5 ton lots, same basis. ton. 142.50 • —
bgs., ton lots, same basis. ton. 147.50 • —
Rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28½- —
Milled metallurgical titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
Titanium hydride, powd., dms., works lb. 8.10 • 9.00
Titanium pigment, calcium-rutile base, reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
Calcium-rutile base, high-tinting, dms., c.l lb. .09 • —
dms., l.c.l lb. .09½- —
Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27½- .29
tanks, works lb. .20 • —
Tobias acid, bbls., frt. alld lb. 81 • —
d-a-Tocopherols, mixed, NF, conc., pure basis kilo. 91.00 • —
d-a-Tocopheryl acetate, NF, conc., pure basis kilo. 166.00 • —
d-a-Tocopheryl acid succinate, cryst. kilo. 148.00 • —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots kilo. 134.20 • —
dl-a-Tocopheryl acetate, bots kilo. 122.00 • —
25% dry, powd., bots kilo. 30.50 -32.00
o-Tolidine base, dry, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.40 • —
Paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.35 • —

Toluol

Toluol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Toluene.

o-Tolidine hydrochloride, paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.35 • —
Tolu balsam, cns lb. 4.25 • 5.00

Toluene, coaltar, indust. or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .32 • —
Birmingham, dist gal. .32 • —
Chicago, dist gal. .32 • —
Cleveland, dist gal. .32 • —
Geneva, Utah gal. .26 • —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .32 • —
Lackawanna, N. Y gal. .32 • —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .33 • —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .32 • —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .33½- —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .32 • —
Philadelphia dist gal. .32 • —
Pittsburgh dist gal. .32 • —
Sparrow's Point, Md gal. .32 • —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .34 • —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .32 • —
Petroleum, indust., 2°, tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y gal. .35 • —
Bayonne, N. J gal. .34 • .35½
Baytown, Tex gal. .33 • .35½
Chicago, Ill gal. .35 • .35½
Detroit, Mich gal. .35 • —
Houston, Tex gal. .33 • —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .34 • —
Providence, R. I gal. .35 • .35½
Wood River, Ill gal. .34 • —
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., works lb. .70 • —
p-Toluenesulfonic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .17 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18 • —
p-Toluenesulfonic acid, monohydrate, dms., c.l., or t.l. lb. .90 • —
dms., 125 lbs. to t.l. lb. 1.00 • —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .79 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 • —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .23 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 • —
p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld. lb. .64 • —
Solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .60 • .61
o-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, frt. alld. lb. .70 • —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, bbls., works lb. .92 • 1.04
Toluidine red toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.70 • —
Light shades, kgs., works lb. 1.70 • —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .97 • —
fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.00 • —
Powd., fib. dms., same basis lb. 1.00 • —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks lb. No prices.
Brazilian, Surinam, cs lb. 1.35 • —
Totaquine 100-oz. lots, cns oz. .42 • —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .22 • —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb. .28 • —
Tragacanth gum, No. 1, ribbons, cs. lb. 4.50 • 4.70
No. 2, cs. lb. 3.50 • 3.75
No. 3, cs. lb. 3.25 • 3.40
USP, powd., bbls. lb. 1.25 • 1.38
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .39 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 • —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .42½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld E. of Denver lb. .43½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40 • —
Tributyl phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .52½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 • —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .67½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .68½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .65 • —
Trichloroacetic acid, bots lb. 2.00 • 2.50
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .14½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .15½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. lb. .13 • —
Trichlorobenzene prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17¾- —
tanks, works lb. .13¾- .14¼
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13 • —
dms, l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .15¼- —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .12 • —
Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4,5-T).
Tricholine citrate 65% soln. ret. cbys. works, frt adjusted lb. .40 • 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32½- —
Petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .35½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32½- —
Tridecyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., dlvd. lb. .26½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .24 • —



Why more and more buyers now order Blockson Phosphates in mixed car and truckloads

Mixed car phosphate purchases simplify their scheduling and traffic control. One collect phone call to Blockson instantly expedites unforeseen needs. Also, each Blockson chemical in the mixed car or truck receives the carload price . . . Blockson customers usually carry less inventory. That's because Blockson varies the flow of phosphates to the buyer's changing requirements—regardless of changing conditions. Blockson can do that because Blockson maintains the extra stand-by capacity—backed by a continuous expansion program. Call Blockson or your Blockson distributor soon.

MAJOR PRODUCERS OF:

Sodium Tripolyphosphate
Trisodium Phosphate
CRYSTALLINE • MONOHYDRATE
Tetrasodium Pyrophosphate
ANHYDROUS
Tetrapotassium Pyrophosphate
Sodium Polyphos
(SODIUM HEXAMETAPHOSPHATE)
(SODIUM TETRAPHOSPHATE)
Sodium Acid Pyrophosphate
Trisodium Phosphate Chlorinated
Disodium Phosphate
ANHYDROUS • CRYSTALLINE
Monosodium Phosphate
ANHYDROUS • MONOHYDRATE
Hydrofluoric Acid
Sulfuric Acid
Sodium Fluoride
Sodium Silicofluoride
Hygrade Fertilizer
Teox 120
NONIONIC SURFACTANT

BLOCKSON

BLOCKSON CHEMICAL COMPANY • Joliet, Illinois
Division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation

WAREHOUSE STOCKS AT ALL BLOCKSON DISTRIBUTORS

Triethanolamine—Watchung-Type Reds

Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.. lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .25½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .22 - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd. E lb. .49 - —
tanks same basis. ..... lb. .46½- —
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. 45¾- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. frt alld. E. of Denver lb. .46¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .43¾- —
Triethyl phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .40½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .41½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .38 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .22 - —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .52½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .49 - —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .24¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .20¾- —
Trimethylamine, 25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .33½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .26 - —
Trioxane, pure, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .51½- —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .35 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .40 - —
bbls., l.c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .41 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .18½- —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld. E ..... lb. .21½- —
Tripropylene glycol prices 1c. per lb. higher in West
Tripropylene phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
dl-Tryptophane, fib. ctns., works. kilo.75.00 - —
Tung oil, dms., c.l., New York lb. .23¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .24¼- .24½
tanks, New York ..... lb. .22¼- —
tanks, dom., mills ..... lb. .22¼ Nom.
Tungsten metal powd., 2-5 microns, dms., works. lb. 4.00 - —
Tungstic acid, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 3.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, works ... lb. 3.15 - 3.50
Tuscan red, bbls., frt. equald ... lb. .26 - .32
Turkey red, bbls., works ..... lb. .62 - —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Turpentine oil, NF, cns., dms .. lb. .28 - .45
Tyrothricin, USP, bots ..... grams. .55 - .58

U

Ultramarine blue, cobalt type, dry or pulp, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. .35 - .39½
Jobbing types, bbls., same basis. lb. .19 - —
Regular types, dry bbls., same basis. lb. .22½- .35
Ultramarine blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport 1¼c), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt equald. with Chicago.
Umber pigment, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .07 - .07¾
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .07¼- .08
Turkey-type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y.... lb. .07¾- —
Raw, American, bgs., works... lb. .07½- .08¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works... lb. .06¾- .07
Undecylenic acid, dms. ..... lb. 1.45 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
Unicorn root, true (see Aletris root).
Urea, 46% N, indust., bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. .ton.125.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E., ex whse. ton.145.00 - —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons), dlvd. E. .ton.110.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, tanks, Belle, W. Va. .ton.126.00 - —
C grade, tanks, same basis. .ton.124.50 - —
37 grade, tanks, same basis. .ton.153.00 - —
Urethane, USP, dms. ..... lb. 1.45 - —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls. ..... lb. .12 - .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs..... lb. .35 - —
Indian, bgs. ..... lb. .27 - —
dl-Valine, dms., works ..... lb. 21.00 -27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock. .ton.88.00 - —
Valonia cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., ex dock. .ton.73.00 - —
Valonia extract, powd., 63% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra. lb. .10½ Nom.
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vandyke brown, bbls., works .. lb. .09½ .12
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins..... lb. 8.35 - 8.75
Mexican, cuts, tins..... lb. 7.50 - 7.75
whole, tins..... lb. 8.25 - 8.50
Tahiti, cs. ..... lb. 7.00 - —
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25-lb. lots lb. 6.50 - 6.75
tins, smaller lots ..... lb. 6.90 - 7.25
Ex lignin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.85 - —
100-lb. fib. dms., smaller lots. lb. 2.95 - 3.10
Venetian red, jobbing, bgs., works. lb. .0475- —
20%, bgs., works..... lb. .0525- —
25%, bgs., works..... lb. .0575- —
30%, bgs., works..... lb. .06 - —
35%, bgs., works..... lb. .0625- —
40%, bgs., works..... lb. .0675- —
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, cns. ..... lb. 11.75 -11.90
Haitian, cs. ..... lb. 9.25 -10.00
Java, cns. ..... lb. 18.50 -20.00
Victoria blue toner, moylbdated, PMA, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 4.50 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, bbls. ..... lb. 5.55 - —
Victoria blue toner, dld., prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.
Vinyl acetate monomer, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .20 - —
tanks, works..... lb. .16½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gal., works lb. .17½- —
Vinyl n-butyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Vinyl chloride monomer, tanks, works lb. .11 - .12
Vinyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .28 - —
tanks, works..... lb. .25 - —
USP, anesthesia, bots., 50cc. hospitals bot. 1.12 - —
USP, anesthesia, bots., 7.5cc. hospitals bot. 1.56 - —
Vinyl ethyl ether, tech., dms., works lb. .30 - —
Vinyl isobutyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Vinyl methyl ether, cyls., works lb. .30 - —

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of sixty days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period full refund is made.

Vinyl propionate, monomer dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .47 - —
Vinyl trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms. to tanks, works lb. 1.36 - —
1 to 9 dms. works..... lb. 1.50 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. 1.33 - —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld..... lb. .16 - —
Virginia type red, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Viosterol in nat. vegetable oil, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units. 1,000,000 units. .02½- —
Vitamin A acetate, syn., cryst., beads, 500,000 A units per gram. gram. .07¼- —
Vitamin A acetate, syn., dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.67.50 - —
dry, 325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.43.88 - —
dry, 250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.33.75- —

Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.

Vitamin A, liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram. 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Vitamin A, palmitate, liq. 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
Vitamin B_2 (see Riboflavin and Yeast).
Vitamin B_{12}, cryst., 1-gram or 5-gram vials gram.245.00 - —
Oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity gram.185.00 - —
Vitamin C (see Ascorbic acid).
Vitamin D (see Codliver and Fish-liver oils, Calciferol and Viosterol).
Vitamin D_2, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots. kilo.42.50 - —
850,000 units per gram, less than kilo lots. kilo.45.00 - —
Vitamin E (see a-Tocopherol and Wheat germ oil).
Vitamin G (see Riboflavin).
Vitamin H (see Biotin).
Vitamin K, active (see Menadione).
Vitamin K_1, 25 gram bots.... gram. 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Methyl violet toner).
VM&P naphtha (see Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum).

W

Wahoo root, bark, bls..... lb. 2.23 - —
bls., 25-40-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb 2.05 - —
bls., 5-24-lb. lots, cns., New York or Chicago. lb. 2.15 - —
Watchung-type reds, bbls ..... lb. 1.95 - —

For a versatile, multipurpose intermediate

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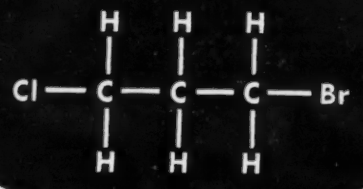

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Chloropropyl quaternary ammonium bromide
Chloropropyl dialkyl amines

The chlorine atom can be left intact for further reactions by which symmetrical or unsymmetrical substituted propanes are formed.

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Wattle bark, fair average, African, bls., ex dock..ton.80.00 • —
Merchantable, bls., ex dock...ton.75.00 • —
Wattle extract, liq., 35% tannin, bbls...lb. .08¼- .08½
Solid, East Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra .lb. .08273- —
Solid, South Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .0840- —
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 1.95 • —
dms., 25-49-lb. lots, New York or Chicago .lb. 2.03 • —
cns., 5-24-lb. lots, New York or Chicago..lb. 2.15 • —

Waxes

Wax quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Wax, carnauba, may be found in the C's under Carnauba wax.

Wheat germ oil, 5-gal. dms....gal.11.25 • —
Wheat starch (see Starch, wheat).
White lead (see Lead, white).
White mineral oil (see Mineral oil, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls....lb. .18 • .19
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., lb. 6.55 • —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls..lb. .20 • —
Thin, rossed, bls. .....lb. .21 • —
Wintergreen oil, USP, nat., northern, cns... lb. 6.35 -10.30
USP, nat., southern, cns.....lb. 4.50 - 7.50
Wintergreen oil, syn. (see Methyl salicylate).
Witch hazel bark, bls.....lb. .16 • .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls. .....lb. .27 • —
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works, ton.39.50 • —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse .....ton.56.00 • —
Medium, bgs. c.l., works.....ton.27.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse .....ton.44.00 • —
Wood alcohol (see Methanol).
Wood oil (see Tung oil).
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
Woolfat, USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed oil (see Chenopodium oil, NF).
Wormseed oil, Levant, bgs.....lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Wormwood oil, cns. .....lb. 5.50 • —

X

Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works—
Bethlehem, Pa. .....gal. .34 • —
Birmingham dist. .....gal. .32 • —
Chicago dist. .....gal. .35 • —
Cleveland dist. .....gal. .34½- —
Geneva, Utah .....gal. .29 • —
Johnstown, Pa. .....gal. .33 • —
Lackawanna, N. Y.....gal. .35 • —
Lone Star, Tex. .....gal. .33 • —
Lorain, Ohio .....gal. .33 • —
Middletown, Ohio .....gal. .34 • —
Minnequa, Colo. .....gal. .34 • —
Philadelphia dist. .....gal. .34 • —
Pittsburgh dist. .....gal. .32 • —
Sparrows Point, Md....gal. .34 • —
Terre Haute, Ind.....gal. .34 • —
Youngstown, Ohio .....gal. .32½- —
Petroleum, indust., tanks, works:—
Bayonne, N. J. .....gal. .34 • .35½
Baytown, Tex. .....gal. .33 • .35½
Chicago, Ill. .....gal. .35 • .35½
Houston, Tex. .....gal. .33 • —
Philadelphia, Pa. .....gal. .34 • —
Providence, R. I. .....gal. .35 • .35½
Wood River, Ill. .....gal. .35 • —
Xylenol cryst., 58°-60°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .40 • —
Cryst., 56°-58°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .30 • —
45-47°C., m.p., dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .212 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis... lb. .215 • —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .199 • —
Xylenol fraction, b.r 7°-9°C., dry above 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis..gal. .96 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..gal. .99 • —
tanks, same basis .....gal. .85 • —
b.r. 7°-9°C., dry at or below 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis..gal. 1.11 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..gal. 1.14 • —
tanks, same basis .....gal. 1.00 • —
Xylidines, mixed, o-m-p, dms., c.l., or t.l., works..lb. .39 • —
dms., l.c.l., sam basis .....lb. .40 • —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .38 • —

Xylol

Xylol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Xylene.

Y

Yara, yara, cns. .....lb. 2.15 - 2.65
Yeast, brewers, debittered, USP, Saccharomyces, dlvd. lb. .27 • —
Dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 • —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .52 • —
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .56 • —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms..lb. .60 • —
Torula, USP, dlvd. ..... lb. .18 • —

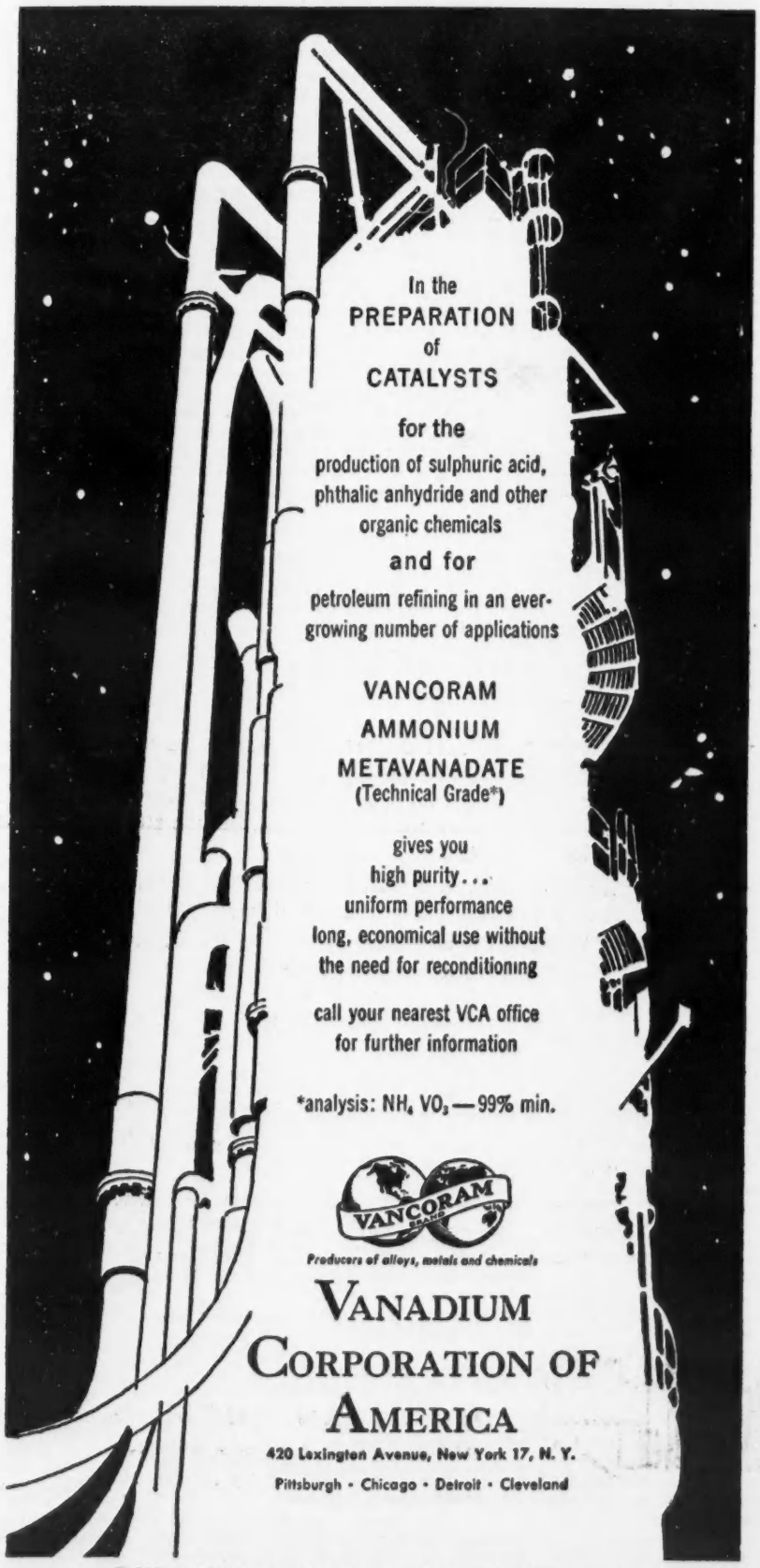
Yellow Pigments

Yellow pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually, For example, prices on Yellow, benzidine, may be found in the B's under Benzidine yellow.

Yerba santa leaves, bls. .....lb. .40 • .42
Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, bots..lb.14.00 -16.00
Bourbon, extra, bots .....lb.28.00 -40.00
Madagascar, bots .....lb. No Stocks.
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tins, oz. 3.75 - 4.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more, lb. .38 • —
bgs., 1,000 to 36,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .40 • —
bgs., smaller lots, works .... lb. .43 • —
Zinc acetate, NF, VIII, dms. ....lb. .53 • —
Tech., dms., works.....lb. .29½- .29¾
Zinc borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .192 • —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .202 • —
Zinc chloride, NF, gran., dms..lb. .42 • —
Precip., powd., dms. .....lb. .26 • —
Soln., 50%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.80 • —
dms., l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.40 • —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 5.15 • —
Tech., fused, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.10.70 • —
dms., l.c.l., works....100 lbs.11.20 • —
gran., fib. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.11.45 • —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works..100 lbs.11.95 • —
Zinc chromate, bbls., dlvd. .....lb. .29 • —
Basic, bbls., dlvd. .....lb. .34 • —
Zinc cyanide, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works..lb. .55 • —
dms., smaller lots, works.....lb. .57 • —
Zinc dust, pigment, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .16 • —
bbls., l.c.l., works.....lb. .17 • —
Zinc fluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .49 • .50
Zinc hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .22 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .24 • —
Zinc metal, prime western slabs, E. St. Louis..lb. .11½- —
Prime western, slabs, New York, lb. .12 • —
Zinc naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld. lb. .24½- —
10% Zn, dms., frt. alld. .....lb. .30 • —
Zinc nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works lb. .20 • —
Zinc oxide pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .14½- —
bgs. l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .15½- —
leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld..lb. .15½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis....lb. .16½- —
50%, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .15⅞- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis....lb. .16⅞- —
Zinc oxide, French process, coml., green seal, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis...lb. .16¾- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .15¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis...lb. .16¼- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .16¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .17¼- —
USP, ctns., c.l., frt. alld .....lb. .17¼- —
ctns., l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .18¼- —
Zinc oxide Pac. Coast prices 1c. higher.
Zinc phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms..lb. .43 • .44
NF, powd., dms. .....lb. .46 • .53
Zinc resinate, precip. 7.2-7.6% Zn, dms., frt. alld..lb. .29 • —
Zinc silicofluoride, dms., works..lb. .12½- .14
Zinc stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l., lb. .41 • —
ctns., l.c.l. .....lb. .42 • .46
Zinc sulfate, powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..100 lbs. 8.75 • —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E..100 lbs. 9.75 • —
USP, gran., dms.....lb. .26 • —
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.
Zinc sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l. dlvd..lb. .2530- —
Zinc undecylenate, dms. .....lb. 2.00 • —
Zinc yellow (see Zinc chromate).
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.10.25 • —
bbls., c.l., works .....100 lbs.10.85 • —
bbls., l.c.l., works .....100 lbs.11.35 • —
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, dms., c.l...lb. .25½- —
dms., l.c.l. .....lb. .26 • —
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works, lb. .03½- —
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works...lb. .03⅜- —
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works..lb. .04 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works ..lb. .06½- —
Zircon (G), milled, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .04¼- —
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works...lb. .04⅜- —
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works..lb. .04⅝- —
bgs., 500-1,999-lb. lots, works..lb. .07½- —
Zircon (G) in barrels 1c. higher.
Zirconium acetate, 13% soln., ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs. minimum, works lb. .23 • —
Zirconium hydride, powd., dms., works lb. 7.25 - 9.00
Zirconium oxide, CP, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works lb. 1.50 • —
Electric-fused, lump, bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works..lb. .45½- —
bgs., smaller lots, works..lb. .48 • —
Electric-fused, milled, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .59 • —
bgs., 5-ton lots, works... lb. .59½- —
bgs., 1-ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works..lb. .60 • —
bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots., works..lb. .60½- —
bgs., smaller lots, works .lb. .63 • —
Glass polishing grade, 94-97% ZrO_2, bgs., works .....lb. .55 • .65
Opacifier grade, 85-90% ZrO_2, bgs., lb. .27 • .50
Stabilized oxide, 91% ZrO_2, milled, bgs lb. .62 • .85
Zirconium oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works.....lb. .35½- —



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Volume 171 **May 20, 1957** **No. 20**

Agricultural 'Aid' Prospects

Because of the publicity given in recent weeks to the findings of investigators for the lower house of congress with reference to "surprising" circumstances under which farmers got all sorts of extra benefits from the soil-bank program, President Eisenhower's endeavors to get public support for the agricultural segments of his big budget are not going to be very effective. Those findings had more than a little to do with the house appropriations committee's characterization of the general agricultural program as a failure, and its cutting of more than $272,000,000 from the agricultural budget item.

There is another reason for expectations that the financing of the farm "aids" of many sorts will not be generous. The members of congress have been made well aware of the views of leaders of farm organizations that the "aids" program has been doing the individual farmer and agriculture as a whole more harm than good. The influential members of both national political parties know—and some of them have admitted—that paring the "aids" program financially will not be costly in terms of farm votes. There is a growing recognition, even among federal legislators, that farms have become bigger and farm crews have become smaller over the past several decades. There is a general recognition that the farmer has made long strides technically but has lagged very much commercially. Not all observers, however, attribute that lag to the effects of futures trading in commodity markets; although there are several bills pending in congress to prohibit such trading —in onions, for example.

The technical-commercial unbalance is seen by some to stem from such things as the officially reported excess of almost 45 percent in the 1956 per-acre yield of cotton over the ten-year average.

Anybody looking for such things can get any number of expressions of views on what the farmer needs to match commercially his recently developed productive ability. He will also get as many on what the officially termed "marketing" service of the Department of Agriculture is doing in the matter. With all the reams of official comment, suggestion, and data on matters agricultural available from Washington, there is reason to believe that everybody concerned, from the farmer who should know to the taxpayer who has to pay for that lack of knowledge—and including all those entrusted with some part of the task of providing "aids" for the farmer—could—if he would—learn something widely useful from a recent British report on "Agricultural Marketing Schemes for the Years 1938 to 1955."

Concerning Medical Research

The political proponents of the further expansion of the medical research activities of the federal government are making strong public appeal for what they consider adequate financing thereof. They are also expanding the area of their objective to the extent of at least implying that the government should support, or even sponsor, the development of programs for the providing of a numerically more adequate supply of practitioners of medicine. In that, as in other areas of their objective, they are inclined to put at least slightly the more emphasis upon specialization.

There may be some hint of realistic thinking in the recent request by one of the congressional proponents for cooperation with industry in the development of "machinery to evaluate scientific phenomena." That could cover all sorts of ground. It may quite logically be assumed to include the area of the fourth Pan-American Congress of Pharmacy and Biochemistry—the first to be held in the United States—scheduled for November 3 to 9 in Washington, with supplemental tours of pharmaceutical plants in and about New York and Philadelphia. Although the congress will include a sectional session on manufacturing pharmacy and "financial support for the congress is coming from the pharmaceutical industry," there will be no "commercial" exhibits in connection with it. A small space has been reserved for "professional" exhibits.

There is more of a commercial atmosphere in connection with the triennial third International Exhibition of Medical Arts which is to be held in Turin, Italy, June 1 to 9, concurrently with a number of related international conferences. The exhibition will "present in a single display the latest achievements in the fields of medicine, surgery, and hygiene in their different scientific technical, and practical aspects," with exhibits in ten categories —social and medical services, medical equipment, pharmaceutical products, mothers and children, hygiene and sports, medicine and work, medical instruction and promotion, medical science, medical art, and medical defense of civilians and armed forces.

There will be something to learn about medical research at both of those gatherings. The lessons will cover governmental, as well as commercial and professional, areas of the research field. They can be expected to provide opportunities for useful comparisons of the theoretical and practical phases of research as a governmental, industrial, or educational activity.

It will be most encouraging if, from any source of possible determination, there can be got a practicable concept of the possibilities in the fields of medical research for participation by independent institutions such as are contributing so much to progress in other scientific fields. Behind it all, of course, is the availability of an adequate supply of well-trained, keen, and creative researchers.

The Job Is for Business

Why should the payers of taxes to the federal government be called upon to contribute anything like $15,000,000 to finance participation by this country in the trade fair to be held in Brussels, Belgium, next year? The lower house of congress has not been able to see that "why" and has cut $4,000,000 from the requested appropriation.

The director of the United States Information Agency and the man named by President Eisenhower to "coordinate" US participation in the fair have argued before a senate subcommittee for restitution of the cut. "Even with the $15,000,000," said the coordinator, "we will be faced with the very tough task of trying to beat the Soviets with about half as much money to spend and less than half as much time in which to spend it."

The position of the two complainers about the cut in the fair financing is very much too much of the "let-government-do-it" type. It goes into the newer stage of "get government to do it." The meeting of Soviet competition in the Brussels fair may be something to strive for; but, the commercial standards of the two countries are factors to be evaluated in terms of appeal to world buyers.

Because business is not "nationalized" in this country, the United States government is not in competition with the Russian government in world trade. Why, then, should it spend the taxpayers' money in such competing? United States business is in competition with the Russian government in world trade. Therefore, because the Brussels fair will provide a very profitable opportunity for the promotion of participation in world trade, US business should be there "with bells on" and "rarin' to go." If that calls for the spending of $15,000,000, business would do very well to spend it."

According to the Department of Commerce, commercial exports from the United States in 1956 "soared by 21 percent to a new peak exceeding $17-billion—far above any earlier experience." Even in the face of higher prices, and if exports of farm surpluses were classed as commercial, that was a showing of which to be proud. It was made by business, not by government. Whatever may have been the influence of sales of subsidized surpluses abroad, they did not help business.

World trade fairs are very good marketing places. The one held recently in New York proved that point quite strongly. But, whatever may be the information or propaganda value of governmental participation in such fairs, it is only properly planned, prepared, and performed business participation that sells goods. Business should start now to plan and prepare for the performance of participation in the Brussels fair, even to the extent of providing a pavilion with all the fittings and fixings needed to outdo the efforts and effects in which the Russians are known to be quite proficient. It can, and well would, do its own coordinating also.

Washington Talks It Over

Agriculture Department's Practice of Bartering Farm Surplus For Strategic Materials Is Halted for Close Scrutiny.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

The program of bartering surplus American farm products for foreign supplies of strategic materials hasn't been going so well and has been called to a halt by the Department of Agriculture until it can be examined and re-evaluated.

The trouble appears to be that the bartering hasn't been much more than a substitute for dollars on the part of the foreign countries and the program hasn't resulted in the increase in the trade in farm products it was expected to produce.

The way the department puts it in its announcement is that the barter program is being revised to emphasize its basic objective of net increase in export of surplus agricultural commodities. In the meantime, it is being suspended while a detailed review of barter operations is made.

It is noted by the department that the dollar exchange situation has improved in a number of foreign countries and exports of agricultural commodities, particularly cotton, have increased sharply in the past year or so.

In view of these conditions, some doubt has been cast on the need for the barter plan. At least, it needs to be restudied with the view to putting in safeguards against the substitution of barter transactions for dollar sales, without net gain in total export of agricultural surpluses.

Antibiotic, Dye Mixtures

The idea of mixing dyes with antibiotic drugs so that the presence of the drug in food products can be readily detected doesn't carry much appeal with the Food and Drug Administrattion.

The reason for FDA's objections, the agency says, is that industry hasn't yet come up with a dye that can be used for this purpose which isn't toxic.

The matter came up recently in connection with FDA consideration of an amendment to its regulations which would fix 100,000 units of penicillin as the maximum size of a single dose of the drug for use in treatment of mastitis in dairy animals by intramammary infusion.

Over the years, manufacturers have been gradually increasing the doses until they were getting up in the neighborhood of 1.5 million units. FDA figured it was time to call a halt to this race and asked for comments on fixing a limit at 100,000 units.

The proposal to include a non-toxic dye in the penicillin so that it would show up in the milk from cows treated with the drug was one of the ways suggested for meeting the problem of how to keep milk out of commerce that has been adulterated with the drug. Another suggestion was that distribution of such drugs be restricted to licensed veterinarians.

In the end, the FDA threw out both suggestions and stuck to its original idea to put a limit of 100,000 units on the size of a single dose.

And that's what producers will have to limit themselves to ninety days hence unless someone comes up with a better idea in the next thirty days that would warrant FDA changing its mind.

US Industry in Poznan Fair

American industry is to be commended for its response to the invitation of the government to participate in the first world fair to be held behind the Iron Curtain that has been sanctioned by this government—the fair to open June 9 at Poznan, Poland.

Over 300 companies, including several chemical manufacturers have voluntarily made gifts or loans of "Made-in-USA" commodities for the American exhibit.

Among some of the items being forwarded by companies primarily identified in the chemical and allied fields are pesticides and disinfectants, building materials and technics, mine and industrial safety equipment, and many others.

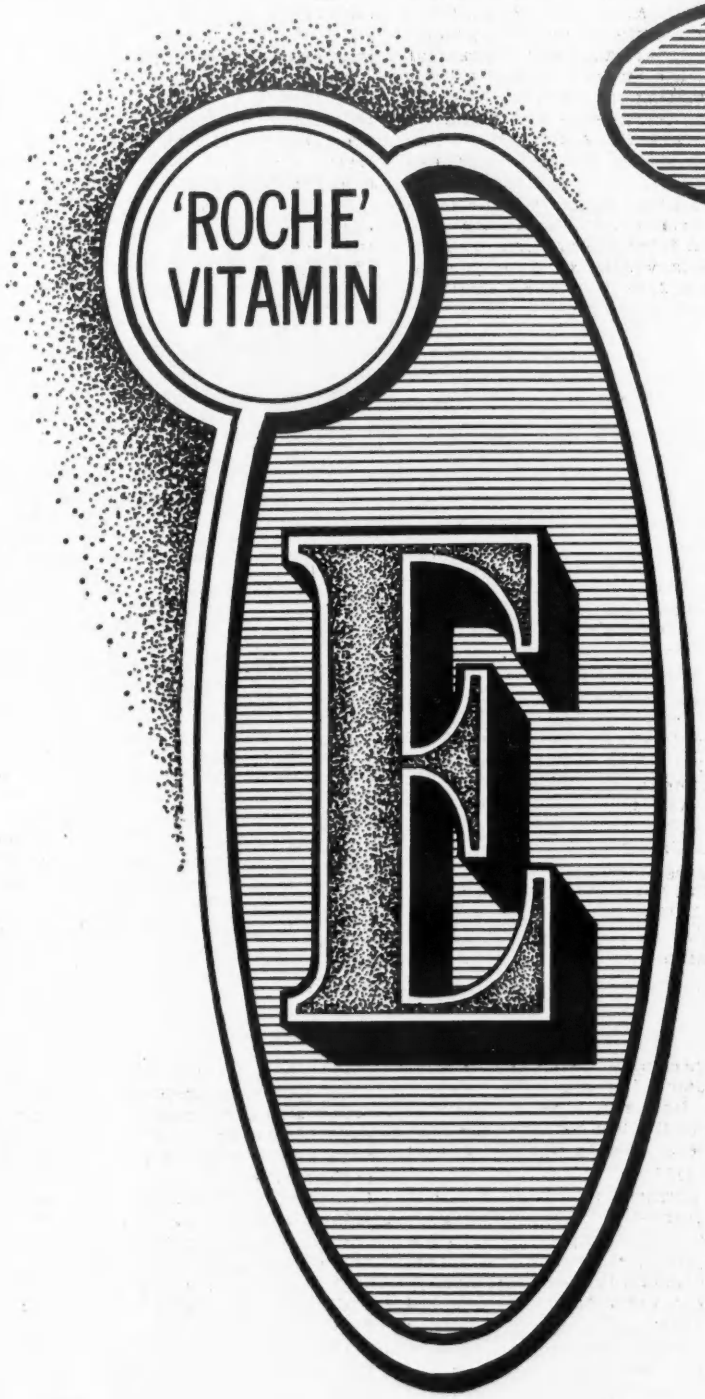
Book Shelf

CONSULTING SERVICES, 16TH EDITION—Paper; 101 pages, 6x9 inches. New York: Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers. $1.00.

This volume lists for 1957, the details of the various member consulting firms of the association, giving their addresses, officers, staff, laboratory location, together with scope and activities. It also lists alphabetically by name some 200 fields of activity, and by code number indicates which of the association's members are active in each. Another section groups the member firms geographically by state and city.

A GUIDE TO THE LITERATURE OF CHEMISTRY. Second Edition. By E. J. Crane, Austin M. Patterson and Eleanor B. Marr. Cloth; 397 pages, 6x9 inches. New York: John Wiley & Sons. $9.50.

This volume refers to books, periodicals, patents, government literature and publications, trade literature, indexes, libraries, trade organizations, and various other sources of chemical information. Sources cited are not confined to the United States, but are more or less worldwide. While the book is not all-inclusive, it will be of use to research workers in helping locate some possible sources that would have been otherwise unknown to them.



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Heavy Chemicals

To many in the lead and zinc industry, it looked as if the honeymoon was over, at least temporarily. The government's barter program, which has been temporarily suspended, has been the key prop in a market which has for the past year or so been burdened with heavy production. Both metals declined another half cent last week, and the trade feared that prices would be shaved even further if the government did not come up with a decision soon on what to do about bartering.

While lead enjoyed a better technical position, there was a great deal of pressure on this market as well. Copper did not fare much better. Its world markets were weak, and custom smelters here were undercutting primary producers by 2 cents per pound on primary metal.

The mushy condition of most of the nonferrous metals led to speculation that several metallic salts were due to be reduced in price. Key to the zinc chemical price is the price of zinc oxide, which so far hasn't been reduced. Lower oxide would bring lower prices for zinc sulfate and a number of other chemicals.

In general, business was spotty for most of the heavy chemicals. Steel production continued to slip, and with it went demand for sulfuric, hydrochloric and other mineral acids which go into steel output.

Trade sources felt that there was generally a firmer undertone in the market last week than during the previous period. However, but spot business continued to drift.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended May 11 at 93.1 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 94.5 percent for the previous week, and 102.8 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Lead, ½c. per lb.
Tin, ¼c. per lb.
Zinc metal, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 18, 1956
104.40	104.40	104.40	101.72

For Current Prices see Page 9

Bases and Salts

Bromine—Market has been stable at old prices since the recent price advance slated by a producer was rescinded. Tank-cars listed at 22½c. per pound, delivered east of the Rockies.

Calcium Chloride—Dust control business was still on the sidelines, although there was some indication of a pickup from bookings for future delivery.

Caustic Potash—Demand could best be described as spotty. Inquiry for dyestuffs showed a late upsurge last week. It was pointed out that the dyestuffs industry ordinarily comes into the market a lot earlier in the spring than it did this year.

Other end uses held up moderately well, for persulfates, other rubber chemicals, and synthetic detergents. The later field still appears to be a limited one for caustic potash, and the general feeling is that it will take some time for potassium liquid detergents to gain broad use.

Caustic Soda—Prices were firm and unchanged on the domestic scene, but competition was reported keen for export lots. Stocks have been reduced by cutbacks in chlorine production, but supplies are ample.

Demand has been moderate to active for many applications. April proved to be a good month for shipments of rayon and acetate yarn and staple shipments, according to the Textile Economics Bureau.

In April, 91,200,000 pounds were shipped, a decline of 1.5 percent from March, but 6.5 percent greater than in April, 1956. Some 88,500,000 pounds went to domestic users in April, with the balance being exported.

Chlorine—Reports on the market varied with individual producers; it was conceded that the market was soft in the Niagara Falls area, while average business was reported in other sections.

While it was apparent last week that porducers were gearing production down to meet lower demands, the industry felt that the balance of the second quarter would see an increase in consumption for a variety of end uses.

Copper Sulfate—Sharp increase in demand for material for agricultural use is exemplified in government figures compiled by the Bureau of Mines.

Shipments of sulfate rose to 7,016 tons in March from 3,968 tons in February, almost doubling. Production rose 18 percent, to 6,424 tons in March from 5,424 tons in February.

Stocks declined 12 percent in March, to 3,900 tons from 4,420 tons on hand at the end of February. Inventories were sufficient for little more than two weeks' requirements at the March rate of delivery.

Potassium Carbonate—Drastically reduced inquiry for use in manufacture of television tubes and other specialty glass has retarded this market. Producers were hopeful that there would be an upswing in demand within the next few weeks.

Potassium Chloride—It didn't look as if there would be any change in price for industrial grades last week. Producers feel that current quotations will hold for some time to come, particularly since new schedules for agricultural potash recently issued show little change from old listings.

Soda Ash—There was plenty on hand to fiill immediate needs. Buying interest remained moderate, and while material was moving out satisfactorily, volume has not been up to expectations.

Zinc Chemicals—Price structure for these materials was further undermined last week by a new reduction of ½c. per pound in the price of zinc metal.

It was felt that current schedules for zinc oxide, the raw material for many of the chemicals, could not hold out much longer under such circumstances.

Acids

Hydrochloric — There has been little change in the market picture for the past few weeks. Buying interest has been moderately active, but plentiful supplies in most areas made for keen competition, and there were continuing reports of price shading.

There has been more byproduct muriatic around than usual owing to recently heavy output of pesticides and other chlorinated hydrocarbons. Consequently, due to storage problems, producers have been forced to move as much acid as they could, sometimes at concessions.

Hydrofluoric—The market for hydrofluoric acid has held up well despite the slump in steel production. Sellers pointed out that while steel output has declined appreciably, stainless steel production has apparently held at a high level.

While there was some feeling that stainless demand from the automotive and appliance industries had slipped, it was apparent that demand from other end uses had held up well. Consequently, stainless steel manufacturers kept up strong call for aqueous HF.

Nitric—Sales of nitric acid have been in continuing good volume despite lower steel production. Producers attributed continuing good demand to continued strong operations in the stainless steel industry.

Phosphoric—Sales of agricultural grade acid have continued strong. Food grade demand has been routine. Prices held unchanged.

Sulfuric—Producers conceded last week that demand has eased considerably. This has been largely due to slumping steel production. Other factors in the lower demand were decreased rayon output and lower general metallurgical use. Price schedules continued stable, however.

Steel output last week was estimated at 87.9 percent of capacity, or 2,251,000 tons, an increase from the actual 86.7 percent, or 2,220,000 tons the previous week, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute.

The following figures, compiled by the Bureau of Mines, estimate use of sul-

Heavy Chemicals

furic acid (basis 100 percent) in 1955 as compared to 1954.

Industry	1955	1954
Fertilizers:		
superphosphate	4,650,000	4,060,000
Ammonium sulfate	1,650,000	1,320,000
Chemicals	4,195,000	3,880,000
Petroleum refining	1,800,000	1,770,000
Inorganic pigments	1,400,000	1,300,000
Rayon and film	750,000	620,000
Iron and steel	1,160,000	850,000
Other metallurgical	248,000	220,000
Industrial explosives	450,000	400,000
Texile finishing	30,000	30,000
Miscellaneous	675,000	650,000
Total	17,008,000	15,100,000

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—Domestic production of primary metal in February totaled 119,059 tons, 10 percent less than in February, 1955, according to the Bureau of Mines.

The decrease in production was due to the fact that the Bonneville Power Administration was forced to discontinue all interruptible power in the Pacific northwest due to low water levels.

As a result, nearly 10 percent of United States productive capacity was shut down at the end of February. Industry spokesmen said that the supply situation had not been adversely affected by the curtailments.

Antimony—The United States new supply of primary antimony in 1956 was about 14,600 tons, a 7 percent decrease from the 1955 supply of 15,700 tons, according to the Bureau of Mines.

Of the total available, domestic mine production accounted for 4 percent, antimony recovered by primary lead refineries 10 percent, and imports 86 percent.

Chromium—The chemical industry used 11,919 tons of chromite (chemical grade ore) in producing 8,768 short tons of chromium chemicals (sodium bichromate equivalent) in February, according to the Bureau of Mines.

Copper—This market reflected weakness of other nonferrous metals. Although primary producers held metal at 32c. per pound, delivered US destinations, custom smelters were offering copper at 30c.

The London market sagged during the week, and opinion from overseas was that American quotations would probably be lowered due to current weakness on the world market, and lack of domestic interest at the current 32-cent price.

Lead—This metal remained in a weak position, and a further decline of ½c. per pound was registered last week. While the technical position of the market appeared to preclude further declines, there was growing concern about mounting stocks of lead metal. Pig lead was quoted at 14.8c., East St. Louis, and 15c., New York.

One firm in its annual report to stockholders last week reported that with foreign metal offered here at prices under those of domestic sellers, and the possibility of the government halting the barter program before developing an adequate plan to replace it, the company would be forced to stockpile its own metal to keep its organization intact.

If such were the case, a company spokesman pointed out, it would be the first time such a thing has happened since the depression.

Tin—Straits metal trading ran parallel to market positions for other nonferrous metals for most of the week. Demand was off, and the market slightly lower, quoted at 98¼c. per pound, spot.

Zinc—Metal slumped further last week, and was reduced ½c. per pound. This was the second reduction in a week. So far, reductions have brought zinc down from 13½c. to 11½c. per pound, East St. Louis.

Key factor in the decline in metal has been the government's suspension of the bartering program. Heretofore, the government has been bartering surplus agricultural commodities abroad for strategic goods, including foreign-origin lead and zinc.

The effect of this program has been to mop up surplus world supplies of lead and zinc, and pull them out of the market into US strategic material stockpiles.

The plan has been credited with being the major prop under US lead and zinc prices, but it is now under temporary suspension. Trade sources felt that if bartering were not restored, the market would descend even further.

Zirconium—A leading producer plans to lower the price of metal from $12.50 per pound to $7.50 per pound in September, as soon as enlarged facilities are completed and production expanded.

Copper, Alloy Set Asides Being Made More Equitable

Business and Defense Services Administration has changed the percentages of copper and copper-base alloy mill production required to be set aside by producers to fill defense-rated orders. The changes, made in schedule A of order M-11A, will permit a more equitable distribution of orders among various mills and foundries.

The agency also announced that the total to be set aside by producing mills will be increased in the third quarter to 85,172,000 pounds, from the second quarter total of 82,377,000 pounds.

Henry Bower Sales Office Placed under W. W. Griffith

Henry Bower Chemical Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, has appointed Woodrow W. Griffith manager of its sales office. In addition to his former duties of handling the sales of products other than cylinder and bulk anhydrous ammonia, Mr. Griffith will be responsible for the direction of the sales office, including customer service and domestic and foreign shipment of all products.

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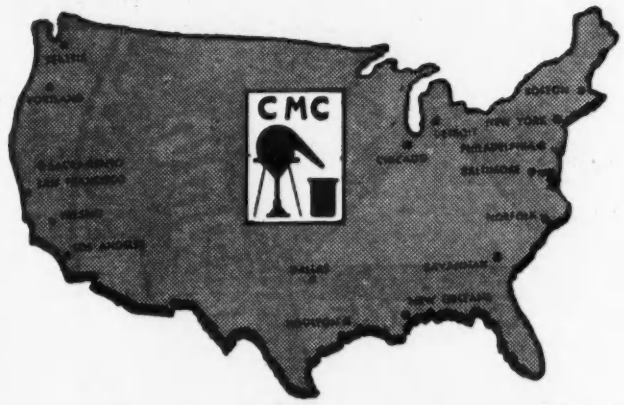

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Jobs & People

American Cyanamid Company, New York—**D. G. Zachary** has been named district sales manager for textile resins in the metropolitan New York-New Jersey area for Cyanamid's organic chemicals division. He will make his headquarters at Bound Brook, N.J., succeeding **R. M. Fischer** who retires on July 1 after seventeen years of service with the company.

American Potash & Chemical Corporation, Los Angeles—**Robert P. Rice** has joined American Potash as chief control chemist at its Henderson, Nev., plant.

Barrett Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York—**James P. Barry** has been appointed assistant sales manager of chemical sales for Barrett. **Henry L. Schmitt, Richard L. Slover** and **Julian S. Pruitt** have been named chemical sales representatives. Mr. Schmitt will serve southern New Jersey and northeastern Pennsylvania. Mr. Slover will work out of Detroit, Mich., while Mr. Pruitt has been assigned to Cleveland, Ohio.

Borden Company, New York—**Andrew G. Duzsik** has joined Borden's chemical division as manager of manufacturing operations for its Resinite department. **Louis J. Jawerski** has been appointed manager of government services for the division.

Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York—**Rudolph DiGiacomo** has joined CSC's market development staff and **Gene E. Alley** has been named an industrial sales representative in Los Angeles.

Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N.Y.—**Robert F. Schultz** has been named works manager at Niagara Falls in charge of fine chemicals in area one and Oldbury products. **Maynard L. Parker** and **Barrett B. Brown** have been appointed production superintendent and assistant production superintendent, respectively.

Michigan Alkali Division, Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, Wyandotte, Mich.—**George E. Hall Jr.**, has been named technical adviser of pigment sales for Michigan Alkali, while **James E. Domke** has been made a sales representative for the division operating out of its central district office in Wyandotte.

National Aniline Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York—**Edward J. Hayter** has been named group supervising engineer-instruments of the Buffalo, N. Y., and Moundsville, W. Va., plants.

Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York—**Wade Wolfe, jr.**, has been appointed technical liaison manager in the construction engineering department in the high energy fuels organization at Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Pennsalt Chemicals Corporation, Philadelphia — **William P. Schlicht** has joined the industrial division and been assigned to the market development group.

Sinclair Chemicals, Inc., New York—**Benjamin T. Anderson** has been appointed a technical service engineer in Sinclair's nitrogen products division. **Anthony G. Grady** has become national accounts representative for the divsion, with headquarters in Chicago.

Warwick Chemical Division of Sun Chemical Corporation, Long Island City, N.Y.—**Fritz H. Sarratt, jr.**, has joined Warwick's southern plant and laboratory group as a quality control chemist.

Alkylated Phenol Offered By Davison as Antioxidant

Marking the company's entry into the field of petroleum additives, Davison Chemical Company, Baltimore, Md., a division of W. R. Grace & Co., is making available to refiners an alkylated phenol which serves as an antioxidant for gasolines and other petroleum derivatives, including jet fuels, lubricating oils, turbine oils, transformer oils, and middle distillates such at No. 2 fuel oil.

Known technically as 2,6-di-teritiary-butyl-4 methyl-phenol, and by Davison as "Dav-Ad 101," the product is said to have had wide acceptance for the uses indicated.

A white flake, non-toxic material, the product is also used as an antioxidant in both natural and synthetic rubber, especially in white sidewall tires where its non-staining qualities are desired. In plastics manufacture the product also serves as a non-staining antioxidant.

Davison is offering the product through its petroleum catalyst department. Two forms are offered—"Dav-Ad 101," which is 100 percent 2,6-di-tertiary-butyl-4 methyl-phenol, and "Dav-Ad 102," 33⅓ percent 2,6-di-tertiary-butyl-4 methyl-phenol in toluene for those who prefer a liquid form.

Conference Board Chooses Follis as Its New Chairman

Ralph G. Follis, chairman of Standard Oil Company of California, San Francisco, was elected to a one-year term as chairman of the National Industrial Conference Board last week.

Mr. Follis succeeds Neil McElroy, president of Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, who serves as the conference board's chairman for the past year. Mr. McElroy will continue to serve as a trustee of the board.

Thomas D. Cabot, president of Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc., Boston, Mass., was elected a trustee for a three-year term. Clyde T. Foster, president of Standard Oil Company (Ohio), Cleveland, was elected to a one-year term.

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Obituaries

Dr. Francis Benedict

Dr Francis Benedict, retired director of the Boston nutrition laboratory of Carnegie Institute, died May 15 in Machiasport, Me. He was eighty-six years old.

Dr. Benedict was a well known chemist in the nutrition field, and at one time did nutrition investigation for the Department of Agriculture. He taught at Massachusetts College of Pharmacy and Wesleyan University.

Cornelius F. Kelley

Cornelius F. Kelley, former chairman of the board and president of Anaconda Copper Mining Company, New York, died May 12 in that city. He was eighty-two years old.

Mr. Kelley joined Anaconda in 1901 in the legal department. He was general counsel in 1908, and in 1911 a director and vice-president. He was elected president in 1918, and chairman in 1940.

Louis Barth, an executive of Barth Smelting & Refining Works, Newark, N. J., died May 15 in New York. He was eighty-nine years old.

Benjamin J. Brinkman, who was employed by Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., for more than forty years, and was medicinal accounts manager in the south central region, died May 4. He was fifty-nine years old.

George M. Dreher, superintendent of chemical service of Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa., died May 12 in that city. He was fifty-six years old.

Aimee Guggenheim, widow of William Guggenheim, a member of the family that organized American Smelting & Refining Company, New York, died May 13 in that city. She was eighty-one years old.

George P. Hitchcock, who retired in 1938 as assistant secretary of Nichols Copper Company, New Rochelle, N. Y., died May 15 in that city. He was eighty-six years old.

Ralph D. Lamie, a chemical engineer who was an expert on fuel, died May 10 in Bethesda, Md. He was seventy-five years old. Mr. Lamie was a consultant on fuels to the Board of Economic Warfare during World War II. He worked particularly on the substitution of alcohol for gasoline.

Gulf Denies FTC Charge In Acquisition of Warren

Gulf Oil Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa., has denied Federal Trade Commission charges that it has violated the antimerger law by acquiring Warren Petroleum Corporation, Tulsa, Okla.

Gulf particularly challenges the Commission's contention that the merger, consummated March 2, 1956, lessened competition substantially in the sale of liquefied petroleum gas and natural gasoline. Gulf contends that the acquisition of Warren "will not only be free from any adverse competitive effect but will in fact serve to increase competition for the benefit of the public and the consumer."

The answer declares further that Gulf and Warren cannot "under any conceivable conditions" affect the supply or availability to others, or the price of natural gasoline or of LP-gas. It also states that the acquisition of Warren would not materially affect the supply of petroleum or petroleum products available to Gulf, nor would it change Gulf's industry position.

Union Carbide Executives In Exchange of Assignments

An exchange of assignments by R. M. Joslin and W. A. Woodcock has been announced by Union Carbide Chemicals Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide Corporation.

Mr. Joslin has assumed the duties of manager of the fine chemicals department of Union Carbide Chemicals, a position formerly held by Mr. Woodcock. In turn, Mr. Woodcock has been appointed sales manager for industrial chemicals, which was Mr. Joslin's previous assignment.

Acheson Fills Post

Arthur J. Stock has been appointed research and development manager for Acheson Colloids Company, Port Huron, Mich., a division of Acheson Industries, Inc. Mr. Stock replaces Dr. Harold J. Dawe, who is now research director for Acheson Industries.

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Distillation range: 158.3°C. to 161.7°C.
Specific Gravity (15.5°/15.5°C.): 1.080

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Specific Gravity (15.5°/15.5°C.): 1.466

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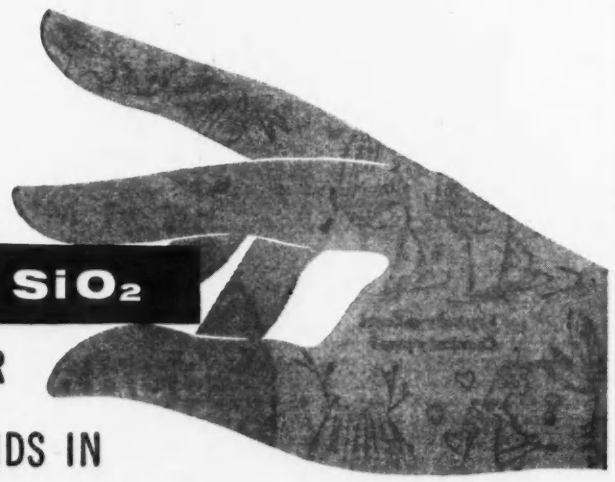

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TRADEMARKS REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Fuel, Lube Research Lab For Army Opened in Tex.

A new Army Ordnance fuels and lubricants research laboratory was dedicated at San Antonio, Tex., last week. The facility, which is owned by Ordnance, was built on land leased from Southwest Research Institute, San Antonio, and will be staffed and managed by personnel from that institution. It represents the first of the outside laboratories to be established in the "Science City" which is growing up on 2,500 acres eight miles west of downtown San Antonio.

Maj. Gen. August Schomburg, chief of research and development, Office of the Chief of Ordnance, stressed the economy in building which is possible in the southwest and called attention to the increased emphasis which Ordnance has placed on research in this field. He said that twenty years ago, little attention was paid to research in fuels and lubricants, and he cited the building of this laboratory as evidence of the increasing concern.

Gen. Schomburg said the laboratory will assist in defining the needs of Ordnance and will then be a means of working with industry to provide the products which will meet these needs.

Pharmacy Law

—Continued from page 7

profit picture, future changes in the industry and meeting competition.

Edward Mogull, vice-president of the Connecticut Pharmaceutical Association, and a partner in Ethical Pharmacy, Bridgeport, Conn., stated that many pharmacists are not operating their prescription departments profitably and thus their entire drug store operation is suffering.

Mr. Mogull gave three reasons for this situation: pharmacists do not know the true cost of operation; they do not price prescriptions properly and they adhere to "one-thirditis."

Carl F. G. Meyer, 3rd, president of Meyer Bros. Drug Company, St. Louis, Mo., and the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, told the conferees, "We just haven't made profits speak loud enough."

Among suggestions to retailers to increase their profits, Mr. Meyer listed knowing the source of profits and concentrating on those areas, converting loss departments into profitable ones, proper buying, increasing customer traffic and getting mileage out of it and making efficient use of time.

"At least 33 percent of the current sales of most of the leading firms in the industry, is in products which did not even exist five years ago," A. J. W. LeBien, vice-president in charge of marketing for Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., asserted.

"I think it is safe to estimate," he said, "that, by 1967, or ten years from now, some 75 percent of the ethical pharmaceutical industry sales volume will be in products which do not even exist today."

Discussing "Methods of Meeting the Competitive Trends Affecting the Retail Drug Field," S. S. Rabinovitz, assistant director of store operations for Walgreen Drug Stores, Chicago, Ill., called for increased sales per square foot of a store and per man hour. He pointed out:

"Increased sales yielding higher dollars of gross profit, even at the expense of percentage gross, is probably nothing short of heresy in conventional drug store thinking—but it is definitely the approach to being competitive and meeting present-day overhead—and thus a plan for survival."

Dr. Leonard A. Scheele, former Surgeon General and now president of Warner-Chilcott Laboratories, Morris Plains, N. J., speaking at the luncheon session on "National Health Progress and Problems" declared:

"We can expect rapid improvement in technics to prevent and to treat viral diseases from the intensified research now in progress. It is hoped that chemical agents will be developed to control viral diseases with sulfonamides, other chemical compounds and antibiotics."

Dr. Scheele noted advances made in diagnosis of illnesses. Wide use of one diagnostic tool, the Papanicolau cytologic test in detecting cancer of the uterine cervix, he stated, "would afford an opportunity to reduce drastically the second most important cause of cancer deaths in women."

The former Surgeon General saw new demands on community health services due to the changing disease pattern. "Today's patterns of disease," Dr. Scheele asserted, "are making it necessary for the community to put at the disposal of the physician and his patients, a variety of relatively new services."

He called the role of the pharmacist "in this chemotherapeutic age, a major one" and said that its scope must constantly increase. "More pharmacists must become administrators of hospitals, managers of central supply services, directors of laboratories and laboratory technicians and must be prepared to do a host of other kinds of work," he added.

Mrs. Teresa Dayharsh, a trustee of the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association, served as moderator of an open forum question period which comprised the afternoon session.

Emil P. Martini, Jr., president of Bergen Drug Co., Hackensack, N. J., was Conference general chairman. Dr. John L. Voigt, director of Rutgers Pharmaceutical Extension Service, served as vice-chairman and Louis Kazin acted as secretary.

Nat'l Aniline Wins Awards

The Manufacturing Chemists' Association Safety Achievement Award for completion of the year 1956 with no lost-time accident has been presented by M. A. Conner, vice-president of National Aniline Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, to L. C. Goode, plant manager of the company's Moundsville, W. Va., plant. This is the third successive year the award has been presented to this plant.

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Agricultural Chemicals

The market on the whole began to show some movement in keeping with the pattern of the seasonal period, dealers and producers here reported last week. The sales picture, shadowed during the past month for reasons ranging all the way from excessive weather conditions to limited finances, for the first time appeared to be clearing enough to offer a suggestion of pending direction. In the East, healthy spring and early summer weather has brought about relatively heavy planting with resultant buying. The financial picture in the East is reportedly not as acute as that in the West. In the Far West the weather picture has been one of continued discouragement. The drought which held that area by the throat for so long was succeeded by a blast of weather that was so forceful that todate, farmers have been unable to plant because of it. Also a factor in that area, of course, is the soil bank program. This is because of the limited financial picture in the area. Dissatisfaction with the program and reports of exploitation of its uses on the parts of large farming interests have reached the public. However, it is still too early to reach any conclusion as to its true worth.

A government publication noted recently that bids are invited until May 16 on 50,000 metric tons of nitrogenous fertilizer and 5,000 tons of potassium fertilizers by the Agricultural Bank of Greece, permanent supply division, Athens.

A Department of Agriculture report noted that farmers planting intentions for 1957 indicated the smallest crop acreage under cultivation in forty years. Federal officials were said to consider a good sign the fact that part of the reductions took place in such surplus commodities as wheat, corn, rice and tobacco. Part of the decrease, it was noted, will be accomplished through the federal acreage controls and the soil bank. Drought has also accounted for a part of the reduction.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 18, 1956
111.06	111.06	110.21	110.78

For Current Prices see Page 9

Animal and Plant Foods

Anhydrous Ammonia—Some pick-up was noted in the movement of this material last week, dealers here reported. The movement was in keeping with a trend seen throughout the market, that appeared for the first time keyed to the conventional picure of seasonal demand. Although the market is yet far from what might be desired, producers and dealers hold out hope that it may at least hold its own. A number of factors point in this direction, one producer suggested. Soil bank usage may bring heavier fertilizer sales to certain areas; land heavily inundated with rains in the Far West may prove exceedingly fertile. This latter area may offer a virtually virgin territory for sales because of the heavy drought that has prevailed in that area for the past years. As yet, no true market pattern has been set. Dealers suggest, however, that the next month should tell some of the story.

Ammonium Sulfate—Producers noted last week that movement for this material has been excessively good. This information in the light of conditions throughout other areas on the market is exceptional in itself. Originally, during the pre-seasonal period, ammonium sulfate was overstocked as were most of the agricultural chemicals. However, virtually at the beginning of the seasonal period, producers said, demand developed at a high level and has persisted to this date. At present, the producers noted, demand is so heavy that orders can only be partially filled in current shipments. A factor to consider in this instance, of course, is the excessive demands placed upon transportation facilities (primarily rail) at this time of year, but above and beyond this remains the fact that demand is heavy and eating deep into producer's stocks. The full result of this movement, and whether or not it will in any way effect present spot listings, remains to be seen. As in the other agricultural materials, the next month should tell the story.

Animal Proteins—This market continued to show progress developments in strength in some areas last week while in other areas the soft overtones of the past week remained present. Paradoxically, the rains were major factors in both instances. In the west, the downpour has persisted to such a degree that planting has been substantially delayed while in the East a more subdued rain has brought demand up to a better level and given some stability to the market, in keeping with the pattern usually set at this stage of the seasonal period. The only price development of any moment in the market was that of dried blood out of Chicago. Some slight strengthening was noted as the listing stiffened into a $6 to $6.25 per ton range.

During February, 1957, the production of fishmeal and scrap amounted to 3,616 tons compared with 3,207 tons for the same month of 1956, according to a report by the Department of Interior.

Imports of fishmeal into the United States during January 1957 amounted to 4,219 tons compared with 11,133 tons imported during January 1956.

Potash—Further price schedules have arrived for this material and all appear to stand with the previous spot quote of 36c. per ton for inside listing for muriate of potash as contract price with 38c. per ton on the outside for list price. A number of producers have again offered a staggered price pattern for the seasonal months though not as many as had done so previously. At present the feeling is that price shading will be taking place in many areas. A number of producers acknowledge that the material has to be moved and there is a definite heavy note to stocks at this period.

Sodium Nitrate—This material continued to list at its previously shifted spot listing, dealers here reported last week. The current quote for the material, $46 in bulk and $49.50 in bags, was resultant of a price shift on January 2. Previous to that, the listings were $44.50 bulk and $48 in bags.

Pesticides Output

Following are production statistics reported by the Tariff Commission representing the number of pounds of certain pesticides produced during the first two months of this year.

	January	February
DDT	10,878,405	9,311,169
2,4-D*	3,042,246	2,759,080
Esther & Salts	2,427,334	2,191,622
Acid equivalent	1,758,410	1,534,666
BHC	7,836,225	5,603,790
Gamma isomer	1,236,403	797,289
Tetramethylthiuram sulfide	764,743	372,906
2,4,5-T	266,064	277,588
Lindane	.....	.....

* Includes 2,4-D acid produced, separated and consumed in plant in the manufacture of its derivatives.

Pesticides

A recent report has linked nematodes with the decline of 30 year old grapefruit tree groves in Yuma, Arizona. The study of the situation at present is a series of tests aimed at finding methods of control of the nematode. Although it was noted that nematodes are not the entire cause of the grapefruit crop's troubles, it is a definite fact that it attacks citrus trees and causes a general decline in tree conditions and productivity.

DDT—Dealers and producers last week noted that movement for this material has been developing over the past weeks. Last week in particular, it was said, the market appeared to develop in agricultural areas as well as in other parts of the pesticide market. This is attributed, one dealer said, to the better weather conditions prevailing during the past week. Anticipation, for a number of reasons, for this market, is not as high as it was during some previous years.

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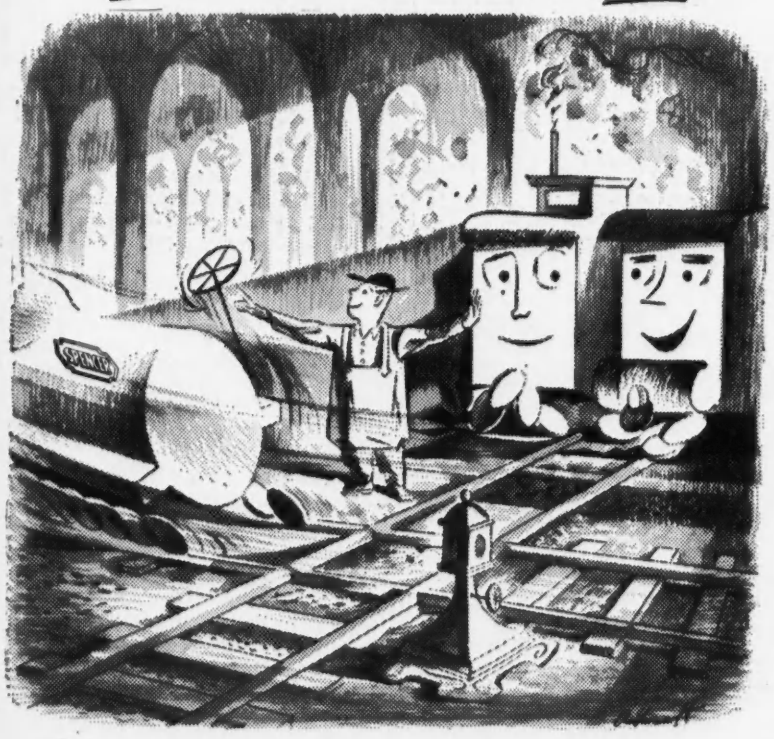

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Aliphatic Organics

A leading producer last week offered methanol f.o.b. water terminals at Portland (Ore.), Tacoma, Los Angeles and San Francisco at a price 4½ cents per gallon lower than the delivered price on tanklots in the west. The move followed announcement one week earlier that another major producer was selling tanklots f.o.b. a new terminal at San Pedro, Calif., at a price 3 cents per gallon lower than the western delivered price. Trade sources emphasized that these terminal prices did not represent a general price break. Delivered prices in the west were unchanged, and eastern prices remained unchanged. This market has been, as a matter of fact, uncommonly strong.

New Orleans minimum blackstrap molasses price was shaved another ½-cent per gallon in the week ended last Tuesday, Agricultural Marketing Service reported. Demand there was slow, supply adequate.

In general, prices weakened further at southern port terminals and midwest feed mixing centers, with notably good pasture conditions in the middle west a contributing factor to the decline and trading largely restricted to a hand-to-mouth basis.

Prices were generally steady and demand about average in the northeast and far west.

Blackstrap quotations were unchanged at New York, where demand was reported moderate and supply adequate.

Aggregate sales of about 377,000 gallons of blackstrap to Puerto Rican distributors were reported consummated.

Ethanolamines were moving in good volume to a highly diversified market.

Butadiene remained strong and was traded in heavy volume.

Vinyl chloride, acrylonitrile and butadiene were benefitting from market research and development, with a number of promising new outlets taking shape.

Formaldehyde was moving in about normal volume for this season, with the phenolic, melamine and urea resins providing good support and consumption by the heavy industries a little slow. There were adequate supplies and considerable excess plant capacity.

There were substantial orders for propylene glycol for use in food and tobacco processing, in brake fluids and in production of pharmaceuticals and cosmetics.

Demand for industrial chloroform continued steady in fairly heavy volume.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Molasses, New Orleans, ½c. per gal.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 18, 1956
131.28	131.28	131.30	130.93

For Current Prices see Page 9

Acrylonitrile—This market was picking up additional strength last week, with evidence that established outlets in synthetic fibers and nitrile-type rubbers were supporting trade in heavy volume while market diversification was broadening both of these branches of the over-all market.

Latices produced from acrylonitrile were moving especially well in paper and textile coatings.

One of several new synthetic fibers now under development, believed to be a product of acrylonitrile and styrene, was said to possess positive stability with respect to wrinkling, that is, to tend to restore its fabric to its original condition after wrinkles have been induced in the fabric. Producers said the material would rarely wrinkle at all in a normal twelve-hour wearing in the form of a suit and that any wrinkles would work themselves out overnight.

Production has been meeting big quotas, so that there has been adequate supply at most points to meet consumers' immediate and short-term requirements.

Prices have been steady and for long unchanged.

Butadiene—General industrial use of a styrene-butadiene copolymer paint was being promoted last week. Producers, who have been marketing this material for years as an interior paint, said that at least one major automobile manufacturer was studying the possibility of replacing alkyd resin finishes with it. They pointed out that the latex itself functions also as its own bonding agent with metal surfaces. A distinct cost advantage was seen in the fact that this paint air-dries quickly, whereas the baking enamels commonly used as automobile finishes, for example, require around four hours oven drying time.

Still under development was another potential for similar copolymers as an undercoating for rugs that would inhibit their skidding on slippery floor surfaces.

Meantime, the rubber industry has been consuming butadiene at a steady rate in very heavy volume.

Production capacity has been expanded to the point where adequate supplies are generally available and there is a comfortable excess of plant facility to take care of growing demand.

Chloroform—Demand continued steady in fairly heavy volume. The consumption pattern for industrial material has changed little in recent months, trade sources reported. Buyers and the uses for which they were ordering chloroform were numerous and diverse. Supply was generally adequate, and consumers were having little difficulty getting deliveries of sufficient material to cover their immediate and short-term needs. Prices of long standing were unchanged.

Ethanolamines—Demand was reported holding up well last week. Ethanolamine soaps were moving in good volume, particularly in the textile industry and for use as hard-water soaps. The dry cleaning industry was taking a good bit of monoethanolamine soaps off the market. Other major outlets were manufacture of emulsified paints, varnishes, enamels and lacquers and use as emulsifying agents for fungicides, pesticides and herbicides.

Monoethanolamine and diethanolamine were in demand for purification of gases.

Triethanolamine was moving for use as an emulsifying agent in manufacture of plastic compositions, natural and artificial resin preparations and rubber cements and compositions and as a solvent for rubber. Some consumption of tri was noted also by way of dispersing agents in formulation of shaving creams, hair tonics and shampoos.

Mono and tri were being used in moderate volume as emulsifying agents in preparation of wax polishes for furniture, automobile, floor, metals and other surfaces.

Various pharmaceuticals and emulsified fatty acid preparations and oils accounted for an appreciable part of over-all consumption of the ethanolamines. The textile industry was consuming substantial volume for dyeing assistants, scouring agents, penetrants, lubricants and softeners.

Total output of mono, di and triethanolamine during February of this year was 7,492,055 pounds, the Tariff Commission reported, bringing aggregate production for the first two months of the current calendar year up to 14,683,061 pounds. The aggregate was 14,267,849 pounds in the first two months of 1956. Production amounted to 7,191,006 pounds in January of this year, 7,378,795 pounds in February, 1956.

Formaldehyde — Volume was running about normal for the season, in the view of most producers. The urea, phenolic and melamine formaldehyde resins continued to provide firm market support, while consumption on the part of some heavy industries was not as much as had been anticipated. Supplies were generally abundant, with substantial plant capacity currently in reserve. Prices were firm and unchanged.

Tariff Commission reported output during February of this year amounted to 105,876,257 pounds, basis of 37 percent formaldehyde content by weight. Production in the same month in 1956 was 110,519,329 pounds. On the same basis, aggregate production for the first two months of the calendar year was 215,125,344 pounds this year, 222,210,094 pounds last year.

Methanol—A leading producer last week offered methanol f.o.b. water terminals at Portland, Tacoma, Los Angeles and San Francisco at 31c. per gallon in

Aliphatic Organics

tanklots. The price represents a saving of 4½c. per gallon on the 35½c. per gallon delivered price in the west.

It was emphasized that the delivered western price was still 35½c. per gallon and has not been reduced.

The move follows announcement one week earlier that another major producer was offering methanol in tanklots f.o.b. a new terminal at San Pedro, Calif., at 32½c. per gallon.

Tariff Commission reported that production of synthetic methanol during February of this year amounted to 120,473,719 pounds, compared to the partly estimated figure of 136,141,482 pounds turned out in the month previous. The two months total comes to 256,615,201 pounds, compared to 239,631,861 pounds produced in the first two months of 1956.

The commission put production of natural methanol during January of this year (these figures being reported one month later than those for synthetic) at 1,135,440 pounds, bringing the total of natural plus synthetic production during that month to 137,276,922 pounds. The corresponding figure for January, 1956, was 127,657,526 pounds, including 1,367,840 pounds of natural methanol.

Molasses—The downward price trend in blackstrap sold at southern port terminals and midwest feed mixing centers continued in the week ended last Tuesday, Agricultural Marketing Service reported, with an additional decline of ½c. per gallon in the minimum price reported at New Orleans. The range there was now 22½c. to 23¾c. per gallon, with most sales closed at 22¾c. per gallon. Demand at New Orleans continued slow, supply adequate.

Transactions in the south and middle west were largely limited to a hand-to-mouth basis. A contributing factor to weak demand in the middle west was notably good pasture conditions. Prices were off 1c. per gallon at all midwestern points covered by the service's reports and off from ½c. to 1½c. per gallon at most southern points.

Trade was about average in the northeast and far west, with prices in these regions generally steady. The New York price was unchanged at 28c. per gallon, with demand moderate and supply adequate.

Trade reports said a blend of "high test" cane molasses and molasses distillers' condensed solubles was bringing 26c. per gallon in the New York and Philadelphia areas and 27c. per gallon in the Baltimore area.

Basis of quotations at Minneapolis was changed from rail to barge terminal.

Sales aggregating about 377,000 gallons were reported consummated with Puerto Rican distributors at about 15.9c. per gallon, f.o.b. mill.

The marketing service corrected its figures on Cuban blackstrap yields, carried in the previous issue of OPD in this department. The revised report states that for calendar years through April 15 the yield per short ton of raw sugar was 39.6 gallons in 1957, 39.9 gallons in 1956 and 37.9 gallons in 1955.

Perchloroethylene—The market in dry cleaning wrested from carbon tetrachloride was accounting for rather heavy volume of trade in perchloroethylene In addition, there was appreciable consumption for use in metal degreasing, trade sources reported. Altogether, market activity was fairly brisk, though some producers had counted on somewhat livelier business than they were getting last week. Heavy industries were generally a bit slow. Supply was ample to satisfy consumers' current requirements Prices were firm and unchanged.

Tariff Commission reported that production was 17,599,992 pounds during February of this year, bringing the total for the first two months to 33,479,220 pounds. Output was 32,821,484 pounds in the like period of 1956, including 15,820,989 pounds produced in February of that year.

Propylene Glycol—Demand was steady and in good volume, trade sources reported. Substantial orders were based on use of propylene glycol in food and tobacco processing, in brake fluids and in production of pharmaceuticals and cosmetics, it was reported. Consumers were having no difficulty obtaining supplies adequate to meet short-term requirements. Prices of long standing remained unchanged.

Output during February of this year was put at 6,191,770 pounds by the Tariff Commission, which published no figure for the month previous, either because insufficient data were on hand or because available data would have disclosed confidential information. Production aggregated 11,708,995 pounds over the first two months of calendar year 1956, including 5,787,450 pounds produced during February of that year.

Propionic Acid—Trade sources last week reported steady demand in rather limited volume for propionic acid for use in manufacture of cellulose propionate and mixed esters, plasticizers for cellulosic esters, ester solvents, fruit flavors and perfume bases. Suppy was adequate at most or all points, with producers' inventories maintained at normal levels. Prices, long unchanged, were regarded as firm and stable.

Vinyl Chloride—Volume of trade in this monomer was expanding rapidly, trade sources reported last week. There was heavy demand for copolymers of vinyl chloride and vinylidine chloride for manufacture of protective wrapping papers, automobile seat covers and diverse specialty outlets. Some sales of the pure polyvinyl chloride were reported as such, though most trade was in the monomer itself, most processors preferring to add fillers on a custom basis and carry out the polymerization for themselves. Supplies were generally adequate, with producers' inventories maintained at a normal level. Prices were firm and unchanged.

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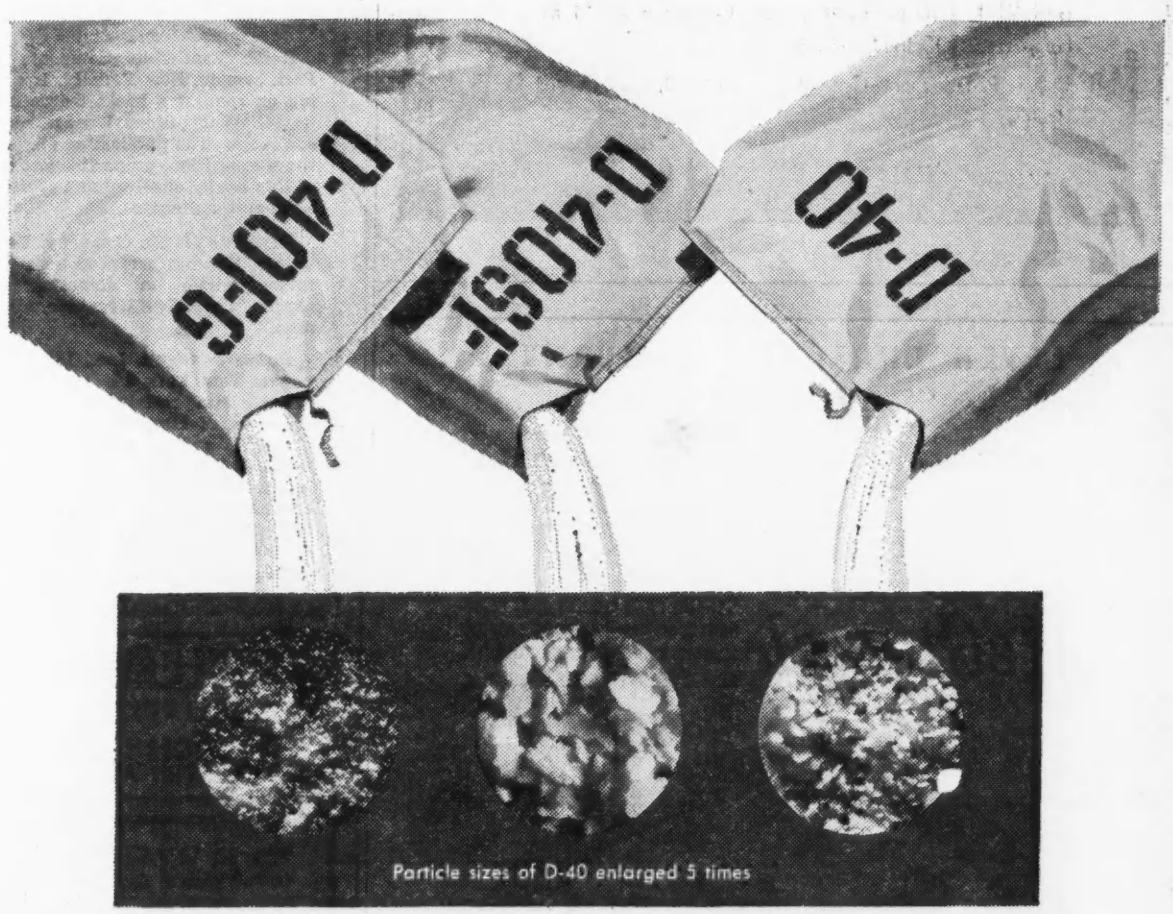

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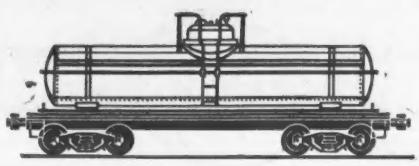

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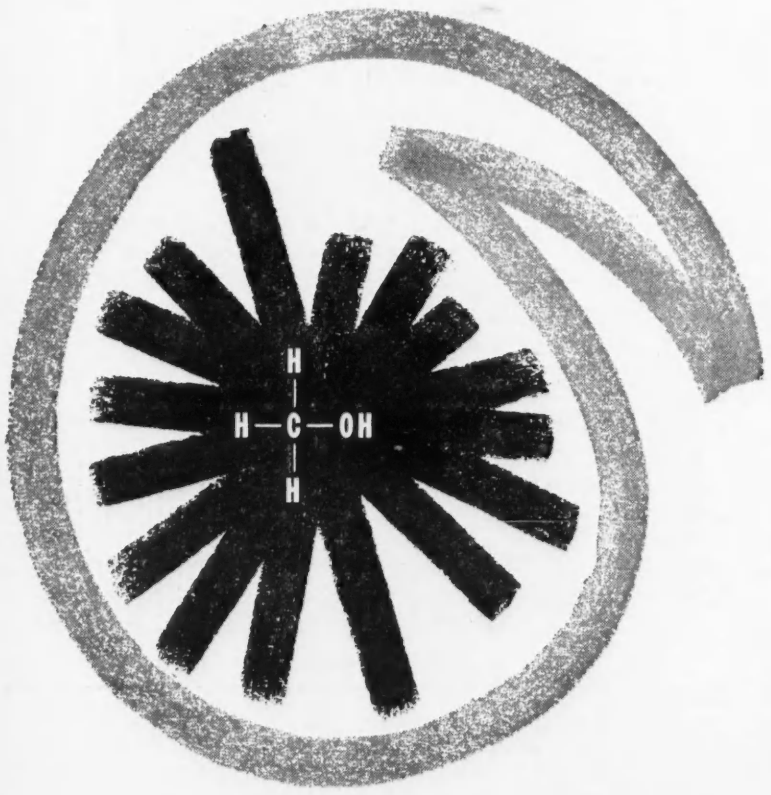

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Data Offered

Barrett Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, has issued a new edition of its well-known chart. **"Products Derived From Coal."** The new chart lists a great number of coal derivatives not mentioned in previous issues. Copies are available on request to Barrett, 40 Rector street, New York 6.

A new pamphlet on **tall oil** has been issued by Welch, Holme & Clark Co., 1 Hudson street, New York. The publication gives average characteristics, specifications and application information.

A new eight-page technical bulletin on **acrolein dimer (2-formyl-3,4-dihydro-2H-pyran)** has been released by Union Carbide Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide Corporation, 30 East 42nd street, New York 17. Physical properties, shipping data, chemical properties, reaction and physiological properties are discussed. Copies of the bulletin (F-8516A) are available from the company.

R. T. Vanderbilt Company, 230 Park avenue, New York 17, is offering on request a booklet describing its **"Na-Sul" dinonyl naphthalene sulfonate.** The publication discusses the composition, properties and uses of this family of oil soluble synthetic alkyl-aryl sulfonates.

Reynolds Metals Company, Louisville 1, Ky., has prepared a six-page folder which in diagram form charts **"Corrosion Keys for Aluminum."**

Dodge & Olcott, Inc., 180 Varick street, New York 14, has issued a revised and restyled catalog and price list of essential oils, aromatic chemicals and certified colors. The **Dodge & Olcott catalog,** a 5½ by 8¼ booklet, contains thirty-eight pages of product listings, market information, descriptive material and prices. Copies of the catalog are available on request to D&O.

Government Metals Buying Again Proposed in Senate

A new effort to have the government resume its large-scale purchasing of tungsten, columbium-tantalum, asbestos and fluorspar has been made in the senate.

At the request of Sen. Carl Hayden of Arizona, the senate appropriations committee has added $30 million to the third supplemental appropriation bill to meet the expenses of the purchase program for the current year.

Purchases of the minerals have been virtually suspended since last December because of exhaustion of funds. An attempt to replenish the fund, made aarlier this year, was blocked when the house refused to approve an appropriation for this purpose which the senate wrote into the budget deficiency appropriation bill.

The item will come up again when the senate takes up the supplemental bill this week. The probabiilties are that it will again be approved by the senate, but opposed by the house.

Drug Control Price

—*Continued from page 4*

scheme for the first three years it is on the market.

"Estimates are that the scheme will result in savings of up 750,000 pounds per year, indicating that it is not meant primarily as a price-reducing measure, according to the *Financial Times* of April 9, but to 'curb excesses where they exist.'

"The embassy was informed by the ABPI that the 'special formula' mentioned in the Minister of Health's answer as being applied when there is no world price or price of a comparable standard drug, involves an equation based on an ingredient, processing and packaging allowance. Different equations are to be set up for different categories of drugs."

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Petroleum Derivatives

Although the volume of benzene shipments has slid to a lower level, the market continues to show a good ratio of supply and demand. This is explained by the fact that petroleum refiners have slightly reduced output in recognition of reduced demand, while cokeoven production has automatically declined with the diminishing rate of steel output. Reports from sources close to the solvent industry indicate a generally optimistic attitude toward the months ahead. It is now widely believed that the recent downturn has been the result of inventory adjustment by consumers rather than a symptom of a general decline in industrial activity.

The American Petroleum Institute last week reported total output of liquefied petroleum gases at 274,327,000 gallons for the two-week period ended April 30. This compares with 281,496,000 gallons produced during the previous period. Inventories on April 30 showed an increase to 529,761,000 gallons from 202,293,000 gallons held on April 15. This was the second report in succession showing a decline in production together with an increase in inventory. Industry sources viewed the development as a seasonal matter.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 18, 1956
107.65	107.65	107.65	104.37

For Current Prices see Page 9

Solvents and Diluents

Benezene—Despite a lower volume of shipments, the market as a whole remains in good balance. This is explained by the fact that petroleum sources have reduced output slightly in recognition of a quieter market, while cokeoven production has been automatically curtailed by the diminishing rate of steel output.

February output of petroleum benzene was reported at 8,114,654 gallons. Added to 18,545,898 gallons produced by coal sources, this gives a total output of 26,660,552 gallons—indicating a decline from the 27,405,784 gallons produced in February 1956. Total production for the first two months of the current year amounted to 56,240,316 gallons, as compared with 54,034,391 gallons in the comparable period of the previous year.

Heptane—A seasonally moderate level of demand was reported for use of this material in solvent extraction of soybean, cottonseed, linseed and other vegetable drying oils. Quotations remain steady and unchanged, with supplies in good balance at all shipping points.

Lacquer Diluent—This solvent was moving in fair volume last week at the advanced quotations posted early in the year. Supply was rated adequate for market needs.

Mineral Spirits—The 1c. per gallon price advance posted in January has been firmly maintained by all producers. Demand is about on par with industry expectations.

Toluene—The decline in solvent business noted over the past month is now believed to be more a matter of inventory adjustment by consumers than a symptom of a general downturn in industrial activity. Although expectations for the months ahead are consequently more hopeful, this solvent is presently in an awkward supply position, which could present some difficulty even when business improves.

Output of toluene in the petroleum industry was reported at 11,973,405 gallons for the month of February, as compared with 12,092,507 gallons in February, 1956. Comparable figures for cokeoven output were 3,170,104 gallons and 3,240,793 gallons, respectively. For the first two months of the current year total toluene production from all sources was reported at 33,644,745 gallons, as compared with only 30,530,017 gallons in the corresponding period of 1956.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended April 27 totaled 259,685,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 257,081,000 barrels of the preceding week, this represents an increase of 2,604,000 barrels, comprising an increase of 2,096,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 508,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Lighter Fractions

Total output of all liquefied petroleum gases (including butane, propane, isobutane and mixtures) from April 16 to April 30 totaled 274,327,000 gallons, as compared with 281,496,000 gallons in the previous two week period, the American Petroleum Institute has reported. April 30 inventories increased to 529,761,000 gallons from 499,060,000 gallons on April 15, the Institute noted.

Butane—According to the A. P. I., output of butane in the period April 16 to April 30 amounted to 55,287,000 gallons. This compares with the total of 57,370,000 gallons reported for the previous period. Inventories at plants, terminals and underground on April 30 stood at 206,903,000 gallons, as against 202,293,000 gallons on April 15. These figures are on a Bureau of Mines basis.

Isobutane—Production of this material during the period April 16 to April 30 was reported at 18,384,000 gallons. In the previous period, output had totaled 17,551,000 gallons. Inventories on April 30 aggregated 12,742,000 gallons, as against 12,212,000 gallons on April 15.

Propane—Output during the two weeks ending April 30 totaled 131,186,000 gallons, as reported by the A. P. I. During the previous two weeks, production was 136,569,000 gallons. Inventories on April showed an increase, totaling 280,410,000 gallons, as compared with 257,035,000 gallons on April 15.

Waxes

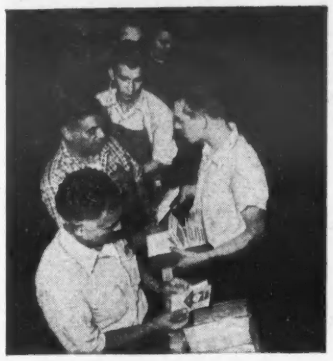
Microcrystalline—Prices are steady and unchanged at 10c. to 11c. per pound for coating grades and 11c. to 12c. per pound for laminating grades. Quotations are for tankcars on a works basis. The market was reported in good tone, but there was some doubt whether the industry would match the 10 to 15 percent market expansion that was scored last year by the leading producers. Supplies are in good balance with consuming interest.

Paraffin—Quotations are unchanged at the levels posted last September. Fully refined material sells at 8.15c. per pound in all grades; the price of crude paraffin is 7.10c. per pound for tankcars at the refinery.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—Current reports of the industry for the week ended April 26, 1957, indicate a decrease in crude-oil production and a decrease in crude runs. According to the American Petroleum Institute, the daily average output of crude (including lease condensate) was 7,537,000 barrels, a decrease of 14,000 barrels from the preceding week. Daily average crude runs to stills of 7,634,000 barrels were 56,000 barrels below the preceding week, and 187,000 barrels above the week ended April 27, 1956. Runs of foreign crude amounted to 889,000 barrels daily, compared with 892,000 barrels in the preceding week. For the four-week period ending April 26, 1957, crude oil production averaged 7,533,000 barrels daily and crude runs to stills averaged 7,770,000 barrels daily with runs of foreign crude averaging 874,000 barrels daily.

Fuel Oil—During the week ended May 3 imports of residual fuel oil averaged 529,600 barrels per day, as reported by the A. P. I. This figure compares with a daily average of 528,000 barrels during the preceding week, 507,000 barrels during the week ended April 19, and 426,500 barrels during the week ended April 12.



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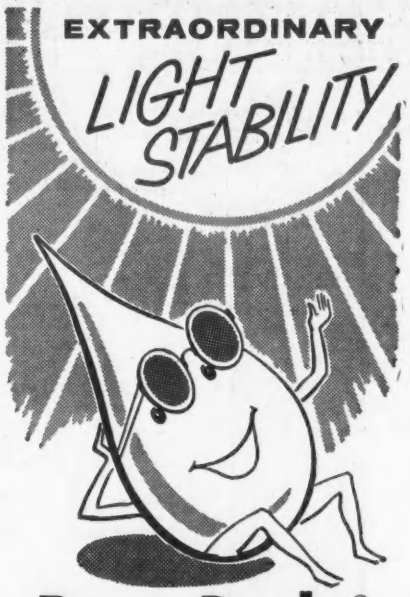

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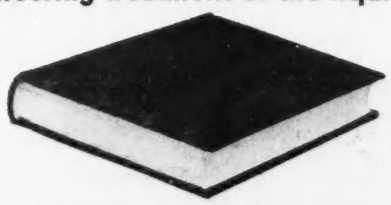

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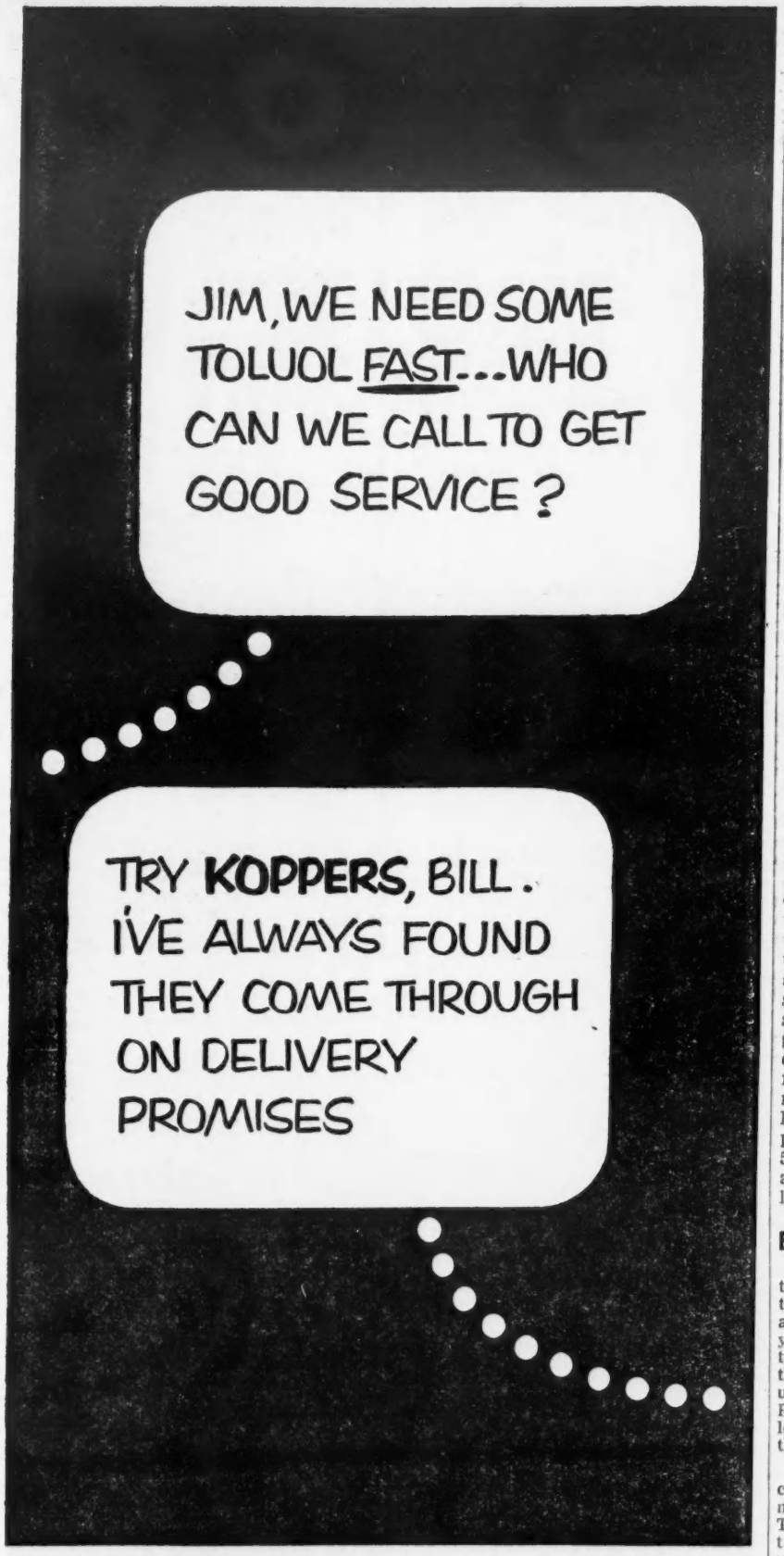
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Coal Chemicals

Market conditions involving light oils remained essentially unchanged from previous reports. Benzene and xylene were both easier, but cokeoven operators reported that a balanced position was being maintained. Production of toluene continued to outstrip consumer demand, although it appeared that some producers were in a more favorable inventory position than had been evident heretofore. Prices on these materials remained steady and unchanged. There was said to be a good overall tone to the market despite curtailed industrial activity in steel during the first quarter of 1957.

Treatment of railroad ties was still on the slow side, and creosote stocks were building up at producers' plants. However, there was some hope that the $50 billion Federal-state highway building program would give the wood preservatives another market equal to the ties market if the builders can be persuaded to use pressure treated wood in several applications commonly calling for steel or concrete.

Cresylic acids were in good balance.

Cresols continued to move well, with the exception of the meta-para, which was in depressed demand attributable to sluggish activity in tricresyl phosphate.

Demand for styrene monomer continued good from both the plastics and rubber industries. Producers did not expect any hesitancy in buying to appear before the early part of June, when the imminence of much lower prices, slated to go into effect July 1, could be counted on as an inhibitive influence.

American Iron and Steel Institute estimated that production of steel in the week ended May 19 would amount to 87.9 percent of theoretical capacity, equivalent to 2,251,000 net tons of steel. Output of steel was 2,220,000 net tons in the week previous, a low for any week thus far this year, 2,313,000 net tons in the comparable week one month ago and 2,345,000 net tons in the corresponding week one year ago. The institute reported 9,814,000 net tons of ingots and steel produced for castings during April and a total in the first four months of this year of 41,399,042 net tons. The four months total for last year was 42,395,799 tons. The April production figure compared with 10,589,074 tons made during March, 1957, and 10,523,785 tons made in April of last year.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 18, 1956
118.19	118.19	118.19	115.01

For Current Prices see Page 9

Basic Products

Benzene — Cokeoven producers continued to maintain a balanced position in this market. Material was more freely available than was noted earlier in the year, but benzene was moving in volume to consumers in industry. Needs for synthetic phenol and styrene monomer held up well and served as good market outlets. Prices were steady and unchanged at levels which have been established in the trade for over two years.

Creosote—The market was little changed compared to that observed in the early months of the current calendar year. Treatment of railroad ties still dominated the market, and the carriers were not replacing ties fast enough to match creosote production plus imports.

In some quarters, the industry was banking on heavy demand for creosote stemming from the Federal government's $36 billion highway building program, which was to be supplemented by a $14 billion outlay from state funds. This program, in the view of at least one spokesman, might generate such demand for pressure treated wood for posts, poles, signs, piling and bridge structures that another market for wood preservatives as large as the railroad ties market might be developed. This spokesman based his calculations on the assumption that the industry would do an aggressive selling job in behalf of pressure treated woods versus steel and concrete as the choice material in several highway applications.

Cresols — The meta-para fraction has been in rather poor demand lately, due, for the most part, to sharply curtailed production of tricresyl phosphate. Tariff Commission reported only 1,517,070 pounds of TCP was produced in February of this year, compared to 2,388,054 pounds produced in February, 1956. Totals for the first two calendar months were 3,279,826 pounds this year, 6,146,832 pounds over the same period in 1956.

Other fractions were moving well.

Ortho, with a market that was still rather limited, was in better demand than it was a year ago, and trade sources said its potential was considerable.

Para, short less than a year ago, was readily available now. Demand has grown substantially, but ample new production capacity was now in operation.

Prices were steady and unchanged.

Cresylic Acid — Resins continued to shore up demand for most acid cuts last week. Consumption of low boiling acids in manufacture of tricresyl phosphate was still slow, but all other outlets combined to create heavy volume. No shortages were apparent, but producers were in a comfortable inventory position. Prices were steady at levels previously quoted.

Naphthalene — Production plus imports have been curtailed appreciably since the first of the year, but naphthalene was still in oversupply last week. Demand for crude was off because of the relatively slack business in phthalic anhydride, which, in turn, was attributable to only moderate demand for alkyd resins for paints and for consumption in the automotive and hardgoods industries.

Substantial imports were coming in under long-term contract, but the spot market in foreign material was nominal. The European market for naphthalene was said to be very soft.

Demand for refined naphthalene has picked up somewhat in the domestic market, but the total volume of this business was hardly more than negligible in ratio to that of trade in crude material.

Prices were firm and unchanged. The fact that crude naphthalene has never been advanced since the most recent hike in phthalic anhydride quotations, effective last October 15, has given the price structure of naphthalene an extra measure of stability, producers pointed out.

Phenol—This material was running ahead of the pack marketwise. Volume of trade in synthetic phenol was just about par for the season, while natural material was moving to much improved demand. By comparison with the demand for alkyd resins, that for phenolic type resins was evidently much more satisfactory.

Supplies were readily obtainable in all sections. There remained a very substantial excess of plant capacity over consumption, but production was geared close to the market.

Prices were firm and unchanged.

Toluene—Cokeoven production continued to outstrip consumer demand in this market, but it appeared that some producers were in a more favorable inventory position than had been evident heretofore. Use of toluene as solvent in the paint and varnish industries continued in routine fashion and was largely without feature. Government purchase of toluene to be used in explosives has dwindled in recent years. A sizable portion of total toluene production was being held from

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending May 19 was as follows:

Ammonia liquor	lbs.	875,472
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	37,278,172
Benzene	gals.	3,332,442
Coaltar	gals.	16,379,802
Creosote	gals.	635,423
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	3,544,250
Pyridine (2°C)	lbs.	12,708
Toluene	gals.	734,267
Xylene	gals.	211,807

Coal Chemicals

the open market by retention in the gasoline stream. Inventory problems of petroleum producers were thus alleviated to a degree by the current good market for high octane fuels. A general slackening of industrial activity during the first quarter of 1957 has offered less support in the market for light oils than had been evident at the beginning of the year.

Xylene—Stocks have been reported heavier although trade observers continued to emphasize that supplies were nicely balanced with demand. Producers reported a good overall tone to the market and material was said to be moving through established market channels in uninterrupted flow for solvent use and in industrial finishes. A smaller, but steady demand was noted for xylene as a raw material in the production of pesticides. Prices of long standing in the industry were steady and unchanged at all shipping points.

Intermediates

Phthalic Anhydride — Most producers reported sales were rather slow last week. The automotive industry was still operating at a cautious pace, and activity in paints was not yet up to expectations. It was emphasized that, despite the somewhat pessimistic view reflected in most reports, volume of trade was substantial and not remarkably less than it had been at any time in the past.

It appeared that the pessimism was largely attributable to the problem of adjustment: Plant capacity and production had been accelerated rapidly during the period of rapid growth in demand for phthalic. When the growth trend leveled off, there was a temporary excess of plant capacity and material, requiring a general re-evaluation and some adjustment.

The price position was said to be strong, with the higher quotations in effect since last October 15 generally regarded as firm.

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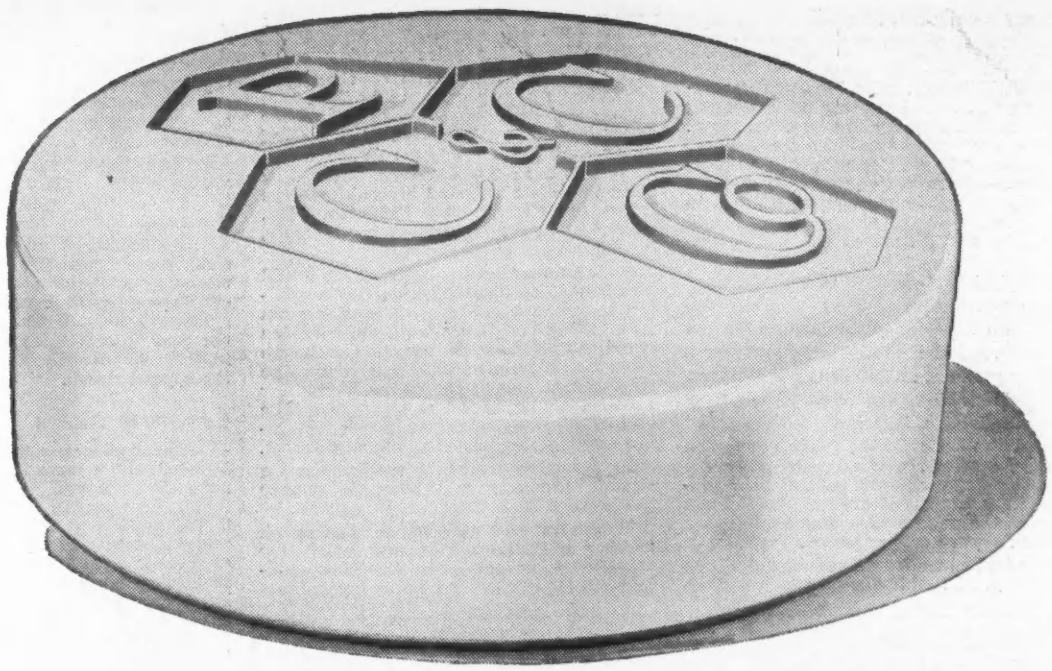

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Coal Chemicals

ducers will be offered a high-purity polystyrene grade styrene monomer beginning July 1 at 16c. per pound in tanklots, 18½c. per pound in carlots and 20½c. per pound in less carlots. The new schedule represents reductions from current quotations on polymer grade styrene amounting to 4½c. per pound on tanklots, 4c. per pound on carlots and 3c. per pound on less carlots.

A typical contract defines the foregoing class of customers as those who use styrene in extrusion, expandable, injection or compression molding. All others, including producers of other types of resins, synthetic rubber and styrene-butadiene latices, effective the same date, will be offered synthetic rubber grade styrene in bulk under long-term contract at a base price of 12c. per pound subject to escalation clauses. In accordance with these clauses, the price at this time would work out to about 12.4c. per pound.

One typical contract, binding until June 30, 1962, and terminable on two years' notice, includes two escalation clauses, gearing the base price to labor cost and price of crude oil.

As to labor, the price would vary by 0.35 times the percentage of change in the average hourly earnings in industrial organic chemicals as published in *Monthly Labor Review*, a publication of Bureau of Labor Statistics. The base figure would be that in the February, 1957, issue. The price would be adjusted according to the figure reported in the February, May, August and November issues, respectively, for the quarter next following.

As to crude oil, the styrene price would be adjusted each calendar quarter according to publicly posted prices of certain specified oil companies, with the variation equal to 0.25 times the percentage change from a base price of $2.90 per barrel. The most recent among the posted prices for a 42-US gallon barrel at the well at the end of February, May, August or November would be the basis for this adjustment.

It was understood that another leading styrene producer will base his rubber grade price on a third factor, as well.

Producers had not as of last week reached a settlement on new prices for rubber grade monomer in less than tanklots and for business on a spot basis.

Natural Gas Rate Hike Asked by Texas Eastern

Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation, Shreveport, La., has filed with Federal Power Commission a schedule of increased rates for natural gas sales to its customers.

When in effect, the new rate schedules are expected to yield increased revenues to the company of approximately $11.2 million annually.

These increased rates are necessary to compensate Texas Eastern for the cost of rendering adequate service to its customers, to enable the company to expand its system to meet market requirements in the area it serves and to attract capital in order to meet those public obligations, the company said.

Creosote Sales

—Continued from page 5

he adds, are a main item of construction for such buildings.

"If, for example, only 4 percent of the 5 million farmers in America buy one of these new pole-type barns and a couple of bunker silos (about a thousand cubic feet of pressure creosoted wood in all)," he calculates, "it would double the consumption of creosote in this country."

As for the inviting target presented by the President's $50 billion highway program, Dr. Roche reasons that the program will create a "terrific demand for steel and concrete." Pressure creosoted wood, he notes, "is an adequate alternate to steel" for fence posts, guard rail posts, piling roadside structures, lighting standard, etc.

Interstate Highway Noted

"On the basis of experience with toll roads recently built," he says, "the 41,000 mile Interstate Highway alone (1.2 percent of the US highway mileage) would require almost 30 million fence posts and more than 10 million posts for guard rails."

Dr. Roche also sees housing as another possibility for new creosote sales. A uniform building code calling for the use of preserved wood when used within eighteen inches of the ground, if adopted by 100 cities the size of Los Angeles, could double the consumption of treated wood in this country, he figures.

If the industry were to get the federal government interested in beach erosion, he adds, the amount of creosoted piling involved in such a project could be as important to creosote makers as was rural electrification.

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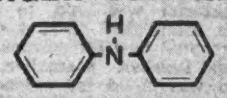

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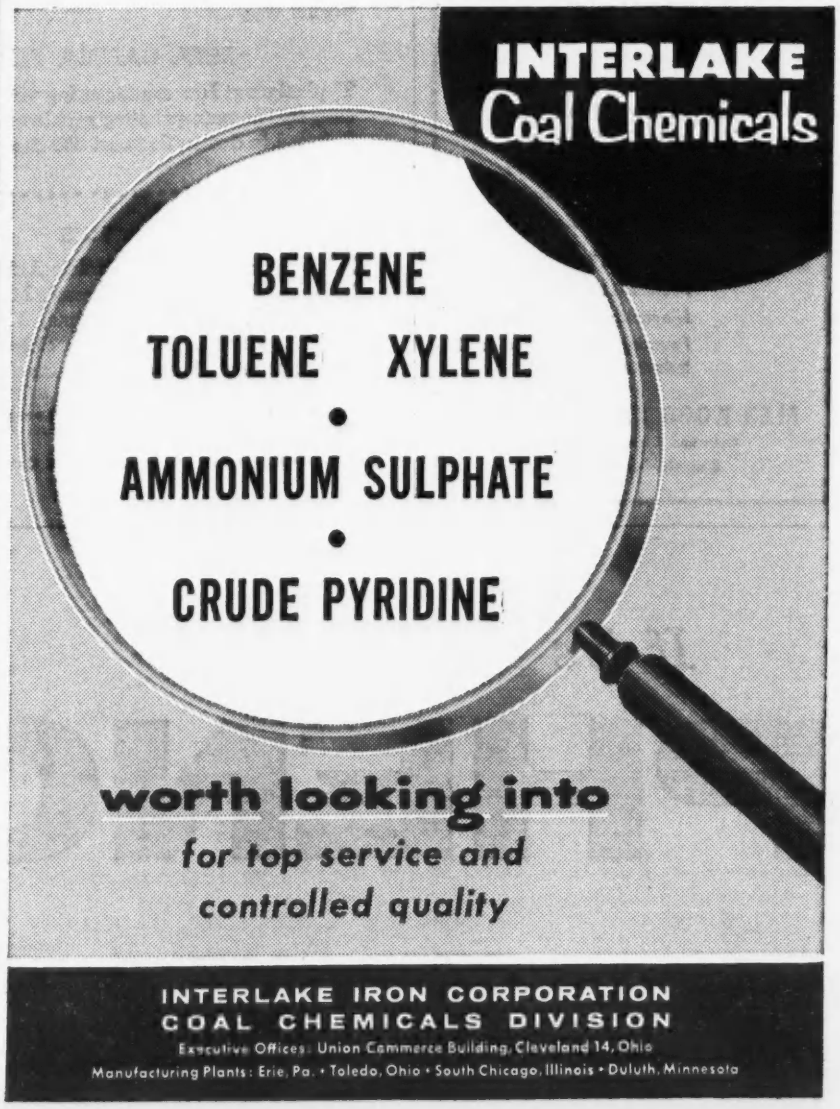

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Textile, Leather Chemicals

Moderate volume of business was reported in textile and leather chemicals last week. The bulk of purchases was confined to prompt needs, as consumers continued to operate in a hand to mouth manner. Pricewise the market remained on a steady basis for most materials. An easy tone developed in egg derivatives due to lower egg market. Flake albumin egg dropped sharply—12 cents per pound, while yolk prices were only off 2 cents per pound. In the chemical group, consumers absorbed fair sized lots for actual needs. New business in potato starch was reported restricted to less carlot quantities, though active demand continued for delivery against existing contracts. Other sizing materials were quiet and unchanged. Consuming interest in tanning materials lacked improvement, but replacements were held at former levels.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Albumin egg, flake, 12c. per lb.
powder, 12c. per lb.
Egg yolk, 2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 18, 1956
105.30	*105.33	107.44	107.41

For Current Prices see Page 9

Rayon and acetate yarn and staple shipments in April totaled 91,200,000 pounds, a decline of 1½ per cent from the previous month but 6½ per cent greater than shipments in April 1956, according to the Textile Economics Bureau. April shipments included 88,500,000 pounds for domestic users and 2,700,000 pounds for export. High tenacity rayon yarn shipments in April came to 32,400,000 pounds, 6½ per cent less than the previous month but 3 per cent greater than April last year. Cumulative four months' shipments of high tenacity yarn totaled 132,600,000 pounds, 5 per cent less than shipments in the January-April period of 1956. Stocks of rayon and acetate in the hands of producers on April 30 totaled 116,500,000 pounds, 4½ per cent more than at the end of March.

February imports of rayon staple totaled 9,108,000 pounds, a decline of 3½ per cent from January. Total imports for the first two months of the year amounted to 18,552,000 pounds, 7 per cent below the corresponding period in 1956.

Weekly average raw wool consumption in March was 8,518,000 pounds (scoured basis), 5 per cent above the February, and 3 per cent below March 1956. While the rate of consumption of carpet class wool decreased 5 per cent compared to the previous month, it was 9 per cent above the March, 1956. Consumption of apparel class wool was 4 per cent below February and 8 per cent less than March last year, according to the Census Bureau.

Chemicals

Bichromates—This market was quotably unchanged and steady. Consumers continued to take sizable quantities against existing contracts. Demand for spot delivery was reported moderate.

Sodium Acetate — Consuming demand was fairly active for prompt needs. Prices were held at former levels.

Sodium Hydrosulfite—Business was still light as consumers continued to operate in a hand to mouth manner. Prices were unchanged and well held.

Sulfonated Oils — Consumers absorbed fair sized lots for immediate delivery. Quotations were without change.

Sizing Materials

Albumin Egg — Lower egg market brought out liberal selling pressure and flake was reduced sharply—12c. per pound. Trading continued confined to actual needs. Flake was quoted at $1.20 to $1.24 per pound, spot and powder, $1.24 to $1.28, depending upon quantity. Technical grades remained unchanged at $1.08 to $1.10 per pound, same basis.

Corn Dextrin—Prices were unchanged and steady, despite light demand. Consumers continued to operate in a hand to mouth manner. Gum was quoted at $9.33 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York delivery; light canary, $9.07; dark canary, $9.17 and white, $8.91, same basis. Smaller lots were 15c. higher.

Corn Starch—Business was reported light and spotty. Prices were maintained at unchanged levels. Pearl was quoted at $7.32 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York basis and powder, $7.44, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. higher. Visible corn supply showed further gains and increased 3,465,000 bushels to 128,805,000 bushels for the week ended May 10, compared with 62,055,000 bushels for the same time last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Yolk—This market was easier, but not to the extent of albumin egg. Prices were lower at $1.03 to $1.05 per pound, spot, as to quantity. Trading was restricted to actual needs.

Potato Starch—Trading was reported fairly active, but was restricted to less carlot quantities for immediate delivery. Prices were without change. Carlots were held at 6¼c. per pound, mills, Maine, less ¼c. for delivery below the Mason Dixie line. Idaho market also was unchanged at 6½c., carlots, mills, less ½c. for delivery to eastern points. Locally the market was unchanged at 8¼c. to 9¼c. per pound, exwarehouse, according to quantity.

Sago Flour—Small lots were in fair request for spot delivery. Raw was quoted at 7c. to 7½c. per pound, and refined, 8¼c. to 8¾c. per pound, exwarehouse, according to quantity.

Tapioca Flour—Trading was reported fairly active on spot for actual needs. Interest in shipments from primary sources was reported slow. New crop high grade Brazilian was nominal at 9¼c. per pound, exdock, prompt shipment. Medium Siamese grades for shipment were named at 5.45c. to 5½c. per pound, carlots, exdock and A grade around 5.9c. to 6c., same basis.

Tanning Materials

Japanese imports of hides and skins in 1956 totaled 76,002 metric tons, valued at 10,937,785,000 yen, a substantial increase over 1955 imports which approximated 61,944. By volume, hides and skins were Japan's most important imports, most of which came from the United States.

Chestnut Extract—Light sales were reported for nearby shipment. Replacements were quotably unchanged and quite steady. Solid extract, 60 percent tannin was maintained at 8½c. per pound, exdock, plus duty, prompt shipment, and 68 percent, 9.59c., same basis.

Cutch—Consuming inquiry was reported moderate for prompt shipment. Replacements were maintained at 8c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Mangrove Bark—Business was reported light and spotty. Shipments were quotably unchanged and steady. African bark was quoted at $62 per ton, exdock, prompt shipment; Colombian, $57 per ton, and Ecuadorian, $54 same basis.

Quebracho Extract—Business was reported spotty, chiefly for nearby shipment. Prices were unchanged and steady. Solid clarified was held at 10.7429c. per pound, and ordinary, 9.8035c. per pound, carlots, exdock, plus duty for prompt shipment.

Valonia—Offers for shipment were limited and maintained at prevailing quotations. Trading continued slow and the market was entirely nominal. Beards were quoted at $88 per ton, exdock, prompt shipment and cups, $73 per ton, same basis. Extract was maintained at 10½c. per pound, carlots, exdock, plus duty.

Wattle—Buying interest lagged. Primary market was changed and shipments of all grades were quotably unchanged. Fair average bark was quoted at $80 per ton, exdock, prompt shipment, merchantable, $75 per ton, same basis. East African extract, 60 percent was quoted at 8.275c. per pound, exdock, plus duty and South African, 8.4c. per pound, same basis.

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Vitamin prices were unchanged at the close of the week. Most B-vitamins were in continued good demand although it was pointed out that the slow season for these materials was fast approaching. Antibiotics were steady and unchanged in price. Demands could best be described as seasonally well maintained. Stocks were ample and continued to move in volume to domestic as well as foreign markets. Bromide prices were steady at the advanced levels attained in early February of this year. Trade sources indicated that there was little likelihood of a change in this market. Salicylates continued to move at a moderate pace. Stocks were entirely adequate for the needs of the trade. Aspirin was showing good overall tone and sodium salicylate and USP salicylic acid were in fair demand.

Gluconates were in increased demand. Trade sources reported gluconic acid moving in carlot quantity and calcium gluconate showed a good seasonal advance. Prices were unchanged from last reports. Potassium, calcium and sodium lactates as well as lactic acid were quiet and without feature. The rabid demands noted by a producer for potassium lactate several weeks ago had largely subsided and trading was continuing at an orderly pace.

Sales volume of barbiturates has suffered this year as compared to last year according to one trade source. It was again pointed out that sales and consequently production of barbiturates have fallen off in recent years with the advent of other synthetic hypnotics. Makers of caffeine continued to operate under the pressure of imports. A similar condition existed in the market for PAS sodium and acid, although it was reported that material was moving in volume on contract to government installations concerned with the treatment of tuberculosis. Stocks of codliver oil were light in the face of continued reports of poor fishing in Norway and Japan. The Japanese catch was reported largely bought up by Russia with consequent shortages developing for dealers in this country.

Antibiotics—Unchanged prices were quoted on the major antibiotic materials. Supplies were adequate in most cases. Strep and DHS were light for export according to trade sources. Demand for penicillin and salts continued steady and was termed good considering the season. Little change was noted in market conditions concerning the lesser antibiotics such as tyrothricin and polymyxin. Neomycin and bacitracin ointment preparations continue in good use it was said in combination with various steroid hormones.

Ascorbic Acid—No change in price was reported at the close of the week. Import material was said to be on the market at prices substantially under that of the domestic product. Reports were vague as to volume of imports since the first of the year. Demands were very good and competition stiff between major domestic producers. It is estimated that weekly production of ascorbic acid averages over 15 tons, equivalent to that contained in 200 million oranges. The huge increase in consumption in recent years has been brought about partially by the general practice of standardization of Vitamin C content in processed fruit and vegetable juices. A developing market outlet for ascorbic acid has been its use in analgesic and cold preparations.

Barbiturates—Sales volume continues to be off in this market. Phenobarbital and sodium as well as barbital and sodium were unchanged in price. Pricewise, the market was not firm. These materials, although enjoying moderate health, have lost ground in recent years to other hypnotics. Stocks were everywhere ample and prompt shipment in quantity was the rule. Trade sources anticipated no change in the immediate future in conditions in this market.

Bismuth Salts—Sales volume continued at a routine level. Demands were steady at a low volume. Best needs in the trade appeared to be for subcarbonate and subnitrate. Prices of longstanding in the trade were unchanged and steady according to trade sources queried last week.

Bromides—Potassium, sodium and ammonium salts were moving to consumers for established end uses at a seasonally normal pace. The recent rescinding of a bromine advance of early February was said to be the result of competitive conditions. Prices on the bromides at the close of the week were unchanged from the levels established in the trade early in the year. Consumer buying in this market continued to be restricted to immediate need.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 18, 1956
63.84	63.84	65.27	65.84

For Current Prices see Page 9

Codliver Oil—Dealers were still carrying light supplies since the continued reports of poor fishing conditions in Norway and in Japanese waters. A considerable portion of the latter catch was said to have been bought up by Russia with resultant shortages being experienced by dealers in this country. Demands have been maintained at a moderate levels, although it was pointed out that the active consuming season for this material has passed.

Gelatin—Production in March totaled 5,116,000 pounds as against 4,933,000 pounds in February and 4,934,000 pounds in March, 1956. Shipments in March were 4,935,000 pounds compared to 4,776,000 in February and 4,494,000 pounds in March of last year. Stocks at producers' plants at the end of March totaled 14,052,000 pounds, in February, 13,871,000 pounds and in March of last year, 13,222,000. Production of all grades except photographic gelatin showed a good increase in March from figures for the previous month. Prices were unchanged after the increases of last month. Meatpackers grades of edible were moving in good volume while technical and pharmaceutical needs were reportedly maintained at seasonally active levels.

Gluconates—Trade interest in gluconic acid and gluconates continued at a brisk pace last week. Major producers reported gluconic acid moving in carlot quantities. Sources pointed out that a good seasonal increase in demand was being experienced for materials which come into increased use during the early spring and summer months. Prices in the market were unchanged from previous reports and stocks were quite ample to fill trade needs.

Hydroquinone — Producers reported a good volume of sales over the first quarter of 1957. Price has been unchanged since the advance late in 1956. Price on a 225 pound drum was $1.03 and ranged to $1.14 for a 25-pound drum quantity. Stocks were plentiful and moving to consumers in the industry at a rapid pace.

Iodides—Overall tone of the market was firmer in view of the increased use of a number of salts which come into better demand during the summer months. Prices are unchanged and steady. Stocks were entirely adequate for consumer needs.

Lactates—Calcium, sodium and potassium lactates were unchanged in price according to trade reports last week. Price on calcium lactate in carload quantities was quoted at $26 per hundredweight while l.c.l. was $28. Sodium lactate, 50 percent, was $19.50 and less carlots were $20. Potassium lactate in carlots was $22 per hundred pounds while the less carlot quantity was $22.50. Stocks were ample and sales volume has been maintained at good seasonal levels, it was said.

Narcotics—Demands were steady for the natural materials. Prices of morphine, heroin and opium have been unchanged for several years. Supplies were everywhere adequate for the modest needs which characterize this market, according to trade sources queried last week. Trade sources were uncertain as to what effect the narcotics bill introduced recently in congress would have in this market, if passed.

Niacin—Listings remain unchanged according to major vitamin producers queried last week. Import traffic continued to cause some concern on the part of domestic makers. Then too, competition for domestic markets in food and feed indus-

gane's

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DEHYDROACETATE-SODIUM
ISOPROPYLARTERENOL-HCL
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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

tries has become increasingly heavy in recent years with the addition of new production capacity and with the entrance of new producers into the field. Pricewise, it was reported by a trade source, the niacin market is soft. There were also reports that niacinamide was being shaded to $9 per kilo. A reduction on the amide in early March brought the list price from $12 per kilo to the currently quoted $9.50.

PAS—Conditions remain essentially unchanged from last reports. Domestic price quotations are unchanged. Stocks are ample, according to trade sources. Import material undercuts the domestic product to a good degree on both sodium salt and acid. Domestic material was moving on contract to government installations concerned with the treatment of tuberculosis.

Pyridoxine—Demand was routine for B_6 last week. Price was $295 per kilo after the decline in early February. A report indicates that pyridoxine hydrochloride has been used to offset toxic reactions to large doses of streptomycin and isoniazid in patients under treatment for advanced tuberculosis. Stocks were ample for the current seasonally modest needs of the trade.

Riboflavin—USP material was priced at $40 per kilo in kilo lots or more while 5-phosphate-sodium ribo was $107.50 in like quantities. New schedules were effected the first of the month on ribo as well as thiamin. A readily soluble grade of B_2 continued unchanged in price. Trading was carried on in orderly fashion and stocks of all grades were readily available from major vitamin producers.

Sodium Alginate—Observers reported a nice seasonal advance in sales volume from last reports. Prices were essentially unchanged and ranged from 87c. per pound for industrial grades to $1.30 for refined NF material. Lots of 300 pounds of NF material were noted at 93c. per pound. Stocks were everywhere plentiful and moving in orderly fashion to consumers in the trade.

Terpine Hydrate—Domestic makers reported slowed demands for this item which goes primarily into the manufacture of cough and cold remedies. Price was unchanged and supplies ample. Importers were said to have done a brisk business over the past winter season.

Theobromine—Import material was said to be available at $3.55 per pound. Domestic makers continued to quote prices unchanged from last reports. Stocks were adequate and demands slackened with the passing of the winter season.

Botanicals

A dealer remarked on the fact that surprisingly few price fluctuations have taken place in crude drug markets over the past several weeks. It was pointed out that with new crop material expected from domestic primary centers within the month, it might be expected that dealers would shade prices in an attempt to clean up burdensome inventories on some items. At the same time, observers felt it was well to bear in mind that scanty collections during the past season have given dealers little cause to worry over heavy stocks on hand. Rather the tendency has been to be concerned over short supplies brought about by inadequate collections and high labor costs for the material that is collected.

Activity on the spot market continued in an orderly fashion. Stocks of domestic and imported botanicals were adequate in most cases to cover current trade needs. Supplies of goldenseal root were light. Some root was said to have been gathered in the spring, but the greater part of collections will not come into dealers' hands until the late summer and early fall months. Prices on the item remain at the high levels which have been prevalent in the trade for many months.

Goldenseal Root—Supplies are light since the bulk of collections will not be made until the late summer and early fall months. Prices remain at the high levels which have been prevalent in the trade for many months. Trade needs were modest according to sources queried last week. Observers felt that quality material would continue in tight supply for some time.

Papain—Prices remain at the high levels which have been current in the trade for many weeks. Shipments have been held up due to shipping problems it was said. Despite this, it appeared that material would continue to be available on the spot market. There were also reports of difficulty in effecting sales at primary centers since shipments have been detained here.

Senega Root—Prices were somewhat firmer in this market after recent reports of shading on the part of dealers said to be attempting to reduce inventories and in anticipation of new crop material to be made available later in the month. Activity on the spot market was proceeding in orderly fashion.

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FDA Okays Vibesate Items For Over-the-Counter Sale

Food and Drug Administration last week amended its regulations to permit over-the-counter sales of vibesate preparations. The drug is a mixture of copolymers of hydroxy-vinyl chloride acetate, sebacic acid, and modified maleic rosin ester.

In offering the drug for sale without prescription, it must be prepared in a form suitable for self-medication by external application to the skin as a spray, containing not more than 13 percent by weight of vibesate.

The label must containd adequate directions for the use of a dressing for minor burns, minor cuts, or other minor skin irritations, and a clear warning against its use on serious burns or wounds, and against spraying the preparation near the eyes or other mucous membranes.

Warner-Lambert Sales Up 10 Percent in 1957: Bobst

An increase in sales to $170 million for 1957 was predicted last week by Elmer H. Bobst, chairman of Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical Company, Morris Plains, N. J.

Chairman Bobst said that the coming year will probably top by 10 percent the record sales of 1956 which hit a new high of $153 million.

"The sales and profit achievements for Warner-Lambert for the first quarter 1957, indicated that we may view the future optimistically," he said.

All principal operating divisions of the company participated in the 1956 worldwide sale gain of $17 million over the 1955 figure.

Consolidated earnings for 1956 amounted to $11.4 million or $4.63 per common share.

BSDA Units

—Continued from page 3

propriation for BDSA in the senate version of the bill to $5,682,000. This is still $1,393,000 below the amount recommended in the President's budget, but the committee said that the increase will make it possible to continue the industry divisions "at what is believed to be a reasonable and adequate level for the mobilization planning in business service activities."

Continued operation of the divisions, however, is still not a foregone conclusion because the appropriation still must run the gamut of the conference committee.

House conference committee members will be expected to make a stand against appropriating any money for the divisions in line with the recommendations of its appropriation committee, but now that the senate committee has found other ways to reduce the department's total appropriation, they may be a bit more lenient on the industry division item.

Another house cut that was restored by the senate committee was an item of $183,000 for Bureau of Foreign Commerce which will permit its "trade promotion activities to continue at the present level of operations." Appropriations for Office of Area Development were cut back $195,000 to a total of $200,000.

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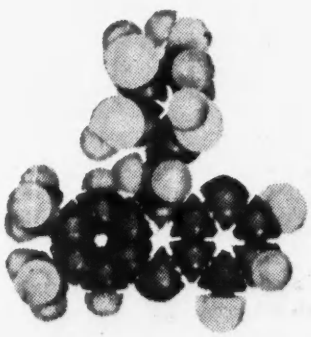

Model of the chemical structure of Riboflavin

Model of the chemical structure of Flavin Adenine Dinucleotide

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Pfizer Tetracycline Used To Retard Food Spoliage

Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., has come up with two new uses for its broad-range antibiotic, oxytetracycline. Speaking before the Institute of Food Technologists at the Penn-Sheraton hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., last week biochemists reported advances made in retarding spoilage in vegetables and meat.

The Pfizer scientists reported that as little as a thirty second dip in a solution of oxytetracycline will more than triple the shelf life of vegetables, and add to the effectiveness of present refrigeration technics.

Injection of livestock before slaughter with antibiotic solutions to extend freshness of beef, lamb and pork was also described.

According to the Pfizer biochemists, the technic of injecting livestock "on-the-hoof" with oxytetracycline permits the high temperature aging of meat, without spoilage, to obtain better color, tenderness and flavor.

Antibiotic Potency Rules Amended by FDA Order

Certification periods for several antibiotic preparations were extended by amendments to the antibiotic regulations issued last week by the Food and Drug Administration.

The potency periods for penicillin ointment and streptomycin sulfate solution were extended to sixty months under certain conditions and for chloramphenicol-streptomycin capsules the period was lengthened to forty-eight months.

Certain labeling requirements for streptomycin for inhalation therapy also were modified by the amendments to the regulations.

McCormick Puts Three In Top Executive Posts

Three top administrative promotions at McCormick & Co., Baltimore, Md., including the election of a controller, have been announced. The changes are:

W. Ernest Issel, treasurer, elected to vice president and will serve as vice president and treasurer.

John L. Buckley, jr., liaison officer with the company's west coast operations, elected controller.

Edward T. Ellis, vice-president and sales manager of the Schilling Division, McCormick & Co., San Francisco, elected to the parent company's board of directors.

Trademark Association Picks Officers for 1957

Edgar S. Bayol, press counsel of Coca-Cola Company, New York, was re-elected president of the United States Trademark Association, at its annual meeting last week at Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago.

Other officers elected to serve for one year included W. W. Yeager of Shell Oil Company, New York, as treasurer, Dorothy Fey, as executive secretary, and L. C. Erhardt, of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., New York, as a vice-president.

Proprietary Industry

—*Continued from page 7*

importance of sound industrial and association public relations and pointed out that "the future blueprint of this Association lies in its public relations—in presenting the members and their proprietary products to all of the publics concerned and emphasizing their contributions to public health and in the public interest."

"We are pursuing policies in the interest of better health," he stated, "by making available to the public home medicines of recognized therapeutic value."

He praised proprietary manufacturers for aiding the association's drive to have all over-the-counter packaged medicines carry the warning—"Keep All Medicine Out of Reach of Children." This would, he said, help reduce the number of home accidents from overdosage.

Cullen Praises Industry Role

Dr. Frederick J. Cullen, medical consultant to the association, told the group:

"You are supplying products to be used in the relief of human suffering and to aid in the protection of public health. You are a part of the great American Health team."

"When you and the members of your companies," he said, "entered the field of manufacturing and distributing medicines, you accepted a peculiarly distinct responsibility to your fellow-man. You and your stockholders are therefore ready and willing to accept the responsibilities that go with your chosen business.

"Without research an industry stands still or falls behind. It may even be an obstructor of progress and fall into conflict with public opinion. A manufacturer must not only insist that his research be used to discover factual information, but he must be willing to shape his course on a basis of realities and actualities in contrast to out-of-date opinion, empiricism, or enthusiasm," Dr. Cullen remarked.

Hercules PE

—*Continued from page 5*

by Hercules. The PE plant is equipped with automatic controls and other process techniques, which insure the continuous processing of the highest quality pentaerythritol, and a product of great uniformity, according to the company.

The location of the plant, Louisiana, Mo., is about ninety-two miles north of St. Louis and about 270 miles from Chicago.

The plant site at which the new PE plant facilities are located also includes a Hercules anhydrous ammonia plant, which annually produces 40,000 tons for agriculture and industrial use.

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ACETYL SULFANILAMIDE—1 ck, Globe Shipping Co, Liverpool
AGAR—25 bls, Natural Products Corp, Yokohama
AMMONIUM BICARBONATE—300 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Middlesbrough
AMMONIUM CARBONATE—45 cs, American British Chemical Supplies, Glasgow
AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—230 bgs, I M Sobin Co, Rotterdam
AMMONIUM PERSULFATE—100 kgs, Lo Curto & Funk, London
ANGELICA ROOT—14 bls, Meer Corp, Antwerp
ANILINE DYES—17 dms, Sandoz Chemical Works, Havre
4 cks, Van Oppen & Co, Havre
44 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
1 dm, Arnold Hoffmann & Co, Liverpool
2 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen
6 dms, Ciba Co, Rotterdam
19 dms, Carbic Color & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
ANISE SEED—200 bgs, Alicante
100 bgs, Malaga
27 bgs, Seville
ANNATTO SEED—256 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Visakhapatnam
53 bgs, Rohner Gehrig, Kingston
ANTIMONY OXIDE—460 bgs, Fleischam Burd & Co, Liverpool
APRICOT OIL—7 dms, E A Karray, Capetown
ARABIC GUM—450 bgs, Bank of N Y, Port Sudan
150 bgs, Manufacturers National Bank Detroit, Port Sudan
500 bgs, Brown Bros, Port Sudan
ARGOLS—326 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Marseille
ASBESTOS FIBER—800 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Lourenco Marques
BARIUM CHLORIDE—220 bgs, Interstate Chemical Corp, Antwerp
18 bgs, Antwerp
BARIUM NITRATE—30 bbls, Mutchler Chemical Co, Hamburg
BARIUM SULFATE—150 cs, Picker x-Ray Corp, London
BAYBERRY WAX—98 bgs, Buenaventura
BEESWAX—50 bgs, Porcella Vicini & Co, Ciudad Trujillo
34 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Ciudad Trujillo
15 bgs, Machado & Co, Puerto Plata
40 bgs, Cornelius Wax Refining, Puerto Plata
394 pkgs, Koster Keunen, Assab
71 bgs, Tampico
148 bgs, Santiago
54 bgs, Havana
92 bgs, Puerto Barrios
57 bgs, Puerto Plata
BILE, OX—16 dms, Wilson & Co, Santos
BISMUTH—223 cs, Cerrode de Pasco Corp, Callao
BISMUTH SUBCARBONATE—1 dm, Freedman & Slater, Hamburg
BONE, CHARCOAL—200 bgs, Riches Nelson, Rotterdam
BRONZE POWDER—10 dms, Leo Uhlfelder Co, Bremen
BUCHU LEAVES—9 bls, Herbarium Inc, Capetown
BUTYROLACTONE—13 dms, Judson Sheldon Division, Rotterdam
CAFFEINE—32 dms, Byron Chemical Co, Marseille
CALCIUM HYPOPHOSPHATE—12 cs, Oxford Chemical Corp, London
CALCIUM NITRATE—1,000 bgs, McKesson & Robbins Inc, Oslo
CALCIUM TUNGSTATE—38 dms, Silvey Shipping Co, Rotterdam
CAMPHOR—30 cs, Melanol Corp, Keelung
CAMPHOR OIL—6 dms, Polarome Manufacturing Co, Keelung
38 dms, George Lueders & Co, Keelung
73 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Keelung
CANDELILLA WAX—187 bgs, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Tampico
250 bgs, Frank B Ross, Tampico
563 bgs, Tampico
CARAWAY SEED—150 bgs, Joel Bieler, Rotterdam
100 bgs, M J Golombeck, Rotterdam
100 bgs, P H Petry, Rotterdam
400 bgs, Rotterdam
CARDAMOM—9 cs, Frank Tea & Spice Co, London
CARNAUBA WAX—167 bgs, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Fortaleza
78 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Fortaleza
222 bgs, S C Johnson & Son, Fortaleza
190 bgs, Frank B Ross, Fortaleza
56 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Fortaleza
33 bgs, Chemical Additives, Fortaleza
477 bgs, M Argueso & Co, Fortaleza
145 bgs, Cornelius Wax Refining, Fortaleza
155 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co, Fortaleza
424 bgs, River Plate Corp, Fortaleza
37 bgs, Chemical Bank, Rio de Janeiro
CASEIN—1,000 bgs, J R Spellacy, Melbourne
1,000 bgs, Pacific National Bank, Melbourne
672 bgs, Chemical Bank, Melbourne
484 bgs, H S C Trading Co, Buenos Aires
3,000 bgs, Pacific National Bank, Melbourne
429 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Oslo
1,500 bgs, First National Boston, Buenos Aires
7,000 bgs, Buenos Aires
2,000 bgs, Montevideo
CASSIA—524 bls, Rotterdam
CASTOR OIL—299 tons, Baker Castor Oil Co, Bombay
245 tons, East Asiatic Co, Bombay
300 tons, Salvador
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—1,000 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa
CHLORAL HYDRATE—68 kgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Liverpool
CHLORINATED RUBBER—300 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
CINNAMON LEAF OIL—5 dms, Zanzibar
CITRONELLA OIL—25 dms, Export Import Services, Keelung
30 dms, Jacoberg Overseas Inc, Tandjong Priok
4 dms, United Global Corp, Keelung
10 dms. Ludwig Mueller, Keelung
CLOVE—300 bgs, J F Frank, Antalaha
COALTAR DYES—8 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen
4 dms, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
COBALT POWDER—25 cks, C Hardy, Havre
COCILLANA BARK—10 bls, S B Penick & Co, Matarani
CODLIVER OIL—200 dms, Peder Devold Oil Co, Aalesund
CONDURANGO BARK—34 bls, Lo Curto & Funk, Puna
103 bls, Meer Corp, Puna
COPPER CYANIDE—60 dms, J H Bauminger, Antwerp
CORIANDER SEED—250 bgs, Buenos Aires
CRESYLIC ACID—26 tons, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
CUMIN SEED—140 bgs, Max Van Pels, Khorramshahr
CUTTLEFISH BONE—100 cs, Yokohama
100 cs, Bombay
DEHYDROACETIC ACID—1 dm, Naftone Inc, Rotterdam
DEXTRIN—90 bgs, Rotterdam
DIOSGENINE—11 kgs, Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Vera Cruz
EARTH COLORS—1,480 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
ETHYL ACETATE—1 cs, Bios Lab, London
FISHLIVER OIL—6 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
5 dms, Mitsubishi International Corp, Yokohama
7 dms, J D Smith Interocean, Yokohama
18 dms, Collett Week Corp, Valparaiso
FUEL OIL—101,259 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
102,767 bbls, Hess Inc, Las Piedras
150,809 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Punta Cardon
176,927 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Las Piedras
68,203 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
96,080 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Las Piedras
GALLNUTS—269 bgs, Meer Corp, Beirut
GALL, OX—2 dms, Ovimpex Inc, Brisbane
9 cks, Buenos Aires
GALL, SHEEP—1 dm, Ovimpex Inc, Melbourne
GARLIC OIL—11 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Kobe
GELATIN—100 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Havre
250 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Buenos Aires
75 bgs, B Young & Co, London
221 bgs, Manhattan Paste & Glue Co, Hamburg
GHATTI GUM—34 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bombay
GINGER—133 bgs, A G Dunn, Kingston
86 bgs, Chemical Bank, Kingston
42 bgs, Cliquot Club Co, Kingston
24 bgs, J Elton, Kingston
180 bgs, Keillys America Ltd, Kingston
35 bgs, Norda & Co, Kingston
165 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Kingston
24 bgs, Bowring & Co, Kingston
25 bgs, Shippers Produce Corp, Kingston
60 bgs, Van Loan & Co, Kingston
49 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Kingston
60 bgs, W L Weiner, Kingston
56 bgs, Kingston
GLUE—10 bgs, Jung Forwarding Co, Liverpool
40 dms, Corbett & Co, Marseille
GLYCERINE—168 dms, Harshaw Chemical Co, Kingston
185 dms, International Packers Ltd, Santos
GRAPHITE—1,500 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Trondheim
250 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Colombo
GYPSUM—500 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, Hull
GYPSUM, CRUDE—10,381 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
16,619 tons, National Gypsum Co, Halifax
H ACID—127 dms, Berkshire Color Co, Genoa
KAOLIN—50 dms, E Fougera & Co, London
KARAYA GUM—122 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bombay
61 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Bombay
66 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Bombay
KOLA NUTS—30 bgs, D Steengrafe & Co, Kingston
LACTOSE—100 bgs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Liverpool
100 dms, Chas L Huisking & Co, Liverpool
20 bgs, Frank Samuel & Co, Rotterdam
10 dms, Frank Samuel & Co, Rotterdam
LAURIC ACID—45 bgs, Golwynne Chemical Corp, Hull
LAVENDER OIL—1 dm, Ungerer & Co, Marseille
LAVENDEROIL, SPIKE—12 dms, L A Champon & Co, Barcelona
LEMON OIL—20 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Messina
36 hf cs, Dodge & Olcott, Messina
LEMONGRASS OIL—36 dms, Van Ameringen Haebler, Cochin
20 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Cochin
4 dms, George Lueders & Co, Cochin
LIME OIL—2 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Vera Cruz
1 dm, W F Mahneke, Vera Cruz
LITHARGE—433 dms, Eagle Picher Co, Tampico
LOCUST BEAN FLOUR—300 bgs, Nestle Co, Rotterdam
LOCUST BEAN GUM—1,000 bgs, J L Quesada, Barcelona
LOGWOOD EXTRACT—90 dms, American Dyewood Co, Kingston
MACE—7 cs, Rotterdam
MAGNESIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—46 cks, European Chemical Co, Hamburg
MANDARIN OIL—8 hf cs, George Lueders & Co, Messina
MANGANESE BLUE—20 dms, Naftone Inc, Bremen
MANGANESE ORE—560 bgs, National Carbon Co, London
MANGROVE BARK—5,550 bgs, American Extract Co, Tumaco
MARJORAM—142 bgs, Louis Furth, Vera Cruz
84 bgs, Callao
MASTIC GUM—2 cs, Atlantic Bank of N Y, Piraeus
MENTHOL—50 cs, Daiichi Bussan Kaisha Ltd, Santos
MERCURY—50 flks, Lo Curto & Funk, Tampico
68 flks, L H Keller & Co, Tampico
MOLASSES—5,717 tons, Instituto Cubano de Est del Azucar, Cien Fuegos
4,359 tons, Instituto Cubano de Est del Azucar, Jucaro
555 tons, W R Grace & Co, Salaverry
MONTAN WAX—64 bgs, Cornelius Wax Refining, Rotterdam
600 bgs, J H Schroder, Hamburg
MUSK, ARTIFICIAL—6 dms, Roure-Dupont Inc, Rotterdam
MUSTARD SEED—112 bgs, Transit Import & Export Co, London
MYROBALANS—728 bgs, River Plate Corp, Visakhapatnam
3,200 bgs, First National Chicago, Bombay
NAPHTHALENE—999 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Middlesbrough
NICKEL SULFATE—334 bbls, Industrial Chemical & Dye Co, Kristiansand
NIGER SEED—236 bgs, Knauf & Tesch Co, Massawa
58 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Massawa
117 bgs, Joel Bieler, Massawa
239 bgs, Kellogg Seed Co, Massawa
119 bgs, Hinton & Co, Massawa
176 bgs, Wagner Bros, Massawa
NUTMEG—125 bgs, J H Schroder, Rotterdam
124 bgs, Rotterdam
OLIBANUM GUM—70 bgs, Max Van Pels, Massawa
OLIVE OIL—25 dms, Asaro Bros, Marseille
50 dms, Uddo & Taorima Co, Marseille
75 dms, Marios Food Products, Marseille
105 dms, Gem Packing Co, Marseille
96 dms, Swiss Credit Bank, Malaga
25 dms, First National Cincinnati, Seville
OPOPANAX GUM—179 bgs, Meer Corp, Aden
OURICURY WAX—334 bgs, Bahia Ceras Products, Salvador
PALMKERNEL OIL—160 dms, Rotterdam
PAPAIN—12 cs, Kellys America Ltd, London
5 cs, S B Penick & Co, Mombasa
PAPRIKA—100 bgs, H Schlicting, Alicante
605 bgs, J Weinstein, Alicante
120 bgs, Gallagher & Ascher, Alicante
75 bgs, A A Sayia, Alicante
325 bgs, Alicante
900 bgs, Rijeka
PATCHOULI OIL—10 dms, J Manheimer, Penang
PEARL ESSENCE—5 cs, U S Plastics Corp, Kobe
PEATMOSS—3,498 bls, C Fafard, Bremen
2,000 bls, Ascot Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
2,930 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
1,500 bls, J E Bernard, Bremen
4,700 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
3,200 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
1,250 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
1,300 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
1,500 bls, E J Lang, Hamburg
2,870 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Hamburg
6,700 bls, J E Bernard, Hamburg
1,500 bls, Lewis Intern Co, Hamburg
500 bls, Lewis Intern Co, Bremen
1,250 bls, L J Lang, Rotterdam
285 bls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Bremen
PECTIN—2 kgs, Colyer Pectin Co, Genoa
PEPPER, BLACK—80 bgs, J Frank, Cochin
144 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin
80 bgs, C Czarinkow, Cochin
80 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Cochin
240 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Cochin
160 bgs, A G Dunn, Cochin
80 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, London
81 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Hamburg
700 bgs, C M Loeb Rhoades, Singapore
20 bgs, Max Van Pels, Alleppey
RED—100 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Yokohama
200 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Yokohama
250 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Shimizu
400 bgs, M J Golombeck, Kobe
100 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Kobe
55 bgs, Halford Lewis Ltd, Kobe
40 bgs, F E Lingeman, Yokohama
31 bgs, M J Golombeck, Assab
WHITE—70 bgs, C Czarinkow, Singapore
70 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Singapore
140 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
140 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Singapore
PEPPERMINT LEAVES—43 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Hamburg
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—107,646 bbls, Hess Inc, Punta Cardon
113,116 bbls, Hess Inc, Maracaibo
111,194 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, La Salina
536,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
276,280 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Cabimas
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE—1,000 bgs, Reichold Chemicals Inc, Rotterdam
PIMENTO—40 bgs, A G Dunn, Kingston
40 bgs, Louis Furth, Kingston
80 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Kingston
240 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Kingston
80 bgs, M J Golombeck, Kingston
PINENEEDLE OIL—10 dms, Hamburg
POLLACKLIVER OIL—100 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
50 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
165 dms, Mitsubishi International Corp, Yokohama
150 dms, J D Smith Interocean, Yokohama
POLYETHYLENE—2,000 bgs, Union Carbide Co, Liverpool
POLYVINYL ALCOHOL—114 bgs, Marubeni Iida Co, Kobe
POPPY SEED—100 bgs, P H Petry, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE—41 dms, Henley & Co, Hamburg
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—516 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Buenos Aires
1,116 bgs, First National Chicago, Buenos Aires
5,734 bgs, Buenos Aires
RUTILE SAND—2,400 bgs, International Titanium Corp, Brisbane
4,100 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Brisbane
SANDALWOOD OIL—4 cs, Ungerer & Co, Madras
4 cs, John D Walsh Co, Cochin
SANTAL OIL—4 cs, Havre
SARSAPARILLA ROOT—66 bls, Tampico
SEEDLAC—250 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bangkok
500 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bangkok
SENNA CONCENTRATE—16 cs, London
SENNA LEAVES—60 bls, Merchants Forwarding Co, Tuticorin
30 bls, R D Heins, Tuticorin
SENNA PODS—46 bls, Irving Trust Co, Port Sudan
SESAME SEED—220 bgs, J A Zaloom & Co, Beirut
65 bgs, Beirut
SHELLAC—50 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Bremen
SOAPBARK—225 bls, International Commodities Corp, San Antonio
276 bls, S B Penick & Co, San Antonio
146 bls, S B Penick & Co, Valparaiso
SODIUM CHLORITE—110 dms, Philipp Bros Chemicals, Rotterdam
110 dms, Hamburg
100 dms, Rotterdam
SODIUM FERROCYANIDE—448 bgs, Antwerp
SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—400 bgs, Riches Nelson, Rotterdam
SODIUM PERBORATE TETRAHYDRATE—2,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
446 bgs, London
SODIUM PHOSPHATE—100 dms, Rotterdam
SPERM OIL—282 tons, Chase Manhattan Bank, Pisco
SUMAC EXTRACT—50 cs, J E Bernard, Glasgow
TAPIOCA FLOUR—3,914 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
993 bgs, American Metagraph Co, Henrique Lage
2,000 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Henrique Lage
TARTARIC ACID—200 bbls, Ceribelli & Co, Genoa
THYME LEAVES—72 bgs, Seek & Kade, Marseille
TOLU BALSAM—5 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, La Libertad
TRAGACANTH GUM—42 cs, S S Bahary, Khorramshahr
15 cs, Tragacanth Importing Corp, Khorramshahr
43 bgs, Am-Iran Corp, Khorramshahr
26 cs, Am-Iran Corp, Khorramshahr
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—300 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
595 dms, Venice
TRIHYDROXYBENZENE—16 dms, D F Young, London
TUNG OIL—192 tons, Buenos Aires
TURMERIC—80 bgs, M J Golombeck, Alleppey
400 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Alleppey
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—240 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Hull
UREA, SYNTHETIC—9,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Middlesbrough
UVA URSI LEAVES—178 bgs, Alicante
VANILLA BEANS—158 cs, J Manheimer, Antalaha
247 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Antalaha
207 cs, F Huber, Antalaha
279 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Antalaha
113 cs, Madagascar Agencies, Antalaha
22 cs, George Lueders & Co, Antalaha
158 cs, Gillespie & Co, Antalaha
VETIVER OIL—1 dm, John D Walsh Co, Port Au Prince
1 cs, Cochin
VITAMIN C—4 dms, Taub Hummel & Schnall, Kobe
WATTLE BARK—1,665 bls, Hammond & Carpenter, East London
1,409 bls, Bowring & Co, Capetown
WOOL GREASE—82 dms, Bankers Trust Co, Fremantle
82 dms, National City Bank, Fremantle
110 dms, First National Boston, Fremantle
110 dms, Chemical Bank, Fremantle
52 dms, International Packers Ltd, Brisbane
54 dms, Ovimpex Inc, Fremantle
55 dms, International Packers Ltd, Fremantle
220 dms, Robinson Wagner Co, Fremantle
162 dms, Fanning Chemical Corp, Nagoya
56 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Kobe
26 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Yokohama
54 dms, Chemical Bank, Genoa
52 dms, Antwerp
45 dms, Trieste
ZIRCON SAND—1,959 bgs, Cartwright Ore Co, Brisbane
3,600 bgs, International Titanium Corp, Brisbane
890 bgs, Ayrton Metal & Ore Corp, Brisbane
10,000 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Brisbane

Los Angeles

AGAR—40 bbls, Rotterdam
ANTIMONY OXIDE—100 bgs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
CARAWAY SEED—300 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
50 bgs, B C Ireland, Rotterdam
CASEIN—100 bgs, Pacific National Bank, Buenos Aires
CASTOR OIL—218 dms, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Buenos Aires
CINNAMON QUILLS—40 bls, Hismoco American Co, Colombo
COALTAR DYES—17 dms, Castelazo & Associates, Rotterdam
CODLIVER OIL—20 dms, Peder Devold Oil Co, Bergen
10 dms, W J Byrnes, Bergen
COPRA—250 tons, Cargill Inc, Cebu
799 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Cebu
1,000 tons, American Trust Co, Tacloban
500 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Tacloban
500 tons, American Trust Co, Ozamis
800 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Ozamis
FISHLIVER OIL—75 dms, Yokohama
GELATIN—14 bbls, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
GYPSUM, CRUDE—10,186 tons, Kaiser Gypsum Co, San Marcos
IRON OXIDE—1,344 bgs, London
KARAYA GUM—226 bgs, Hathaway Allied Products, Bombay
MOLASSES—2,632 tons, Southwestern Sugar & Molasses Co, Hinigaran
PEATMOSS—500 bls, J Schumacher, Bremen
500 bls, Atkins Kroll & Co, Bremen
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,500 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Buenos Aires
SESAME SEED—420 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Corinto
100 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Corinto
ZINC CHLORIDE—50 dms, Antwerp

Philadelphia

ANTIMONY OXIDE—200 bgs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
ARSENIC—83 bbls, Harshaw Chemical Co, Gothenburg
BONE—668 bgs, Ovimpex Inc, Buenos Aires
BONEMEAL—2,132 bgs, Ossa Products, Buenos Aires
798 bgs, Buenos Aires
CASEIN—1,000 bgs, National Casein Co, Montevideo
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—1,000 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa
600 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Rotterdam
600 bgs, Bordeaux
COPPER CYANIDE—25 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Middlesbrough
CRESYLIC ACID—100 dms, Concord Chemical Co, Rotterdam
GYPSUM—6,329 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
MAGNESITE—10,000 bgs, First National Cincinnati, Sibenik
2,196 tons, Split
NAPHTHALENE—1,822 bgs, Barrett Division, Middlesbrough
563 bgs, Barrett Division, Hull
1,000 bgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Antwerp
1,250 bgs, Barrett Division, Bremen
2,889 bgs, Barrett Division, Rotterdam
OLIVE OIL—25 dms, Simonins Sons, Casablanca
50 dms, Sfax

ATMOSS—1,500 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Copenhagen
1,500 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Aarhus
900 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
200 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
980 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
1,094 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Copenhagen
1,000 bls, Keer Maurer, Bremen
500 bls, Keer Maurer, Hamburg
500 bls, E J Lang, Hamburg
500 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
400 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Hamburg
500 bls, Phila National Bank, Bremen
TROLEUM, CRUDE—124,300 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Covenas
226,772 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
278,502 bbls, The Texas Co, Puerto La Cruz
128,165 bbls, The Texas Co, Las Piedras
455,848 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
108,814 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, La Salina
120,163 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
TASSIUM CYANIDE—15 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Middlesbrough
UEBRACHO EXTRACT—443 bgs, First National Chicago, Buenos Aires
UTILE SAND—11,288 bgs, Union Carbide Corp, Brisbane
DIUM BICARBONATE—497 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
DIUM CYANIDE—40 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Middlesbrough
REA—6,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Middlesbrough
ANILLA BEANS—63 cs, Camax Co, Tampico
23 cs, Zink & Trieste, Tampico
NC CYANIDE—25 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Middlesbrough
RCON SAND—8,234 bgs, Brisbane

San Francisco

NTIMONY REGULUS—20 cs, London
RABIC GUM—25 bgs, Mombasa
SBESTOS FIBER—5,001 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Beira
2,120 bgs, Thornley & Pitt, Lourenco Marques
2,400 bgs, Keasby & Mattison, Lourenco Marques
800 bgs, Durban
ONE—492 tons, Consolidated Chemical Industries, Buenos Aires

CALCIUM NITRATE—10,000 bgs, Wilson & Geo Meyer & Co, Heroya
CLOVE—110 bgs, Durban
COPRA—803 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Cebu
250 tons, American Trust Co, Manila
200 tons, Cebu
DEXTRIN—240 bgs, Adhesive Products Inc, Amsterdam
EARTH COLORS—450 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
PEATMOSS—425 bls, Pacific Wax & Trading Co, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—120,072 bbls, Tidewater Oil Co, Vancouver
SALICYLIC ACID—10 dms, Hamburg
SESAME SEED—4,469 bgs, Mombasa
SODIUM PERBORATE TETRAHYDRATE—5 dms, London
UREA—500 bgs, Wilson & Geo Meyer & Co, Heroya
VANILLA BEANS—4 cs, Williams Dimond & Co, Papeete

Bids Wanted

Aluminum oxide, 30,000 lbs., inv. 25310, May 22, Govern. Printing Office, Purchasing Agent, Washington 25, D. C.

Aluminum sulfate, granulated, as required during the fiscal year 1958, inv. 4015, May 24, Phila. Naval Shipyard, Supply Dept., Bldg. 83, Phila. 12, Pa.

Chemicals, muriatic acid, nitric acid, sulfuric acid, ammonium hydroxide, perchloric acid, phosphoric acid, as required during the fiscal year 1958, inv. 85, May 27, Phila. Naval Shipyard, Supply Dept., Bldg. 83, Phila. 12, Pa.

Chlorine, 4,000 lbs., inv. 65, May 29, Purchasing & Contracting Office, Dyess AFB, Abilene, Tex.; 30,000 lbs., 150 lb. unit quantity per cyl. chlorine, tech., inv. 67, June 3, Purchasing & Contracting Office, Moody AFB, Ga.

DDT, 3,612,000 lbs. 75%, water-dispersible powd., inv. FN-4Q-7599-A, May 28, 40,000 lbs. same, inv. FN-4Q-7567-A, May 28, Gen. Services Adm., National Buying Div., Fed. Supply Service, 7th & D Sts., S. W., Washington 25, D. C.

Drugs, 16,032 1-lb. bots. chloroform, USP, 20,928 1-oz. bots. collodion, flexible, USP, 51,552 4-oz. bots. benzalkonium chloride solution, USP, 10%, 19,944 1-pt. bots. phenylephrine hydrochloride solution, USP, 1%, inv. 175, June 3, 984 1-lb. jars hydrophilic ointment, USP, inv. 171, June 3, Military Med. Supply Agency, 84 Sands St., Bklyn. 1, N. Y.; 264 bots. of 1,000 tabs. thiamine hydrochloride, 0.01 gm., 192 bots. of 1,000 same, 0.32 gm., 360 bots. of 1,000 same, 0.1 gm., 192 bots. of 500 bots. thyroid tabs., 0.015 gm., 312 bots. of 500 same, 0.032 gm., 1,728 bots. of 100 same, 0.064 gm., 624 bots. of 1,000 triasyn B capsules, NF, inv. A-531, May 21, Vets. Adm., Procurement Div., Supply Service, Hospital Supplies Section, Vets. Adm. Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.

Gallic acid, 75 lbs., inv. 25320, May 22, Govern. Printing Office, Purchasing Agent, Washington 25, D. C.

Insecticide, 40,000 gals., chlordane solution, 2%, packed 52 to 55 gals. in 55-gal. Govern. furnished dms., inv. 1037, May 22, Naval Purchasing Office, Naval Supply Activities, N. Y., 3rd Ave. & 29th St., Bklyn. 32, N. Y.

Paint, 1,190 gals. enamel, inv. 167, May 24, Atlanta Gen. Depot, Purchasing Div., Forest Park, Ga.; 36 qts. and 270 gals. enamel, 15 gals. syn. rubber paint, 540 gals. traffic paint, 50 lbs. aluminum pigment, 125 gals. cellulose acetate thinner, inv. 328, May 21, Contracting Office, Hickam AFB, T. H.; 104 gals. exterior paint, 1,100 gals. interior paint, 240 gals. exterior and interior enamel, inv. 212, May 22, Purchasing & Contracting Office, Fort Benning, Ga.; 1,440 gals. interior, deck paint, inv. (4)-2216, May 27, 25,182 gals. cellulose nitrate, 6,729 gals. same, camouflage, inv. 2173, May 23, 40,685 gals. primer paint, 13,924 gals. exterior enamel, inv. 2199, May 22, 855 gals. camouflage paint, inv. (4)-2169, May 21, 19,670 gals. ready mixed exterior, concrete and masonry paint, 6,300 gals. same, class B, inv. (4)-2200, May 23, Gen. Stores Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Rock salt, as required during the fiscal year 1958, inv. 134, May 24, Vets. Adm. Hospital, Contracting Office, St. Cloud, Minn.

Rodenticide, 3,346 2-oz. cans warfarin, 4.0% powd., inv. 177, May 31, Purchasing & Contracting Office, Utah Gen. Depot, Ogden, Utah.

Sulfuric acid, storage battery electrolyte, as required during the period ending Mar. 15, 1958, inv. 251, May 23, Charleston Naval Shipyard, Naval Base, Charleston, S. C.

Trichloroethylene, 7,800 lbs., inv. 65, May 29, Purchasing & Contracting Office, Dyess AFB, Abilene, Tex.; 14,952 bots. trichloroethylene, inv. 62851-1373Q, May 21, Military Med. Supply Agency, 84 Sands St., Bklyn. 1, N. Y.

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Essential Oils, Aromatics

Advances in this market last week were recorded in celery oil and van beans while declines were reported for sandalwood and bois de rose oils. T advances were minor in nature with the vanilla bean movement marking anot step forward in this material's climb from a lull period. The present listing, $8 per pound for Bourbon quality material, is 10 cents higher than the previ listing while the celery oil movement was a 25 cents per pound advance. The sandalwood decline was one of a series that have taken place recently. The latest, a 75 cents movement down to $13.75 per pound is the largest single step taken. The declines in sandalwood have been an attempt to find a sales level that would move material in some quantity. To-date, dealers efforts have shown relative limited success. Bois de rose, recording a slip of 5 cents per pound, has of course been soft in tone and declining in price for some time. The present situation, prompted by cheap material coming in from Peruvia again, is an old story.

Information from a London source last week noted that the price of lavender oil at Grasse, after rising from 12,000 franks to 15,000 francs, fell to 14,000 early this year. However, the report noted, buyers are still cautious, anticipating a lower price for the new season's oil. The autum crop of Algerian geranium was not large, it was said, and is unlikely to bridge the present gap until new lots become available later this month. This has resulted in prices firming and rising in that area.

Bourbon geranium, it was noted, after having reached 10,000 francs in January, is steady at a slightly lower level.

The London report further noted that citronella in that market was falling due to signs of overproduction, while patchouli, after reaching its lowest point in five years, has taken a decided upward turn. The mild winter, it was noted, has favored the mimosa plants which survived last year's frost, when the crop was wiped out, and a harvest of 100 tons of flowers and leaves may result. It is also hoped that the orange flower crop may reach about 150 tons.

The new harvest of orange blossom is due to begin at the end of this month and the indications are not at present very brilliant. A crop of about 150,000 kilos of flower is estimated as against 850,000 kilos in a normal crop. In addition, it was said, the North African production will be more than 30 percent short. Finally, to aggravate the position still further, there is little material being offered from stocks.

A general report on seeds and herbs last week noted that poppy is very firm on spot, but reasonable for newcrop. Coriander supply position is considered a potential variable wtih undertones of strength and thus may offer difficulty on spot, it was also noted.

Price Trends

Advanced
Celery oil, 25c. per lb.
Vanilla bean, 10c. per lb.

Reduced
Bois de rose oil, 5c. per lb.
Sandalwood oil, 75c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 18, 1956
144.93	144.97	143.80	135.36

For Current Prices See Page 9

Essential Oils

Bois de rose—This eternally soft-toned material took another turn downward last week, dealers here reported, as Peruvian quality material eased 5c. per pound from its previous spot listing. The new quote for Peruvian oil is $3.30 per pound, a new low for this market. Brazilian material is said to remain at its previous listing but this has little significance to most dealers, one source here noted, for both oils have been and are virtually interchangeable. It has been a habit in this market to dump Brazilian material through Peruvian ports at cheap listings. This was done ostensibly to save the face of Brazilian material on spot while at the same time draining the surplus materials that persisted at source. However, the result always was a general soft tone to the market with all qualities suffering from the dumping movement. A while back a move was made at source to regulate the situation in both shipping and cultivation. Prices at that time momentarily stiffened and the market showed interest in developing this movement. However, activities since then in this market appear to reflect that no real discipline has been practiced and the market on the whole continues as soft as ever.

Celery—The seasonal market has given some strength to this market, sources here reported last week, as the price celery oil advanced on spot. The curr listing, $15.25 per pound, is 25c. hig than was previously quoted.

Citronella—A soft tone persisted in t market following the recent decline prices in both Formosan (Java-type) a Ceylon quality materials. The problem the usual one of heavy supply out of F mosa that have ballooned up stocks spot to the point where no steady dema can be built up. Statistics offered earl in the year from Formosa noted t planned production has been effect there and that a staggered producti picture will eventually taper off the fl of oil, thus keying production more clos with the demand picture. However, the efforts can have no immediate effect a until they do, there should be no chan in this area of the market.

Geranium—A source here noted l week that the late decline in shippi prices for Bourbon geranium oil of $2 p kilo has not to date had any effect up spot listings. Though there is little dou that the domestic market will eventua follow the source trend, the immedia future will depend upon the position sumed by spot demand. As long as holds at a relative level of strength, the will be no variation, but with any dimi ishment in strength, the spot positi should sink toward the source level. Al of course, the domestic situation mig shift through dealers price manipulati alone in the instance of further variati at source.

Lime—Production, according to repor last week, has been limited due to a del in gathering the fresh fruit in some the Mexican source areas. This has h little effect upon the market to date, ho ever, and the overall picture from a st tistical viewpoint has shown little chang Prices of distilled oil which enjoy a wi use in the beverage and confectiona trade, now in the very midst of the se sonal sales period, are said to be firm. Tl late reduction in expressed lime oil by 25 per pound was due to a keener desire the part of some dealers, one source su gested, to reduce sizable holdings.

Nutmeg—This material appears to l following the usual oil pattern of belated pursuing the course set by source mate al. This is reflected in the soft tone pre ent in this market at this time. The sour spice, previously soft on spot for the e tire first quarter, has since taken a firm position and last week made a heavy stric forward. However, the oil, still patterne after the earlier trend, showed softne in some areas of the spot market and few dealers were reportedly shading th price. Eventually, of course, the oil wi follow the present reversed trend of th source spice. However, the spice is fl ing so high now that there is some que tion being voiced by dealers that it ma advance itself out of a market and setti back into the patternless soft rut of th first quarter of this year.

Orange—The supply position for th material, one source here noted last weel is said to be somewhat easier. A quot system, said to be set up by the organize California growers, has been eased slightl to allow for broader distribution. Th present condition is attributed to th strong position held by distributors durin the first quarter. At that time, it is sai a number of consumers built up inven tories as a protective barrier against an potential turn the market might take du ing this, the seasonal market. Thus, a present, there are a number of dealer with a good quantity of stock and ther

Essential Oils

appears less pressure to take additional quantities at the moment.

Sandalwood — This material declined once again on spot last week, dealers here reported, marking the third such move in as many weeks. The continued soft position of the material is resultant of initially high prices and a present attempt on the part of dealers to bring it down to a level where movement of material might develop in depth. At present, the shifting of prices appears to be the only factor offering continuity. The new listing, $13.75 per pound, is 75c. less than was previously quoted. Dealers suggested that if demand continued to lag, there might be further reductions in listings.

Aromatic Chemicals

Sales in this area of the market were relegated to a slow start much after the fashion of the essential oils market, dealers here reported, though movement on the whole appears to be relatively steady and stocks are said to be in good proportion without, for the most part, being too heavy. Recent reductions, keyed to a number of sinking prices of related essential oils, have brought some movement into some areas of the market though not enough to warrant any particularly optomistic comment. With the seasonal period climbing to its peak at the present time, dealers feel that continuation of the market at present levels will mean a cropped annual sales picture owing to the fact that the rest of the year depends upon the present period to give sales volume to the picture.

Anethol—One source here last week said that this material may suffer further as a result of declining Chinese anise oil position on the European market. Anethol originally benefitted and came into a strong market when sales of material out of China were restricted for political reasons. For some time, anethol was in a very tight position because of this and also heavy export sales. Now, however, with the softening tone of anise oil, anethol must be confronted with the competitive note.

Seeds and Spices

Somewhat more aggressive buying by grinders and dealers, assisted by relatively light foreign offers at rising prices, advanced the market somewhat, one dealer reported here last week. Like the movements of preceding weeks, the dealer noted, changes remained narrow, but even an occasional absence of demand fails to reduce values below earlier lows. Shorts are still recovering, it was also noted, or are seeking to do so. Longs have become accustomed to taking small profits as well as a second look before broadening their holdings. All this has helped create a calm and confident atmosphere and the unhurried caution with which grinders and consumers alike are proceeding tends to consolidate the moderate gains so far achieved. The feeling, it was said, that spot and afloats combined represent little more than one month's consumption has encouraged selective buying especially at the soft spots and this pattern is likely to be characteristic of the market in the next few weeks.

Cassia—Batavia grades on the spot have once again reached attractive levels, one dealer here noted last week. The present soft tone is attributed by the dealer to the fact that the market is in a slow season. A factor in this is that progress is slow in developing trade on Saigons with Vietnam. It is clear, the dealer said, that the first arrivals will probably not be here before early August. Prices are well over the Batavian level, and therefore, should have little or no effect on the prices of this Cassia.

Nutmeg—This material climbed higher on spot again last week, dealers here reported, listing for as high as $2.20 per pound for East Indian material and nearly as high for West Indian nutmegs. The movement lead some dealers to draw an analogy between the present and the previous abrupt advances made when heavy damages to crop at source radically shortened the potential of last year's crop. However, the aftermath of such movement last time was the heavy footed downward movement that prevailed throughout the early months of this year, resultant of demand weakened through the excessively high listings. At present, some dealers fear that if upward movement should continue, despite the fact that an actual shortage does exist, buyers may again curtail their demand in order to combat the high quotes.

Pepper—Fractions were added to nearby levels last week, a dealer here suggested. A firm undertone, he said, persists in the market. Confidence in nearby values has grown out of the knowledge that reports of light shipments from both Singapore and India during April are correct. Reserve stocks in New York have been whittled down to the lowest levels in several years. There can be little change in the overall supply picture until the second half of June.

The advance in the market, the dealer said, has provided an opportunity to import pepper from Singapore and India, but the bulk of these purchases will not relieve the spot situation until about the middle of next month. At the same time, very little is heard of newcrop Sarawak, and no pressure to sell forward shipping positions is noticeable from origin. As a result, trading in future positions is pretty well at a standstill. From the look of things, this will continue to be the case until Sarawak offerings are received in quantity.

Vanilla Beans—This material advanced once again last week, dealers here reported, as further information from source continued to report a shortage of material there. The new listing for vanilla beans, of Bourbon quality is 10c. more than was previously quoted or $8.35 per pound. Information from Madagascar, according to one source, continues to assert that stocks are diminishing there with little or no hope for immediate replacement.

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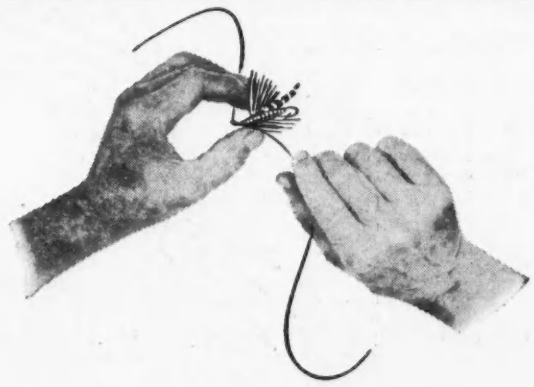

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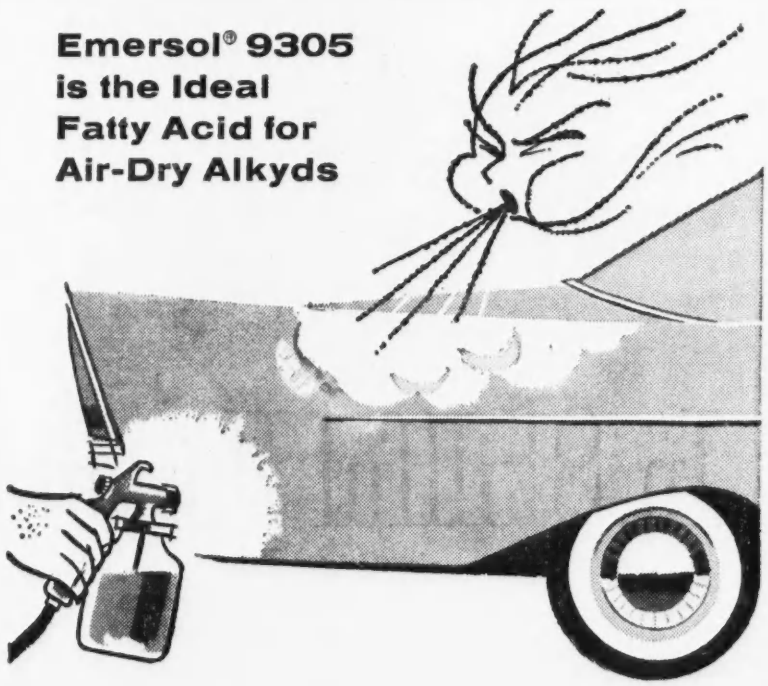

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Coatings Materials

Prices of lead pigments last week followed the basic metal in a further decline of ½ cent per pound. Meanwhile, makers of zinc oxide were deferring action in connection with price reductions totaling 2 cents per pound in zinc metal. The new schedule for lead pigments makes 95 percent red lead 17¼ cents per pound in carlots, litharge 16¼ cents per pound in carlots, and orange mineral 20½ cents per pound in less than carlots. Price weakness in these materials was attributed to termination of the government's bartering program and uncertainty as to the future of its domestic stockpiling program. Also, in some quarters it was felt that commercial sales of the metals had been running below expectation because consumers were cutting down on inventory. One maker of zinc oxide said last week that unless zinc shows some sign of recovering part of its 2 cents per pound loss, the oxides will be moved down proportionally.

In contrast to the oxides, zinc dust has been moving promptly with the metal and following last week's ½ cent decline is now 2 cents per pound under the previous quotation. Material is 15½ cents per pound in carlots, and 16½ cent per pound in smaller shipments.

Prices of standard aluminum paste were steady and unchanged at the substantially lower levels posted recently. Refined paste and powder were considered in an unstable position owing to the decline in standard paste.

The price of casein was reported a shade firmer at 22¾ cents to 23½ cents per pound for future delivery. Spot material was selling generally at 23½ cents. The end of the flush season in the Argentine gave the market a strong tone in spite of only routine interest on the part of American buyers. According to reports received last week, the casein tariff bills are still making their way through a congressional committee. There was no certainty as to when they would be submitted to congress for a final vote.

Shipments of coatings were valued at $130,966,000 in March as against only $112,467,000 in February, it was reported last week. Production though was slightly lower at 41,457,000 gallons as against 42,731,000 gallons in February.

Price Trends

Advanced

Casein, imp., Arg., ¼c. per lb.
Litharge, ½c. per lb.
Orange mineral, ½c. per lb.
Red lead, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Zinc dust, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 18, 1956
100.75	100.77	100.77	100.08

For Current Prices see Page 9

Prime Pigments

Aluminum Paste, Powder—Shipments of atomized and grained powder totaled 683,000 pounds in the month of March, according to a report issued by the Bureau of the Census. This figure compares with 680,000 pounds reported for February and 721,000 pounds for March 1956. Shipments of flaked powder amounted to 390,000 pounds, as against 426,000 pounds in February and 472,000 pounds in March 1956. Shipments of paste advanced to 1,117,000 pounds from the previous month's total of 821,000 pounds, but were lower than the 1,319,000 pounds shipped in March 1956, the Bureau noted.

Prices of standard paste were unchanged last week at the lower level that was recently established. Powder and refined paste were considered unsettled because of the weak position of standard paste.

Antimony Oxide—Imports of antimony oxide for consumption within the United States totaled 1,479 short tons, valued at $635,808 in 1956, as reported by the Bureau of Mines in its annual summary of antimony consumption. In comparison, 1955 imports amounted to 2,210 short tons valued at $926,312, while figures for 1954 came to 1,476 short tons, valued at $645,057.

Chrome Colors—The Census Bureau has reported the following figures for 1955 shipments of the various chrome colors:—chrome green (chrome yellow and iron blue), 6,302 short tons valued at $4,739,000; chrome oxide green, 9,037 short tons, $6,392,000; chrome yellow and orange, 25,969 short tons, $15,470,000; molybdate chrome orange, 5,976 short tons, $5,018,000; and zinc yellow, 6,122 short tons, $3,136,000. With exception of chrome green, all materials showed a substantial advance over the 1954 level.

Routine buying interest was encountered last week with prices steady and unchanged at quotations established last December. Supply was ample for trade requirements.

Iron Blue—Output of iron blues in 1955 amounted to 4,725 short tons valued at $4,495,000, as recently reported by the Bureau of the Census. During the previous year production had 4,642 short tons, valued at $4,183,000.

Lead Pigments—This group of pigments last week followed the basic metal in a further decline of ½c. per pound. The new schedule makes 95 percent red lead 17½c. per pound in carlots, litharge 16½c. per pound in carlots, and orange mineral 20½c. per pound in less than carlots. Price weakness was attributed to termination of bartering by the American government for foreign metal and uncertainty as to continuation of the domestic stockpiling program. In addition, some observers felt that sales to industry had been below par this season because consumers had cut down on inventory.

Titanium Dioxide—According to a final summary issued by the Bureau of the Census, titanium dioxide production totaled 422,950 short tons, valued at $203,559,000, in the year 1955. For the preceding year production was reported at 363,010 short tons, valued at $175,661,000. Some idea of the growth that has taken place in this market is given by a comparison with the 1952 total of 276,820,000 tons valued at $124,609,000.

This material has been the strongest item in the current spring market. The 1c. advance that was posted in February has been firmly held. Meanwhile declines have been reported in copper oxide, red lead, aluminum paste and zinc dust.

Zinc Dust—With the news that zinc metal had declined another ½c. per pound producers promptly posted a similar reduction in zinc dust, making quotations 15½c. per pound in carlots and 16½c. per pound in less than carlots.

Zinc Oxide—As of last Friday these pigments were still holding at prior levels despite the 2c. per pound reduction in the price of zinc.

Miscellaneous

Casein—Last week's price was a shade firmer at 22¾c. to 23½c. per pound for future shipment. Material in the spot market was generally moving at 23½c. per pound.

The market's current strength is based on the approaching end of the flush sea-

Coatings, Shipments, Output: March

	Factory shipments Dollars		Reported production Gallons	
	March	February	March	February
Trade sales	$75,588,000	$62,336,000	20,916,000	23,785,000
Industrial sales, total	58,378,000	50,131,000	20,127,000	18,530,000
Paint and varnish	41,402,000	36,865,000	15,210,000	13,762,000
Lacquer	13,976,000	13,266,000	4,917,000	4,768,000
Overall totals	$130,966,000	$112,467,000	*41,457,000	*42,731,000

Total sales, January-March: $350,335,000.

* Detail does not add to total because some respondents reported only total production without indicating allocation as to trade or industrial sales.

Coatings Materials

son in the Argentine, together with good consuming interest in Europe. Demand on the local scene is still only moderate and is restricted to immediate requirements.

According to reports received last week, the casein tariff bills are still being reviewed in committee. There was no certainty as to when they would be voted on in congress.

Glue—The following figures compiled by the Bureau of the Census indicate total production, shipments and stocks of bone and hide glue for the year 1956 with 1955 figures shown for comparison:

Production

	1955	1956
Hide glue, total	52,126	57,043
Low grade	18,495	22,902
Medium grade	14,885	16,568
High grade	10,918	11,934
Extra high grade	7,828	5,638
Bone, glue total	62,652	59,389
Green	48,845	48,551
Extracted	13,807	10,838
Glue total	114,778	116,431

Shipments

Hide, glue total	59,075	57,681
Low grade	23,345	21,837
Medium grade	16,256	16,232
High grade	11,143	12,606
Extra high grade	8,331	7,006
Bone, glue total	63,836	60,439
Green	48,236	48,489
Extracted	15,600	11,950
Glue, total	122,911	118,120

Stocks (December 31)

Hide, glue, total	21,324	20,686
Low grade	5,819	6,884
Medium grade	5,680	6,017
High grade	5,963	5,291
Extra high grade	3,862	2,494
Bone, glue, total	11,313	10,262
Green	8,324	8,386
Extracted	2,989	1,876
Glue, total	32,637	30,948

Natural Resins

Copal Gum—Revised prices of a week ago were fully maintained in last week's trading. Most grades of copal gum were moving briskly for immediate requirements, but little action was noted in futures.

Dammer Gum—A steady volume of business was reported against unchanged quotations. Singapore grades are listed at 44¼c. to 47c. per pound for No. 1, 32c. to 34c. per pound for No. 2, and 17c. to 19c. per pound for No. 3 dust. Siam material is 44¼c. to 47c. per pound in cases.

Shellac—This market continued to show a steady tone last week. All quotations were maintained at the lower levels established a few weeks ago. Orange grade quotations are 39c to 41c. per pound for lemon No. 1, 37c. per pound for No. 2, and 36c. per pound for superfine. TN is quoted nominally at 35c. per pound.

Unchanged listings of refined shellac are 50c. per pound for bonedry in 2,500 bag lots and 60c. per pound for refined material. Smaller lots are 1c. to 2c. per pound higher.

Naval Stores

Pine Gum—For the week ended May 4, the average price per barrel of crude pine gum was reported at $25.36, as compared with $25.33 during the previous week and $27.32 a year ago. The volume of gum deliveries to plants was 14,750 barrels, as against 13,393 the previous week and 13,666 a year ago. Average per barrel content was 11.06 gallons of turpentine and 299.1 pounds of rosin. Gum grading percentages were as follows: WW, 11; WG, 32; N, 26; M, 18; and K and below, 13.

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. May 10	Mon. May 13	Tues. May 14	Wed. May 15	Thur. May 16
Drums—					
K	$7.47§	...	$7.40	...	...
M	7.55	...	7.47	...	...
N	...	...	7.65	...	$7.52
WG	8.19§	...	...	...	...
WW	8.21§	...	...	$8.165	...
Bags—					
M	...	...	7.25	...	...
N	...	...	7.30	...	...
WG	...	...	7.85	...	...
WW	...	...	8.10§	...	...

Tankcars (for week ended May 10)—
WG, $7.55; M or better, $7.11§

Sales, USDA

1,292*	240*¹	616*	898*	80*

New York

(Per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)

WW, $10.30; WG, $9.90; N, $9.25; B through M, $9.00

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.549§	.55	.5525	...	.546
Sales	28,000¶	16,000¶	4,000¶	...	12,000¶

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 66c.; l.c.l., 82c.

* Drums equivalent. ¶ Gallons. § Average price. ¹ Sales confined to export.

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INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Meyer Materials, Inc., 5305 No. Keystone
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LOS ANGELES, CAL. — Harwick Standard Chemical Co., of Cal., 1248 Wholesale St.
MEMPHIS, TENN.—Thompson-Hayward Chemical Co., 493 N. Front St.
MONACA (PITTSBURGH), PA. — R. L. Weaton, c/o St. Joseph Lead Co.
NORTH LITTLE ROCK, ARK. — Thompson-Hayward Chemical Co., P. O. Box 413
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.—Thompson-Hayward Chemical Co., 828 W. Second St.
OMAHA, NEB. — Thompson-Hayward Chemical Co., 1110 S. Fourth St.
PORTLAND, ORE.—Cordano Chemical Co., 56 S. E. Belmont St.
ST. LOUIS, MO.—J. E. Niehaus & Co., Inc., 3419-21 Gratiot St.
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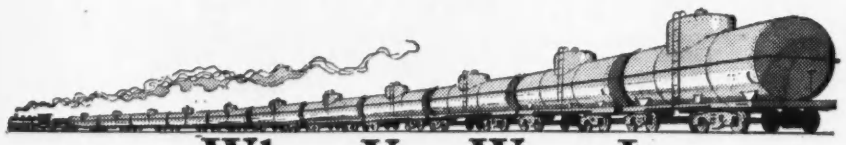

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New York AIC Will Fete Clifford Rassweiler June 6

Dr. Clifford F. Rassweiler, president-elect of the American Chemical Society and vice-chairman of the board, Johns-Manville Corporation, New York, has been named to receive the 1957 honor scroll of the New York chapter of the American Institute of Chemists.

The award, annually made to a chemist in the New York area who has made an outstanding contribution to the chemical profession, will be presented at the chapters' annual dinner on Thursday, June 6, at the Commodore hotel, New York.

Dr. Rassweiler joined Johns-Manville as director of research and development in 1941 after seventeen years with the research organization of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. He was elected vice-chairman of the boards of Johns-Manville in February, 1951, in addition to his responsibilities as vice-president for research and development, a post to which he was appointed in 1942.

Plastics in Roof Construction Building Conference Theme

The Building Research Institute, the technical society for the building industry, will hold the fourth meeting of its plastics study group at Washington University in St. Louis, Mo., September 17 and 18.

The meeting, open to BRI members and non-members alike, will have as its theme "Plastic Materials for Roof Construction" that have been used and are being used successfully throughout the nation. Reports on actual costs will be presented on completed field installations of plastics used as vapor barriers, insulation, flashing, roof surfacing materials and skylights.

Soybean Groups Will Hold Combined Meetings in August

The annual combined meetings of the American Soybean Association and the National Soybean Processors Association will be held at the Leamington hotel, Minneapolis, Minn., August 26 to 28.

The annual business meeting of the processor association will be August 26, and the thirty-seventh annual convention of the American Soybean Association, the producers' group, on the following two days.

Exhibit space adjacent to the meeting hall will be available to business firms serving the soybean industry.

Eastman Kodak Elects

Harmar Brereton was elected vice-president and general counsel of Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y. William F. Shepard was elected secretary and Ira C. Werle assistant secretary. Messrs. Shepard and Werle were also appointed assistant general counsel. Mr. Brereton succeeds Milton K. Robinson as general counsel, and Mr. Shepard succeeds Mr. Robinson as secretary. Mr. Robinson retired last month.

Drug Law Meeting

—Continued from page 7

be discussed by C. A. Morrell, Director of Food and Drug Directorate, Canadian Department of National Health and Welfare.

FTC control of false advertising of foods, drugs and cosmetics will be discussed by Charles A. Sweeny, project attorney in the bureau of investigation of FTC.

Harold Kautz, secretary of the council of pharmacy and chemistry of American Medical Association, will open the afternoon session.

A panel discussion on the federal food, drug and cosmetic act will be held by Edward Brown Williams, Richard G. Moser, Vincent A. Kleinfeld, and Bradshaw Mintener.

Michael F. Markel and Melvin E. Mensor will discuss state food, drug and cosmetic laws.

William F. Weigel will discuss state legislation restricting sale of drugs, after which there will be a floor discussion, unfinished business, and adjournment.

Food Law

—Continued from page 7

Wright scientific adviser to the British Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and Dr. E. J. Miller, chemist in the plant pathology laboratory in the British Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

The afternoon program will be on "Control of Chemical Additives in Food, With Special Reference to Antibiotics."

Papers will be presented by Dr. Henry Welch, director of the division of antibiotics in FDA; Dr. Morrell, with Dr. F. S. Thatcher, chief of the microbiology laboratory in the Canadian Department of National Health and Welfare, and Dr. A. L. Bacharach, chairman of Sous-Commission on antibiotics in food appointed by the Commission Internationale des Industries Agricoles and Bureau International Permanent de Chimie Analytique.

The session in the evening will be devoted largely to social activities.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Trend of edible vegetable oils continued downward last week. Prices broke sharply reflecting liquidation in futures and lack of important export business. Domestic demand also was slow. Soybean, cottonseed and corn oils dropped ½ cent per pound. The exception was peanut which advanced another ½ cent as a result of limited stocks due to the withdrawal of offers of peanuts for crushing by the government until August 1. Crude coconut oil and copra were easier and fractionally lower. Cash lard also declined sharply, which improved buying at the lower levels. Tallow and greases were irregular. Better grades of tallow were irregular and unchanged while No. 1 tallow was advanced fractionally. Yellow grease also was higher due to heavy short covering for export. Light oleo stearine stocks due to reduced production were practically cleared from the market, with sales reported at an advance of 1 cent per pound.

Strength of imported castor oil continued to feature industrial oils and trading in Brazilian oil took place at another fractional advance. Steady advance of this grade has increased demand for domestic castor grades and also stiffened quotations. Linseed oil demand continued restricted to fill-in needs, but prices remained steady due to decline of linseed meal. Trading in tung oil was spotty, but the market remained steady at prevailing quotations. Sellers were not pressing sales and preferred to await decision of the Tariff Commission concerning tung oil import quotas. Crude menhaden oil continued nominal due to lack of trading. Buyers and sellers were said to be ¼ cent per pound apart.

Linseed meal was easier and off $1.50 per ton. Cottonseed meal also declined $1.50 per ton, while soybean meal remained unchanged and in fair demand.

Price Trends

Advanced

Castor oil, No. 1, Brazilian, ¼c. per lb.
Cocoa butter, 1c. per lb.
Grease, yellow, ¼c. per lb.
Oleo stearine, 1c. per lb.
Peanut oil, crude, ½c. per lb.
Refd., ½c. per lb.
Tallow, No. 1, ¼c. per lb.

Reduced

Coconut oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Copra, $2 per ton.
Corn oil, crude, ½c. per lb.
Refd., ½c. per lb.
Cottonseed meal, $1.50 per ton.
Cottonseed oil, crude, ½c. per lb.
Refd., ½c. per lb.
Lard, cash, 7 10c. per lb.
Linseed meal, $1 per ton.
Oleic acid, elaine, ¾c. per lb.
Soybean oil, crude, ⅝c. per lb.
Refd., ⅝c. per lb.
Tallow, bleachable, fancy, ¼c. per lb.
Prime ⅛c. per lb.

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 18, 1956
Comparative Price Indexes (100=1949 average)			
117.00	117.95	118.91	119.57

For Current Prices see Page 9

Vegetable Oils

Castor—This market continued on a firm basis reflecting the higher cost of imported oil. Brazilian continued firm and No. 1 was advanced to 21¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery, with trading thereat. Trading in domestic grades improved at unchanged prices.

Coconut—Trading was reported spotty. Crude was easy and sold at 11½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, May-June shipment. Tankcars were nominal at 12½c. to 12⅝c., New York basis.

Corn—Market was easier with competing oils. Crude was lower, and sold at 12¾c. tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined declined to 16.41c. per pound, tankcars, prompt delivery.

Cottonseed—Futures were weaker due to heavy liquidation which caught stop loss orders. Prices were fractionally lower and reached new lows for this move. Trading was active and mixed. Some buying for export helped the check the decline in July. May tenders increased to 165 contracts and were taken chiefly by exporters. May option expired relatively steady. Consuming interest in cash oil was slow. Refined salad was lower with crude and dropped to 16c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Crude cottonseed oil was quiet and lower. Tankcars were quoted nominally at 12⅝c. per pound, in the southeast and Valley; 12⅜c., Waco and 12¼c., Lubbock.

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, May 17, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per pound		
May	112	15.07	14.81	Expired
July	989	15.21	14.58	14.95S
Sept.	238	14.90	14.56	14.78S
Oct.	54	14.63	14.35	14.57S
Dec.	48	14.54	14.26	14.54S
Mar.	32	14.60	14.33	14.40@14.50
May (1958)	40	14.50	14.30	14.40@14.50
July (1958)	1	14.40	14.40	14.35@14.50

Total sales and switches, 1,514 contracts.

Linseed—This market was still in the doldrums. Consumers restricted demand to fill-in needs. However, withdrawals against existing contracts continued in good request. Raw oil was offered at 12.7c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis, May-July delivery and 13c., exwarehouse.

Flaxseed—Trading continued slow. Offerings still scarce.

Minneapolis.—Trading in cash flaxseed was extremely dull, offerings almost negligible and crusher interest lagging. Bids remained at $3.15 a bushel, spot and to-arrive, basis Minneapolis, and crushers with low balances were able to obtain occasional parcels at that level. Flow of flaxseed to Minneapolis was at a rapid pace, consisting mostly of government holdings moving from country storage. Crushers awaited tenders of CCC seed to cover sales made contingent on its availability. Flax seeding in the Northwest was temporarily interrupted by rain, but the moisture was welcome. Seeding in Minnesota is about 50 percent completed, with South Dakota at about 40 percent. North Dakota, which normally runs several weeks behind, reported about 10 percent completed. Only 6 cars of flaxseed traded in the spot market, and to-arrive bookings totaled 9 cars and 1,400 bushels. Receipts of flaxseed totaled 625 cars (535 for CCC), compared with 128 cars last year. Shipments amounted to 36 cars, against 119 a year ago.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:

	Receipts 1956-57	Receipts 1955-56	Shipments 1956-57
Past week	1,125,000	224,000	64,800
Since Sept. 1	18,709,000	23,551,500	2,751,200

Oiticica—Business was light and spotty. Tankcars were maintained at 17¼c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery. Drums were held at 18¾c. to 19c. per pound, according to quantity.

Olive—Buying interest was confined to small lots for actual needs. Tunisian oil on spot was unchanged at $3 to $3.10 per gallon, drums, duty paid, and at $73 per 100 kilos, drums, c. and f. New York. Argentine oil was offered at $68 per 100 kilos, drums, c. and f. New York, June-July shipment. Greek oil export offerings have been absorbed abroad and offers were temporarily unavailable for shipment to the United States.

Palm—Small drum lots moved for actual needs. Prices were unchanged at 15¼c. to 16¼c. per pound drums spot as to quantity. Tankcars were named at 13c. per pound, New York, June-July delivery.

Peanut—Limited stocks stiffened crude and market was higher. Tankcars were sold at 15½c. per pound, f.o.b. mills. Refined oil was lifted to 19c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt edlivery. The government has announced that peanuts would not be sold for crushing until August 1 unless the quality of the peanuts in storage deteriorates.

The Department of Agriculture has amplified its earlier statement of sales policy regarding Commodity Credit Corporation carryover stocks of 1956-crop peanuts. Any peanuts carried over by CCC into the marketing year which begins August 1, 1957, offered for sale for edible use will be sold at prices not less than 105 percent of the 1956- or 1957-crop support price, whichever is higher, plus actual carrying charges to the date of sale or October 1, 1957, whichever is earlier; also peanuts in shelled form will be sold on a similar basis but with minimum prices reflecting also the additional costs of shelling, transporting, and storing in shelled form. The department pointed out that

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Saponification No.	204-211	204-210	206-210	206-210
Color 5¼-in. Lov.	20Y/2R	2.5Y/.5R	1.5Y/.5R	1.3Y/0.4R
Titer °F.	126-128	129-130	130-132	130-133
Titer °C.	52.8-53.5	53.7-54.2	54.4-55.5	54.4-56
Iodine Value	8-12	5-7	2.5 Max.	1. Max.
Approx. Ratio Stearic-Palmitic	45/55	45/55	45/55	45/55
Ash Parts/Million	.....	10 Max.	10 Max.	10 Max.

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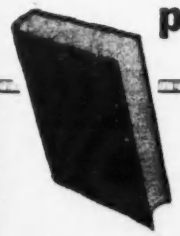

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

1956-crop peanuts carried over by CCC should assure adequate edible supplies in the event of a short crop in 1957. If not needed for edible use, stocks can be diverted at the appropriate time to other uses. The price support on 1957-crop peanuts was recently announced at a minimum national average level of $221.40 per ton.

Rapeseed—This market was quiet and unchanged. Refined was quoted nominally at 18¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Soybean—Crude was sold and offered at 11⅜c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur, May through June. Refined salad was lower at 14⅛c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Soybean Oil Futures

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, May 17, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per pound		
May	16	11.35	11.28	11.28S
July	4	11.48	11.40	11.39@11.41
Sept.	11	11.28	11.02	11.01@11.10

Total sales, 31 contracts.

Tung—Trading was spotty, but market remained firm at 22¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis, with trading thereat. Drums were maintained at 23¾c. to 24¼c. per pound, spot according to quantity.

Miscellaneous

Castor Beans—India's Ministry of Agriculture final estimate of the 1956-57 castor seed acreage was 1,403,000 acres and production at 129,000 tons. This compared with the 1955-56 revised estimate of 1,408,000 acres and production 124,000 tons.

Imports of castor beans, and castor oil, at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:

	Pounds	
	Beans	Oil
Last week		1,686,000
Previous week		1,176,000
Corresponding week, 1956	761,850	1,850,000
Total this year	10,763,200	42,404,000
Corresponding period, 1956	18,659,050	28,483,000

Copra—Shipments were easier due to lower ocean freight rates for shipment from the Philippines. Prompt shipment was quoted at $158 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Fats and Greases

Greases—This market was steady. Yellow grease was firmer due to short covering for export. Tankcars were advanced 7½c. per pound, delivered. Choice white all hog also was firm at 9¼c. to 9⅜c., same basis.

Lard—Prices broke sharply with the weakness of edible vegetable oils. Trading was reported quite active on a scale downward. Cash lard was declined to 12.30c. per pound, Chicago.

Oleo Oil—Trading was reported spotty. Extra was unchanged at 18¾c. to 19c. per pound, drums, as to quantity and seller. Oleo stearine was sold up with trading reported up to 14½c. per pound, drums.

Tallow—Business was reported less active. Higher grades were unchanged while No. 1 was higher. Bleachable fancy was quoted at 8c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; prime, 7¾c.; special, 7½c. and No. 1, at 7½c. Edible was quoted at 12¼c., same basis. Guaranteed fancy was offered at 9⅜c., drums, f.a.s. and 8⅜c., f.o.b. steamer.

Tallow Futures

Sales and prices of bleachable tallow futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, May 17, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per pound		
July	1	8.10	8.10	8.05@8.10

Total sale, 1.

Fish Oils

Cod—This market was quiet, but prices were unchanged and well held. Prompt shipments were offered at 11c. per pound, drums, as to quantity.

Menhaden Crude—Slow export inquiry continued to affect this market. Domestic business also was reported inactive. Tankcars were quoted at 8¼c. per pound, works and 8½c., f.o.b. steamer. Refined oil demand was confined to fill-in needs. All grades were quotably unchanged. Light pressed oil was offered at 11½c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Production of crude menhaden during January and February totaled 19,600 gallons against 49,930 gallons for the same period last year, it was reported by Fish and Wildlife Service.

Fatty Acids

Consuming demand for fatty acids was reported moderate, chiefly for prompt delivery. Prices were unchanged and steady, except white elaine oleic acid which was reduced ¾c. per pound in some directions. Single distilled oleic was unchanged. Vegetable fatty acids also were steady, reflecting the scarcity and firmness of acidulated vegetable oils.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—This market continued quiet and prices were lower. Buying interest was still limited to nearby requirements. Forty-one percent declined to $51 per ton sacked Memphis; $56 Alabama; $58 Georgia and South Carolina mills for May shipment.

Linseed Meal—Market easy and lower. Business slow.

Minneapolis.—Demand for linseed meal was light and supplies were not plentiful. Market was easy and lower. Anticipation of resumed crusher operations upon completion of export business in linseed oil provided additional bearish influence. Shipping directions were slow. Extracted linseed meal, 34 percent protein, was quoted at $55 to $56 per bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis for prompt shipment. August September was offered at $50.50. Expeller 32 percent protein, was quoted at $57 for May shipment; $56 for June August.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:

	1956-57	1955-56
Past week	8,280,000	12,600,000
Since Sept. 1	486,040,000	589,150,000

Peanut Meal—Bulk of meal stocks has been sold for export and additional supplies are not expected to become available until peanuts are offered for crushing. Last sales posted on forty-five percent were at $46 per ton sacked f.o.b. Georgia and Alabama shipping points.

Soybean Meal—Trading continued spotty. Forty-four percent was held at $45 to $46 per ton bulk Decatur, May through September shipment, although most of the trading was on a bid basis slightly below asking prices. Mississippi Valley forty-four percent was offered from $46 to $47 per ton bulk f.o.b. Valley points for May shipment.

Waxes

Little movement was noted in vegetable waxes last week as consumers continued to limit purchases to actual needs. Carnauba wax was maintained at current quotations, due the firmness of the Brazilian market, despite spotty demand. No. 3 Ceara crude ranged from 71c. to 72c. per pound, spot as to quantity. Yellow grades remained the firmest on the list. Refined carnauba remained unchanged and well held. Interest in crude beeswax replacements lagged and African was nominal around 64c. per pound, New York basis, for prompt shipment. Other crude beeswax grares were inactive, also entirely nominal. Refined beeswax was quotably unchanged. While trading in candelilla was light, both crude and refined were held at former levels.

US Gets $50 Million

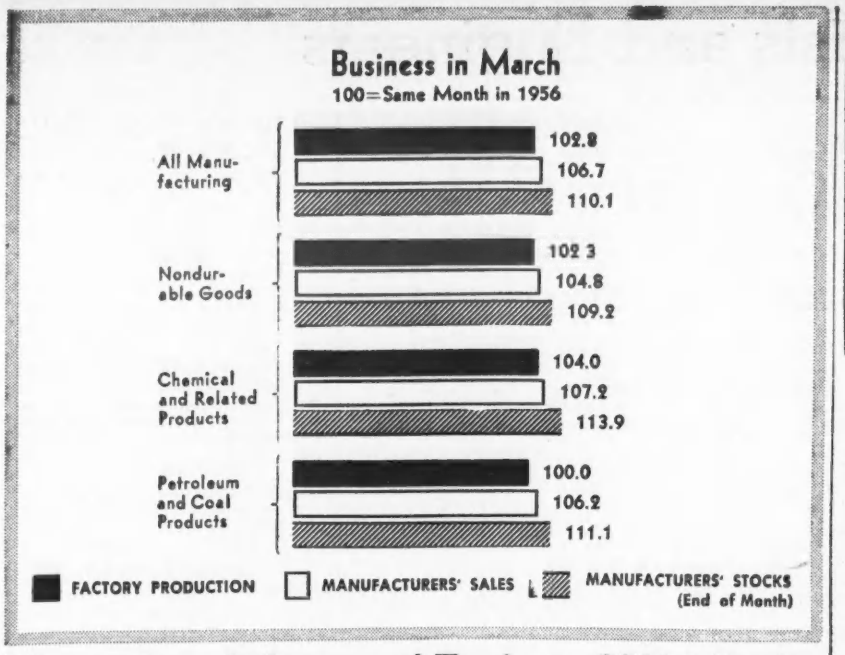
—Continued from page 5

based on US licenses are conservatively estimated to sell for $1 billion annually and provide about $30 million of annual income to US chemical process companies, he said.

Processes have also been purchased from Western Europe by North American companies at an increasing rate since 1951, most of which have been based on inventions rather than complete "know-how." It is expected that in a decade the technical flow will be about equal in both directions, according to Dr. Aries.

US chemical process companies now receive $20 million annually from Japan for stock participation, the sale of "know-how" and patent licensing. The term "technical currency" has been adopted to explain the policy of international exchange of processes.

In view of heavy taxation throughout the world and the tremendous demand for good processes, he pointed out that money alone (even dollars) is not enough for international process acquisition. It is supplemented, he said, by other processes or improvements in barter-type operations.



'Hazardous Substances' Topic at CSMA Parley

—*Continued from page 7*

Rate of Development of Water Resistance," "Maintenance and Treatment of Concrete Floors," "Recent Developments in Emulsifiable Polyethylene," "Comparative Study of Oleic Acid vs. Various Tall Oil Fatty Acids as Emulsifier Components in Typical Wax Emulsion Formulas."

During the afternoon session the automotive division will hear these papers: "Meaning of the SAE 70R Specifications," "State Enforcement and Quality Control," "State Legislation and Trends," "Merchandising of SAE Fluids," "Manufacturing of Brake Fluids" and "Aluminum Radiators."

Papers for Insecticide Division

The insecticide division will hear these papers: "Current Problems and Requirements Concerning Military Pesticides," "Rodent Control in Relation to the Food Industry," "Chemicals in Built-In Protection Against Termites."

The program on Wednesday will start out with officers' reports and a paper on "The Labeling Dilemma and the Way Out," by Da. A. Haldane Gee, of Foster D. Snell, Inc.

The luncheon session will be addressed by George M. Busso, of International Business Machines, Inc., who will speak on "Process of Management Development."

A joint session of the aerosol and insecticide divisions will hear these papers in the afternoon: "Aerosol Containers," "Aerosol Propellants," "Aerosol Valves," "Aerosol Filling," "Aerosol Marketing," "Consumer Viewpoint Toward Aerosols," "Liquified Gas Insecticide Formulas," "The Effect of the NAIDM and CSMA as Well as Government Regulatory Bodies on the Aerosol Industry."

These papers will be presented before a joint session of the automotive and the waxes and floor finishes division: "Measuring Shock Resistance of Paste Wax," "Fluid Mixing in Chemical Specialties Manufacturing," "The Merchandising of Floor Waxes and Automotive Waxes" and "Radioactive Tracer Testing of Auto Wax Thickness and Durability."

The disinfectant and sanitizers division will hear, "Self Sterilizing Surfaces" and other papers.

Papers to be presented before the soap, detergent and sanitary chemical products division will include "Waterless Hand Cleaners and Prevention of Dermatitis" and "Industrial Waterless Hand Cleaners From the Public Health Standpoint." This will be followed by a panel discussion on "Developing Markets for Detergent Materials in the Soap and Specialty Industry."

Paint Making

—*Continued from page 3*

operations, either from the standpoint of national security or national policy.

Over the years, the industry succeeded in getting the department to cut back operations to where it was producing only the sh'pbottom paint which, until recently, the department insisted it would have to continue because it involves a secret formula and processes that private industry could not carry out.

This argument had to be abandoned about a year ago when the department released the specifications to industry on a trial basis and industry showed that it could beat them. It is estimated that this is a market for three to four million gallons annually.

The brief announcement on the closing of the plants stated that "the action is being taken in compliance with the government policy of not competing with private enterprise when industry is capable of providing materials and services on a competetive basis."

"Currently, forty-three persons are employed at the Mare Island plant and forty-four at the Norfolk plant. In addition, four employees are engaged in research and development activities at the Norfolk plant.

"These operations will be discontinued at a rate which will provide maximum employment rights to the personnel concerned and effect the most economical

Nickel Supply

—*Continued from page 3*

solution" is to provide more nickel, but admitted that this will take time and added that it will require more attention and effort than the government agencies are currently devoting to it.

The report said that currently, there are several price standards in the nickel market. "These include the black market, the gray market, the government premium-priced market, and Inco's (International Nickel Company of Canada) contract market price," it was stated.

It defined black market nickel as that obtained or sold through illegal use of defense rated orders which it said ranged in price from 74 cents a pound to $3 a pound.

The gray market was described as the market for any and all nickel sold above Inco's established market price. It said this included nickel imports from Japan, Germany and other foreign sources.

The report said that "the role of the government should be in the direction of insuring" that there is a free market in nickel in which the smaller producers of nickel products are permitted to compete for their proportionate share. The committee called for strengthening of compliance and enforcement of the defense rated order system.

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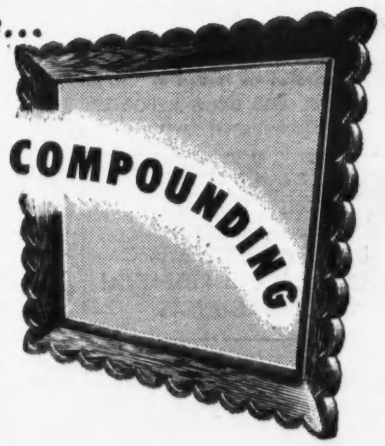

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—*Continued from page 5*

lines which appear to have outstanding growth potential. The businesses which Dewey & Almy brought to Grace consist largely of products essential to the packaging industry. Thus they serve one of the most dynamic sectors of the American economy. Another field which could be characterized in the same terms is the petroleum industry and there the Davison Division is the outstanding supplier of synthetic catalysts, the demand for which grows with each increase in the octane rating of the gasolines the public buys," Mr. Grace went on.

"We are proud of our Grace Chemical Division's Memphis operation. First, its management constructed from the ground up a new plant using untried chemical processes. They brought them into successful production and equally important, they created a marketing organization that has been successful in selling the full capacity of the plant despite a country-wide surplus of ammonia.

"In another fast growing chemical field, that of plastics, our Baton Rouge plant for the production of high-density polyethylene will go on stream this summer. Experience already gained in the semi-works plant, which has been operating for several months, and in the Polymer Chemicals Division's laboratories at Clifton, N. J., has confirmed the exceptional properties of this versatile plastic material which we have named 'GREX.'

"Its attractiveness can be measured by the number of other companies that have planned to enter this field, and it is probable that some over-capacity will exist until such time as consumers develop more uses for what we believe to be a superior basic material.

"A considerable part of our chemical business is in products for agriculture. This is a less attractive area than the others which I have described. The inadequate performance of agricultural chemicals in the last two years represents, we believe, a low point, and in the normal fluctuations of this business, it does not appear unreasonable to expect improvement. Moreover, as we continue to grow, the proportionate influence of agricultural chemicals on our earnings diminishes," Mr. Grace reported.

Combining Know-How

"A further advantage of our growing position in chemicals is the benefit which we can derive by combining our chemical know-how with our Latin American experience. Already we have chemical ventures in Brazil and Peru. Many similar opportunities appear to exist in the rapidly developing economies of South America.

"Our venture into oil exploration and drilling in Libya has aroused the interest of many people. In our annual report we outlined the terms of our agreement with Texas Gulf Producing and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Libyan American Oil. The first test well we drilled was abandoned in January of this year after reaching 9,500 feet, and I'm sure you will have noted that $1.2 million of expenses of this project were absorbed in 1956. Drilling on the second well is underway and has now reached 2,200 feet.

"Almost all of the major international oil companies as well as some of the leading independents also have concessions in Libya. Partly as a result of the Suez crisis, their interest in this area has been heightened and their exploration programs are being accelerated. We understand that several of these firms will commence drilling shortly near our concessions along the coast. Naturally, the operations of these other companies in the vicinity of our acreage should prove helpful to our own program," Mr. Grace pointed out.

American-Marietta Company Acquires Assets of Guardite

American-Marietta Company, Chicago, through the acquisition of Guardite Incorporated, has become a supplier of processing machinery for the tobacco industry. Through Guardite, American-Marietta also entered another field, that of producing specialized equipment for environmental research.

Other activities of Guardite include the design and custom production of a wide range of industrial machinery and the manufacture of equipment for foundries.

Under terms of the purchase agreement, all of Guardite's assets were transferred to American-Marietta in exchange for Preferred and Common shares.

Pest Control Association Tells Results of Election

The National Pest Control Association has elected Myron W. Smith president. J. C. Redd has been elected vice-president, and Harold Schnorrenberg has been named secretary-treasurer.

The executive board consists of Myron W. Smith, chairman, and I. B. Carncross, Jacques J. Hess, H. K. Steckel and J. Harvey Sturgeon.

The association has set the time for its 1957 annual convention at Louisville, Ky. The meeting will run from Monday, October 21 through Thursday, October 24.

Meyer, Intermountain, Names Thos. Cushing to New Post

Wilson & Geo. Meyer & Co., Intermountain, has promoted Thomas R. Cushing, to be sales manager of the firm with headquarters in Salt Lake City, Utah, where he will be in charge of that office.

Mr. Cushing for the past four years had been manager of the phosphatic fertilizer sales department of Wilson & Geo. Meyar & Co. in San Francisco, under the supervision of Mr. Waltz. At Salt Lake City he will succeed John R. Foster, who has resigned.

MCA Adds Two Members

Jefferson Lake Sulphur Company, New Orleans, La., and the industrial division of Lever Brothers Company, New York, have joined the Manufacturing Chemists' Association.

Butadiene Plan

—*Continued from page 3*

recommend, that the government experiment with producing butadiene from grain alcohol in order to ascertain costs.

Unit suggested that it might be possible to produce the butadiene from low-cost grain at a cost sufficiently low to supply the needs of the synthetic rubber industry and at the same time provide a new market for about 100 million bushels of grain annually.

Mr. Campbell said, however, that a large-scale experimental program of this nature by the government would be an unwarranted costly expense that would gain nothing.

He pointed out that the commercial feasibility of producing butadiene from alchol and petroleum was proved out during the war, and cost of operations are fully known.

"These costs," he said, "indicate that butadiene was produced from alcohol at substantially greater costs than that produced from petroleums. In the light of this background, your committee may wish to consider whether a new experimental program for that purpose is necessary."

He also opposed a provision of the bill for operating the program on a revolving fund basis. He said that the program should be financed by direct appropriations, and that any receipts should be deposited in the miscellaneous receipts accounts of the treasury.

Salt Water

—*Continued from page 3*

Badger multiple-effect evaporator, which appears to be further advanced than any other promising process, leads to the conclusion that, at best, under the department's schedule, it will be six or seven years before large-scale testing could get underway and that it would be a considerable time later, assuming very favorable results from the tests, before there would be any interest or demand for general use.

"The department estimates two years before it will be known whether large-scale testing is warranted. Such large-scale testing would require additional congressional authorization and this will take time.

"Another year—according to estimates given the committee—would be required for engineering design and other preconstruction activity and an additional two or three years would be required for construction.

"The committee cannot agree with the statements of either Secretary Aandahl or Mr. Jenkins with respect to the use of converted salt water for irrigation purposes because there just isn't any information to support them. For instance, Mr. Jenkins' statement that converted Pacific Ocean water might be used in the Colorado River Basin by exchange completely overlooks project economics and the value of water for irrigation purposes.

"The committee's experience in analyzing economic studies of irrigation projects in the Colorado River Basin and elsewhere indicates that the use of converted sea water for agricultural purposes is unlikely in the foreseeable future except perhaps for extremely high value crops near the source of supply.

"The committee concludes, then, that we still have a long way to go before general use of converted sea water becomes a reality and suggests to the Secretary of the Interior that, in these days when water is becoming more and more critical in many parts of the nation, there is danger in raising false hopes that may contribute to a false sense of security and deemphasize the immediate need for conserving and making better use of the water we have."

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Filler, Hope and Elgin Piston Fillers.
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Stokes & Smith G1, G2 and HG84 Auger Powder Fillers.
Ceco and Jones Carton Sealers.
Standard Knapp 429 Carton Sealer.
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3—Buflovak 42"x120" Atmospheric Double Drum.
2—Devine 4'x9' Atmospheric single drum.
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3—Stokes Rotary Vac 4'x20', 30"x8', 18"x42".
1—Devine Rotating Vacuum 5'x10'.
3—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube 38"x25', 6'x40', 6'x50'.
4—Bartlett & Snow Rotary 6'x30', 7'x30', 8½'x35'.
1—Allis Chalmers 7'x60' direct heat Rotary ⅜" shell.
1—Link Belt 5'2"x20' Steel Roto-Louvre, oil fired.

MIXERS

1—Baker Perkins #15VUMM, 100 gal. jacketed, 100 HP.
2—Baker Perkins #17DAM, 200 gal. jacketed, Sigma Blades.
1—Baker Perkins 100 gal., 304 S.S., Sigma Blades.
5—Day "Cincinnatus" double arm 250 and 100 gals.
1—Patterson 6' dia. Steel Conical, 15 HP motor.
5—Steel, jacketed, Powder 50, 225 and 350 cu. ft.
1—4' dia., 304 S.S., Conical, 3 HP motor.
1—Eppenbach 1 HP, 304 S.S. Homo Mixer.

MILLS

1—International 6'x7' porcelain lined Pebble Mill, 30 HP motor.
3—Patterson, Abbe, 6'x8' unlined Ball Mills.
2—Abbe 5'x6' and 4'x5' Silex-lined Pebble Mills.
1—#2DH Mikro Pulverizer, 10 HP motor.
1—National 6"x12" Two Roll Mill, motor driven.
5—Jeffrey Hammermills 20"x12", 15"x8", motor driven. NEW.
1—Williams 30 HP Ball Bearing Hammermill.

CENTRIFUGES

2—Sharples C-27, C-20 Super-D-Hydrators 316 S.S.
1—Sharples PY-14 Super-D-Canter, 304 S.S.
5—Bird 32"x50", 316 S.S. solid bowl, continuous, fume tight, 60 HP TEFC motors, New 1953.
2—Bird 18"x28", 36"x50" steel, continuous, solid bowl.
2—Bird 18"x28", 24"x38" Stainless Steel, Continuous, Solid Bowl.
2—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Steel Perforated 15 HP motors.
1—Bird 40" Suspended rubber covered, imperforate basket.
2—Bird 40" Suspended 347 S.S. perforated basket, TEFC motor.
1—AT&M 36" center-slung, rubber covered, perforated basket.
1—Tolhurst 32" Suspended, 304 S.S. perforated basket.

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1—Artisan 450 sq. ft. Stainless Steel, Single Effect Evaporator, complete with piping, receiver, separator and condenser.
1—600 gal., 316 S.S. jacketed, agitated Reactor 200# internal pressure, 90# jacket pressure.
2—500 gal., 347 S.S. jacketed, agitated Reactors 300# int. pressure, 75# jacket pressure.
1—1000 gal. nickel clad, jacketed, agitated Reactor.
2—Pfaudler 250 gal. glass lined, jacketed, agitated Reactors.
3—Pfaudler 300 and 50 gal. glass lined, jacketed Reactors.
3—3000 gal., 304 S.S. jacketed, agitated Tanks 9'x7'.
1—3500 gal., 304 S.S. Horizontal Tank 5'6"x16'.
5—1000 gal. Stainless Steel Clad, Vertical Storage Tanks.
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2—Langenskamp 600 gal., 304 S.S. agitated Tanks with coils.
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3—Stainless Heat Exchangers, 1220, 947 and 500 sq. ft.

FILTERS

1—Oliver 8'x10' Monel Rotary Vacuum.
1—Eimco 18"x12", 316 S.S. Rotary Vacuum.
1—Feinc 3'x1', 316 S.S. Rotary Vacuum with vacuum and receiving Tank.
1—Feinc 5'x3' Monel Rotary Vacuum String.
1—Oliver 5'3"x8' Steel Rotary Vacuum.
1—Niagara 230-32 Pressure Filter, 230 sq. ft., 304 S.S.
2—Sparkler 33-S-28 Pressure Filters, 150 sq. ft., 304 S.S.
1—#12 Sweetland Filter, 48 leaves, 3" centers, 640 sq. ft.
4—Shriver 36"x36", 30"x30", c.i. Filter Presses, P&F, washing

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10—Orville Simpson Rotex Sifters 60"x84", 40"x84".
3—Robinson Gyratory Sifters 30"x104", triple deck.
7—Stokes DD2, DS3, D3, B2, "R" and "F" Tablet Presses.
10—Nash Vacuum Pumps H7, H6, H5, L5, H4, TS7, #4, #2, AL-572.
2—Stokes #412G, 412B Vacuum Pumps, motor driven.
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Stainless, alum., copper, glass lined, lead lined and steel kettles and tanks.

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Pebble Mills 24"x30", 30"x30", 30"x34", 30"x42", 4'x3'. Also jar mills.
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Sturtevant #00 Swing Sledge Mill, 3 HP.
Schutz-O'Neill #1 & 20" Pulverizers.
Williams #3 & 2XX Hammer Mills.
Ball & Jewell Rotary Cutters Lab & up.
Jeffrey 18"x18" single Roll Crusher.
2—Robinson 18" & 22" BB Attrition Mills.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC., 12"x36" Steel Mill.
4—Lehman & Kent 3 Roll Steel Mills, 9" x32", 12"x30", 16"x40".
1—Monarch 9"x24" Steel Roller Mill, 3 pr. high. Also 7½x20, 4 Roll.
Houchin 18"x30" 4 Roll Granite Stone Mills.
2—U.S. & Premier 1½ HP Colloid Mills.

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Lancaster 6' dia. Vert. Mixer, 25 HP.
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Baker Perkins double arm Mixers, 100 & 50 gals. Also single arm Mixers.
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1—Niagara #510-28 Type 316 Stainless Steel, 21 leaves, 510 sq. ft.
3—Sparkler #33-S-28, T304 St. St. plates, 151 sq. ft., steel tank.
1—Sweetland #12—72 leaves.
1—Sweetland #5—20 leaves.
1—Industrial 18 x 48-RR, Rubber lined, 60 sq. ft., rubber leaves.
1—Klein #2 Type 304 Stainless Steel, 11 leaves, 97 sq. ft., with closed feeder.
8—Bowser, Butler, Industrial & Klein—from 7 sq. ft. to 140 sq. ft.

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1—Oliver 5'3" D x 3' F, Precoat, pressure housing, rubber lined.
1—Oliver 5'3" D x 8' F, Precoat, Steel. Unused.
1—Feinc 6'6" D x 6' F, String Discharge, steel.
2—Eimco 10' D x 12' F, rubber covered.

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Plate & Frame

1—Aluminum, 15" Sperry, 29 ch. 1-eye, open dely.
1—C.I. 7", 21 ch. 2-eye, cl. dely.
2—C.I. 24" Sperry, 30 ch., 2-eye, cl. dely.
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2—C.I. 30" Shriver, 50 ch., 1-eye, open dely.
1—C.I. 30" Sperry, 36 ch., 1-eye, open dely.
1—C.I. 30" Shriver, 36 ch., 2-eye, open dely.
1—C.I. 30" Sperry, 46 ch., 3-eye, visib. cl. disch.
1—C. I. 36" Shriver, 20 ch., 2-eye, cl. dely.

FILTERS — MISCEL.

5—Louisville 36" wide 8-Roll Continuous Filters.
3—Adams #WJR-1, T304 Stainless Steel.
2—International Single Disc, T304 Stainless Steel, #3—24" dia. and #5—33" dia.
1—Commercial Fulflo #WXFBR-8-15, 6 spool—UNUSED.
1—Infilco 12" dia. Darco Water Filter.
3—Leval Stone Filters—5 GPM 7 10 GPM.
5—Alsop WF-1 Brass Water Filters.
1—Alsop SD-6-WR-10, Jacketed, T304 St. St.
1—Star 15 plate Bronze Filter.
1—Enzinger-Union 26 plate Brass Filter with Packer.

MISCEL.

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2—Shepard-Niles 4-ton Cab controlled Monorail Cranes, 20 HP motor hoist motor; size 36 type R bucket.
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1—Bird Continuous Centrifugal Steel Filter, 24" x 38".

1—Baker Perkins Ter Meer, Type 316 Stainless Steel Centrifugal Filter, Model HS-24".

1—Stainless Steel Jacketed 200 gallon Vacuum Reactor.

1—Stokes 5' x 12' Double Drum Dryer.

1—Vulcan Rotary Kiln, 6'6"x100'.

2—Stokes Stainless Steel Rotating Vacuum Dryers, 3' x 10'.

1—S.S. Bantam Pulverizer.

1—Niagara S.S. Filter, Model #200-36.

1—Buflovak Double Drum Dryer, 42" x 120", ASME Code.

1—Stokes Stainless Steel Rotating Vacuum Dryer, 6'x10' (New).

1—Link Belt Stainless Steel Roto Louvre Dryer, Model 207-14.

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1—New Nash Vacuum Pump Type AL-572.
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1—J&R Vacuum Pump, 5 H.P., 60'.
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1—Raymond 8" Hammer Mill, like new
2—Louisville Steam Tube Dryers 6'x35'.
1—New Louisville Continuous Filtering Machine.
2—Stainless Steel Steam Jacketed Readco Mixers.
1—±316 Stainless Reactor, 265 gals. cap., jacketed.
Abbe Pebble & Tube Mill, 5'x22'—Buhrstone Lined.
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1—±10 Day 300 gal. Jacketed Sigma Blade Mixer.
4—New Heat Exs. 60' with Cupro Nickel Tubes.
1—Sparkler Stainless Filter Model 33-S-8.
3—4'x8' Shaker Screens.
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3—Baker-Perkins Mixers—same as above.
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Sweetland SS ±5 Filter, 20 leaves, 3" cent.
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Gen. American 42"x120" Twin Drum Dryer.
Link Belt SS Rotary Dryer 5'x20', complete.
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4'x40'x1-1/16" Steel Column, 470 PSI.
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5' x 20' x ¼" Rotary Cooler.
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705-24 L.B. ROTO LOUVRE DRYER.

#2 Sweetland Filter Cast Monel.
#10 Sweetland Filter 36—3" leaves.
7' x 18' Patterson Ball Mill 2 Comp.
Fitzpatrick Comminuter SS, 7½ HP, XP.
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3620 DIXIE-Non Clog Hammermill.
Mikro Pulverizers 2TH & 1W.
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412G Stokes Microvac (NEW).
300 gal. S.S. Jktd. & Agit. Reactor, New.
30" Robinson Rotary Cutter, 30 HP.
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1—Buflovak 6 x 8' chrome plated double drum dryer.
2—Link Belt twin paddle continuous mixers.
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Oils, Fats Output, Use: March

Statistics on production and consumption of oils, and fats, including primary and secondary products have been compiled by the Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce, for the month of March. The data are as follows:—

Primary Products

	Pounds		
	Production	Consumption	Stocks Mar. 31
Babassu oil, crude	.....	.....	[1] .....
Canned	.....	.....	.....
Castor oil, No. 1, crude and No. 3, crude	2,624,000	10,258,000	[2]25,339,000
Coconut oil, crude	34,031,000	61,969,000	[2]61,729,000
Refined	42,310,000	37,400,000	15,260,000
Cod and codliver oil [3]		N.A.	1,328,000
Corn oil, crude	22,958,000	23,219,000	11,698,000
Refined	21,492,000	21,183,000	8,979,000
Cottonseed oil, crude	139,383,000	113,689,000	142,267,000
Refined	106,524,000	109,669,000	285,071,000
Menhaden [3]	[2]	4,598,000	33,617,000
Sardine (pilchard and herring) [3]			
Other fish oil, except liver oil [3]	[2]243,000		
Lard, rendered and refined	[4]216,000,000	[5]38,731,000	119,122,000
Linseed oil, raw	52,970,000	39,009,000	144,223,000
Refined	18,830,000	19,394,000	37,648,000
Marine mammal oil [3]	.....	5,798,000	[2]23,640,000
Oiticica oil		681,000	1,802,000
Olive oil, edible	1,457,000	215,000	2,591,000
Inedible	.....	[6]	157,000
Sulfur foots	.....	[6]	[6]
Palm oil, crude	.....	3,533,000	[2]16,218,000
Refined	[6]	423,000	1,089,000
Palm kernel oil, crude	.....	[1]	925,000
Refined	4,974,000	3,999,000	[6] .....
Peanut oil, crude [7]	6,826,000	7,056,000	8,446,000
Refined	6,746,000	3,679,000	8,219,000
Perilla oil	.....	.....	.....
Rapeseed oil, crude	.....	[1]	593,000
Refined	.....	317,000	1,621,000
Sesame oil, crude	.....	.....	.....
Refined	.....	[6]	105,000
Soybean oil, crude	313,006,000	233,134,000	150,434,000
Refined	220,333,000	210,687,000	97,821,000
Tallow, edible (incl. refined)	22,362,000	[8]22,453,000	20,668,000
Tallow and grease inedible (other than wool)—			
All establishments	215,198,000	146,703,000	288,052,000
Establishments classified in meat packing industry	70,603,000	N.A.	N.A.
Tallow and grease, inedible, refined	13,726,000	14,291,000	8,910,000
Tung oil	3,723,000	3,666,000	32,030,000
Other vegetable oil, crude	4,810,000	11,956,000	18,107,000
Refined	4,619,000	1,776,000	7,458,000
Vegetable foots, 100% basis	17,008,000	13,289,000	44,704,000

Secondary Products

	Pounds		
	Production	Consumption	Stocks Mar. 31
Castor oil chemically dehydrated [8]	1,616,000	N.A.	2,810,000
Deodorized oil [9]	86,925,000	15,999,000	15,627,000
Coconut-type fatty acids, including coconut babassu, and palm kernel and such fractionated fatty acids as lauric, caprylic, and myristic [8]	5,532,000	N.A.	5,589,000
Fish and marine mammal fatty acids	[10]	N.A.	1,137,000
Low rosin fatty acids (rosin content 20% or less)	7,885,000	N.A.	5,533,000
Oleic acid, including white oleic and red oil)	6,915,000	N.A.	13,743,000
Stearic (40-50% stearic content)	5,332,000	N.A.	4,982,000
Other stearic acids (over 50% stearic content, high palmitic (over 60% palmitic), hydrogenated animal and vegetable fatty acids	9,738,000	N.A.	5,475,000
Unsaturated unhydrogenated animal fatty acids (other than oleic)	8,426,000	N.A.	15,465,000
Unsaturated unhydrogenated vegetable fatty acids	5,749,000	N.A.	9,907,000
Glycerine, crude (100% basis) [11]	25,754,000	21,378,000	15,788,000
Refined, all grades (100% basis) [11]	20,799,000	16,641,000	52,058,000
Grease oil, lard oil, and tallow oil [8]	5,657,000	N.A.	4,431,000
Hydrogenated animal fats and oils—			
Edible	3,017,000	1,048,000	1,263,000
Inedible	3,748,000	4,007,000	3,212,000
Hydrogenated vegetable oils—			
Edible—			
Cottonseed	38,880,000	34,564,000	21,937,000
Soybean	83,923,000	78,726,000	38,614,000
Other	7,908,000	4,359,000	3,826,000
Inedible	[10]	1,288,000	1,840,000
Margarine [8]	[12]120,472,000	N.A.	34,814,000
Oleo oil and stearine, animal, edible	4,407,000	1,313,000	2,918,000
Shortening [8]	129,420,000	N.A.	138,595,000
Stearine, animal, inedible [8]	1,526,000	N.A.	1,076,000
Vegetable oil, winter	12,486,000	10,561,000	14,867,000
Tall oil, crude	52,331,000	47,849,000	95,205,000
Refined (excluding low rosin fatty acids)	13,485,000	9,078,000	17,876,000
Winterized oil	54,427,000	31,820,000	51,977,000

N. A.—Not available.

[1] Included in "other vegetable oil, crude," to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

[2] Data for stocks of crude palm oil, crude coconut oil, crude castor and sperm oil are on a commercial stocks basis and do not include figures for stock piles of strategic oils.

[3] Data for fish oil producers collected by Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior. Combined totals only are available for consumption and stocks of fish oil and marine mammal oil. Consumption data for cod, cod-liver, and other liver oils unavailable and stock figures for these items represent quantities held by producing firms only.

[4] Data on production collected by Department of Agriculture. These figures represent only rendered lard. According to this agency, refined lard production (federally inspected only) totaled 148,000,000 pounds in March.

[5] Excludes quantities used in refining.

[6] Included in "other vegetable oil, refined," to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

[7] Data on production and stocks held at crude oil mill locations collected by Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture.

[8] Data for stocks exclude quantities held by consuming factories.

[9] Winterized-deodorized oil, hydrogenated-deorodized oil, and cooking and salad oil not included.

[10] Not shown to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

[11] Includes data for synthetic glycerine.

[12] The total for March, 1957, was packaged as follows:—One pound units, 112,170,000 pounds; bulk, pat or chips, 1,692,000 pounds; and bulk, other, 6,684,000 pounds. The sum of these items may not agree with the production total shown above because some margarine is not packaged during the same month in which it is produced.

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Chemical Industry Has Big Role to Play

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metals at extremely low temperatures—for example when they are in contact with liquid oxygen—or at a temperature of 4000 degrees Fahrenheit or more in the chamber of a rocket motor. All too often the missile engineer has not made full use of knowledge available in the chemical industry. And, in some cases he actually may spend a great deal of experimental effort obtaining this information," he said.

Challenge to Chemical Industry

"Here then is the challenge to you as leaders of American chemical industry. Learn what the missile industry needs, and obtain that information where possible, develop better fuels and materials of construction and make your knowledge available to those who need it. In addition to properties such as I have mentioned—corrosivity, toxicity, performance data, density, etc., other important problems can be answered by industry.

"Can propellants be manufactured at launching sites or must they be shipped, or indeed, can they be shipped. Will ICC permit them to be shipped, and if not, what technics would solve the problem? Where should operational bases be located from a chemically strategic point of view? Can we produce enough fuel of a given type without seriously hurting civilian needs or production of other important military items? Could these fuels be handled and pumped safely? Will they react with plastics or greases? What are their heat transfer properties—which are of enormous importance to the engineer in designing regeneratively cooled motors?" Mr. Johnston asked.

"It would be extremely unfair to many of our great companies to imply that they have not cooperated in answering these and similar questions. Perhaps it would be fair however to say that until recently the missile engineers have been forced to dig out information which might have been more readily available if our chemical industry had been more aware of their needs. It is therefor extremely gratifying to be a part of this effort to develop more effective liaison between the chemical industry and the missile system engineers," the speaker said.

Market Is Like Trajectory

John F. Gall, assistant manager of the research and develvopment department of Pennsalt Chemicals Corporation, pointed out that the market for chemicals for the missiles program can be "an awkward market since the demand curve is likely to follow just about the same kind of trajectory as one of the missiles themselves."

"Some of the government sponsors of the missile development program expect each test stand for large engines to carry on about twenty firings per month. Since a testing program may employ a half dozen test stands in different locations, the demand for our propellant combination may soar to hundreds of tons per month.

"Within a small number of years, assuming favorable results throughout, the testing program is completed and the propellant chemical becomes operational. At this time, during peaceful conditions, and of course, prior to frequent space travel schedules, the demand for our propellant chemical will sag substantially, and taper off to a low figure for replacement, training and minor development programs," Dr. Gall pointed out.

Earl A. Weilmuenster, of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, told the gathering that theoretical considerations indicate that only derivatives of light weight elements should be considered for superior high liquid propellants. Boron-containing materials offer high promise for such uses and his company has embarked on a program of research and development in these fields, Mr. Weilmuenster said.

Series of High Liquid Fuels

This endeavor has resulted in a series of liquid fuels known as HEF, and these materials are currently being developed. Success has also been achieved in developing other new propellants and these, along with the HEF fuels, are being evaluated for use in various new missile and aircraft systems, Mr. Weilmuenster stated.

Looking to the future, the exotic fuels recently publicized in the press offer possibilities for breaking through the specific impulse ceiling imposed by fuels based on oxidation of hydrocarbons with oxygen-containing salts, H. W. Ritchey, of Thiokol Chemical Corporation, said.

Speaking of "Homogeneous Solid Propellants and the Chemical Industry," Lyman G. Bonner, of Hercules Powder Company, said:

"As for future effects, it is my personal belief that industry has already pretty well adapted itself to meeting the production requirements of this type (homogeneous solid) of propellant. It is my further belief that the requirements for a future war will be substantially below the peaks of World War II in view of the present rapid trend towards smaller numbers of highly precise and devastating weapons. Each, it is true, requires relatively large quantities of propellant, but the sum total should be substantially below that of the earlier mass weapons.

'Have Held Their Own'

So with this in mind what is the outlook for the future of homogeneous solid propellants? So far, they have held their own very well against the competition of other classes of solid propellants and of liquids as well in both rocket and missile applications and are still substantially unchallenged for use in guns.

"There exists a very large installed capacity (government owned) for the manufacture of the conventional ammunition types as used in World War II. This capacity will need some modification to meet the requirements of the newer and larger weapons, but the basic facilities for production of nitrocellulose and nitroglycerin are there and are useful. The significant raw materials are still cellulose, glycerin and nitric acid which certainly appear to be under control, plus certain plasticizers and modifiers selected from currently available materials," Mr. Bonner stated.

Casein Duty Bill Has Good Chance

—Continued from page 3

cause of its responsibility for supporting the price of skim milk, for which the domestic casein industry has provided an outlet. We feared that our declining domestic production might be further depressed by action intended to facilitate imports.

"Recent developments in the domestic production and trade in casein, in the light of the trends apparent over the past several years, now indicate that the tariff on casein is not at present a substantial factor in the domestic situation.

"The principal factors in the current relationship between casein imports and the level of domestic production appear to be the wide disparity in prices between foreign and domestic casein, the differences in their quality and consequent use, and the availability of substitutes. The presence or absence of a duty of 2¾ cents per pound we feel is of very little significance in these circumstances in the competition between domestic and foreign casein.

"It is a possibility, however, that the elimination of the duty might result in some reduction in the price of imported casein to the domestic consumer, and thus increase its competitiveness with substitute products. This would be of general economic benefit, and would also improve the long-run position of casein to the possible eventual benefit of the domestic industry. In any case, the proposed legislation will afford a three-year testing period in which to observe the effects of duty-free entry of foreign casein."

Dutiable Since 1922

Casein first became subject to import duties in the 1922 tariff law when the rate was fixed at 2½ cents per pound. In 1930, congress more than doubled the rate to 5½ cents a pound, but in 1941 it was cut to its present level of 2¾ cents a pound in the trade agreement with Argentine. Until 1952, casein was also subject to import quota restrictions.

Department of Commerce strongly supported the Byrnes bill in a letter to the committee pointing out that since 1937 the domestic annual production has declined from 67.5 million pounds to only 3.1 million pounds in 1955, and an estimated 1 million pounds in 1956. The letter continued:

"The decline in domestic production has been due to a combination of factors including, and perhaps the most important, the increased prices received for nonfat dry milk (dried skim milk) under the milk price support program.

"This situation has resulted in increased production of dried skim milk which is a more profitable product to make than casein, each being made from skimmed milk. The steady domestic demand for casein, the higher general price level combined with the 1941 duty reduction have made the domestic market attractive to foreign producers of casein.

"Argentine casein currently is quoted from 9 to 9½c cents under domestic standard grade casein, and from 15 to 16 cents under domestic premium grade. This wide price spread indicates that the present duty of 2¾ cents per pound is not a major factor in the level of domestic casein production.

"This department has no objection to the enactment of HR 38. This is based on the relative unimportance of domestic casein production, the availability of substitute material, and the availability of a more profitable and seemingly unlimited dried milk market provided by the current milk price support program."

Tariff Commission History

The Tariff Commission submitted a factual report on casein to the committee, giving a history of imports, tariff duties and pointing out how the dairy price support program of the government has made it economically impossible to produce casein in this country in competition with imports.

"The yield of dried skim milk from a given quantity of liquid skim milk is 3.3 times as great as the yield of casein," the commission pointed out. "With the price of dried skim milk being supported at 16 cents a pound for spray and at 14¼ cents per pound for roller, casein manufacturers would have to obtain from 47 to 53 cents per pound for casein in order to obtain the same return from their raw material converted into casein as they would if it were converted into dried skim milk.

"Since the average annual foreign value of imported casein was 13.2 cents per pound in 1953, 17 cents per pound in 1954 and 18.2 cents per pound in 1955, domestic casein has not been able to compete pricewise with the imported product, and producers have found it to their advantage—particularly so after the removal of the import quota on casein under section 104 of the defense production act of 1950—to convert their raw material into dried skim milk rather than into casein."

Reports also were submitted to the committee by the departments of State, Treasury and Labor entering no objections to passage of the bill.

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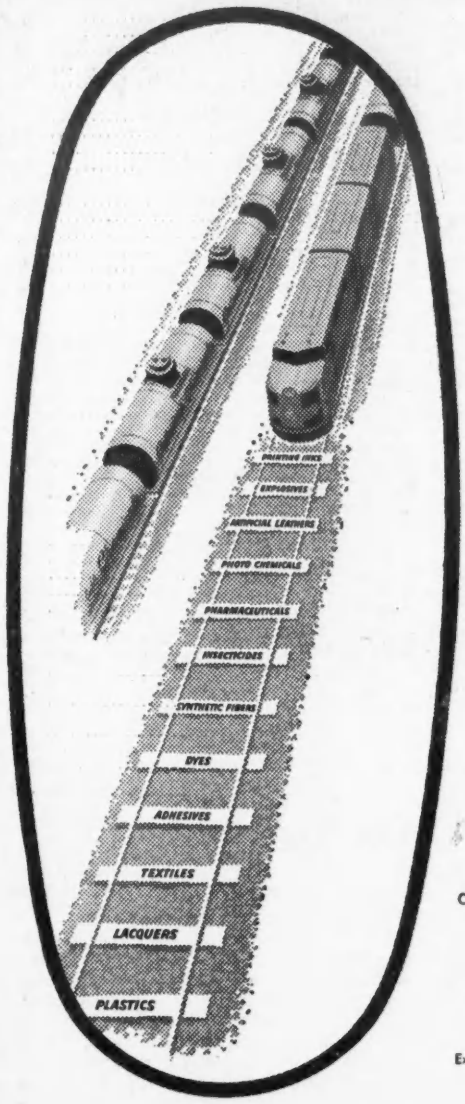

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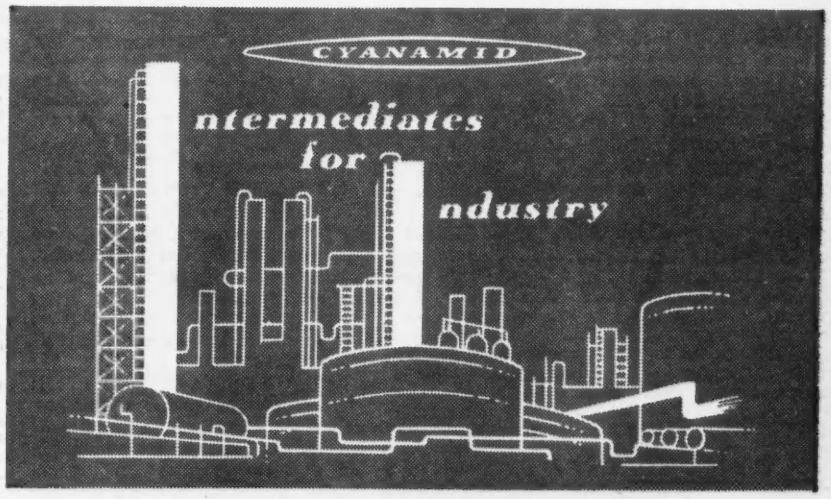

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